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BITING MIDGES OF THE GENUS *CULICOIDES*
FROM PANAMA (DIPTERA : HELEIDAE)

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Introduction

In 1951 the junior author began a 3-year assignment as entomologist to the U. S. Army Caribbean at Fort Clayton in the Panama Canal Zone. During this assignment surveys for blood-sucking insects, which were begun at military installations in the Canal Zone and various maneuver areas, were extended to cover a wide area over the Republic of Panama (Blanton, Galindo, and Peyton, 1955). The senior author determined the *Culicoides* that were collected and he cooperated in describing the numerous new species that were soon discovered. Some of these new species were described in joint papers as the work progressed, but it was soon realized that a major revision of the Panama species was needed, and we then devoted our efforts to the present paper.

When our studies began, 16 species of *Culicoides* had been reported from Panama (Fairchild, 1943; Barbosa, 1947; Fox, 1947; Ortiz, 1950a). By intensive collecting, primarily with light traps, the number has been increased to 88. By additional collecting in selected

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localities such as the eastern Darien Mountains, the Chiriquí highlands, the southern Chiriquí gallery forests, and the Caribbean rain forests, and by a special program of collecting and rearing from larval habitats we believe this number can be materially increased. This phenomenal number of species of a single genus in an area as small as the Republic of Panama is a result of the ecological diversity of this mountainous country (Goldman, 1920; Standley, 1928; Kenoyer, 1929) and of its peculiar geographic position. As an isthmus between two continents Panama has received species that have been stranded from waves of migrations of historical faunas from north to south and from south to north during geological periods of time (Chapman, 1917; Schuchert, 1935; Griscom, 1935, 1940, 1950).

For their generous cooperation and assistance in making the field collections and sorting specimens in Panama, we are greatly indebted to the following persons and organizations: Col. Francis P. Kintz, Surgeon, and Lt. Col. Edward J. Dehne, Chief of Preventive Medicine, U. S. Army Caribbean, and the personnel of the 25th Preventive Medicine Survey Detachment; the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, especially Dr. Pedro Galindo, Dr. G. B. Fairchild, and Dr. Harold Trapido; and the Inter-American Geodetic Surveys, especially Mr. Elton Vickers.

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ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

The role of *Culicoides* biting midges as vectors of pathogenic organisms has hardly been investigated enough to give any index of their potential importance, but it seems likely that their role is minor compared with that of mosquitoes, fleas, lice, and ticks. However, studies already made indicate that *Culicoides* may play an important role in disease transmission, principally as vectors of filarial worms (Buckley, 1934, 1938; Chardome and Peel, 1951; Dampf, 1936; Henrard and Peel, 1949; Hopkins, 1952; Hopkins and Nicholas, 1952; Mirsa, Mirsa, and Ortiz, 1952; Steward, 1933) and of certain groups of viruses such as bluetongue of sheep (du Toit, 1944; Price and Hardy, 1954) and fowlpox (Tokunaga, 1937).

By their annoying attacks in tremendous numbers, *Culicoides* can make life almost unbearable in areas where certain anthropophilic species occur. The most pestiferous American species is *Culicoides furens* (Poey), which in some coastal areas is troublesome enough to retard the development of otherwise favorable resorts (Adamson, 1939; Dove, Hall, and Hull, 1932; Myers, 1935; Painter, 1926). This species is a pest along the Panama coasts. At Fort Kobbe in the Canal Zone women and children frequently request medical treatment for secondary infections resulting from *Culicoides* bites. *C. furens* is doubly annoying because it is one of the few species of *Culicoides* that will readily enter houses, and the females are so small that ordinary or untreated window screens are no barrier to them.

The importance of *Culicoides* and other small, hairy members of the Heleidae as pollinators of tropical economic plants has only recently been discovered. Posnette (1944) found that heleid midges are the chief pollinators of cacao in Trinidad, and Warmke (1951, 1952) that they are the most important pollinators of the Pará rubber tree in tropical America. Included among the known rubber pollinators are *C. diabolicus* Hoffman and *C. jamaicensis* Edwards (Wirth, 1956).

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE IN PANAMA

GEOGRAPHY (Goldman, 1920; Schuchert, 1935): Panama, the southernmost of the Central American republics, lies at the narrowest

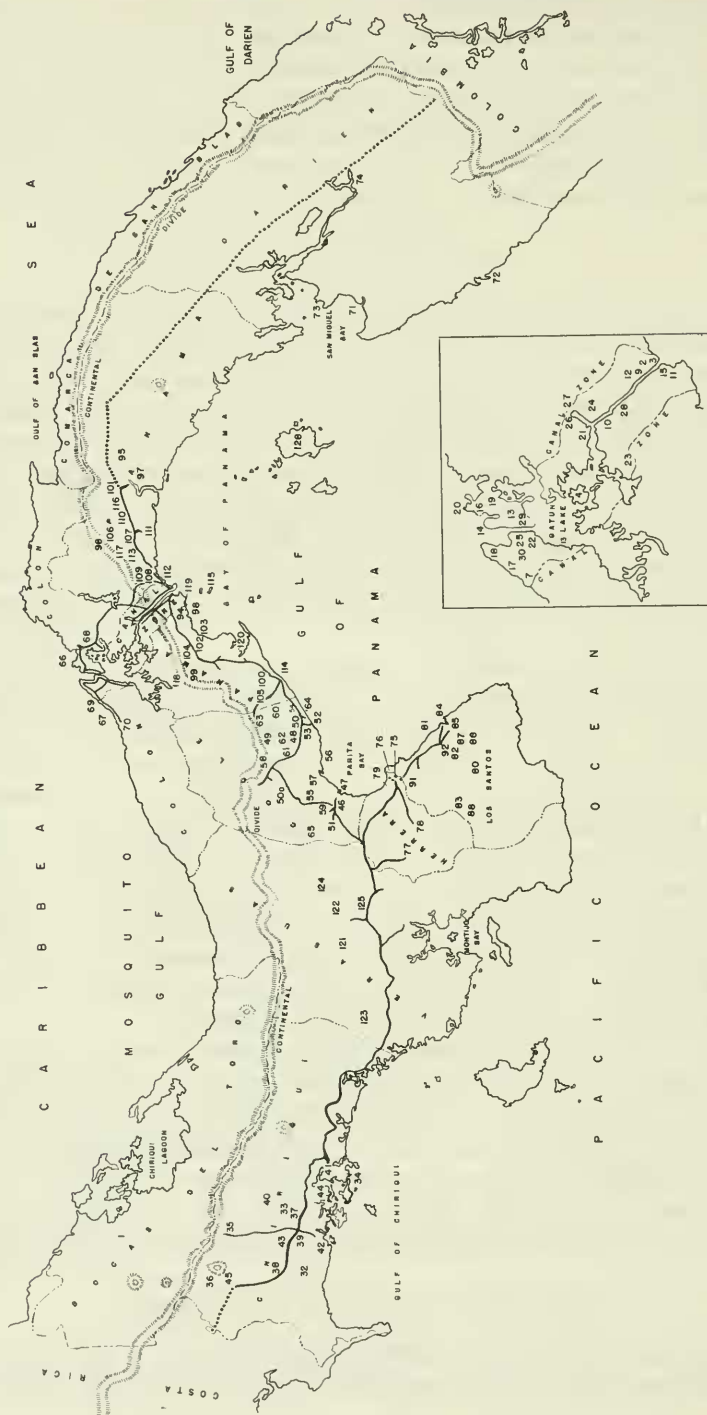


FIGURE 1.—Map of the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone (insert). Names of numbered localities are listed on facing page (below).

76. Chitré, Puerto

102. Chorrera, La

VERAGUAS PROVINCE

— 2 —

126. Rey de San Miguel,

la del

eastern portion of the Isthmus of Darién adjacent to the South American Republic of Colombia (fig. 1). Panama is about 400 miles long from east to west, and its width varies from less than 50 miles at the Canal to about 125 miles at the Azuero Peninsula east of the Canal Zone. The northern, or Atlantic, coast forms a flattened S-shaped curve, undented except for the Chiriquí Lagoon at the west. The southern, or Pacific, coast line is very irregular, with several peninsulas and bays, the eastern part forming an arc around the Gulf of Panama. A number of islands lie off the coasts. Panama has an area of over 34,000 square miles and ranges in altitude from sea level to 11,500 feet in the Volcán region near the Costa Rican border. A number of mountain ranges form the backbone of the Isthmus of Panama, with low passes between, the lower ones located toward the central part of the country at the Canal Zone. From west to east the principal mountain ranges are the Volcán de Chiriquí (11,500 feet) and the Serranía Tabasará (9,200 feet) west of the Canal Zone and the Cordillera de San Blas (2,900 feet) and the Serranía del Darién (7,500 feet) closely bordering the Atlantic coast to the east. The upper slopes of the mountains are steep but not precipitous, gradually merging into hilly country below with numerous narrow river valleys separated by narrow, greatly eroded ridges. Extensive plains are found at various elevations in Chiriquí Province and on the Pacific coast from Chepo west to the Canal Zone. The larger rivers flow into the Pacific, the principal ones being the Tuira-Chucunaque in Darién Province and the Chepo-Bayano in Panamá Province; the Chagres River drains a wide area near the Canal Zone and originally flowed into the Atlantic, but now is impounded in Madden and Gatún Lakes and flows through the locks of the Panama Canal into both oceans.

CLIMATE (Goldman, 1920; Kenoyer, 1929; Arnett, 1950): Lying between the latitudes of 5° and 10° North, the Republic of Panama has a tropical climate in the strict sense, with temperatures at sea level the year around of about 90° F. during the day and 70° F. at night. Temperature varies with altitude, and thus some of the higher mountains are temperate. The annual cycle is made up of two seasons, the wet and the dry. During the wet season, from May to December, the prevailing wind is from the south, and rains are frequent and widespread throughout the country. During the dry season, from December to May, the prevailing wind shifts to the north, and while the northern slope of the country receives frequent light rains, the southern slope lying in the rain shadow of the mountains receives very little precipitation.

LIFE ZONES IN PANAMA

There are three principal life zones in the Republic of Panama—tropical, subtropical, and temperate (Goldman, 1920; Griscom, 1935).

The tropical zone covers nearly the entire country except for some elevations above 3,000 to 3,500 feet. It is divided by rainfall differences into two sections, the humid tropics (lowland rain forest) on the entire Atlantic slope and on the Pacific side of eastern Darien, and the arid tropics (arid deciduous forest and savanna) on the remaining Pacific slope.

In the humid tropical zone the annual rainfall ranges up to 150 inches, and although it comes mostly in the wet season, enough falls regularly in the dry season to support an evergreen or rain forest (Standley, 1928). Plants forming the characteristic vegetation include the star-apple (*Chrysophyllum*), wild fig (*Ficus*), almendro (*Dipteryx panamensis*), maragua (*Poulsenia armata*), and many palms, aroids, heliconias, and lianas. Characteristic mammals are tapirs, monkeys, cats, opossums, squirrels, and arboreal anteaters and sloths.

In the arid tropical zone the rainfall is less, about 85 inches in the wet season, and the long drought causes the forest to turn brown and lose its leaves except in the stream valleys. In western Panama there are, or were before deforestation by man, extensive areas of open or gallery forest along the coastal border, with trees of impressive size. Farther inland there is a belt of low scrub forest interrupted by areas of open grassland or savannas, which are frequently burned over during the dry season. Farther up the slopes of the mountains the forest reappears and becomes better developed. In eastern Panama, merging into the Pacific or South American rain forest, there is a different type of gallery forest, such as that in the Tuyra River valley, called by Griscom (1935) the cuipo forest, with a fauna all its own. Plants characteristic of the arid tropics of Panama are the guarumo (*Cecropia arachnoides*), cuipo (*Cavanillesia*), cocobola (*Dalbergia retusa*), Spanish cedar (*Cedrela*), guava (*Psidium guajava*), mesquite (*Prosopis*), cacti, and many grasses and sedges. Characteristic mammals include peccaries, forest rabbits, foxes, and deer.

The subtropical zone (montane rain forest) comprises the upper slopes and crests of the mountains between 3,000 and 8,500 feet elevation, only the Volcán de Chiriquí rising above this zone. This zone is forested, with many palms and tree ferns, the trees being generally smaller than in the tropical zone, with great variations in kinds due to slope exposure. Precipitation and fogs in a cloud belt

due to condensation from the northeast trade winds are features of this zone. The subtropical zone is extensive in the Chiriquí highlands and in the two mountainous spurs of the Andes near the Colombian border. Characteristic plants include *Podocarpus*, oaks, palms, and many ferns, epiphytes, and lianas.

The temperate zone (temperate forest) is confined to the summit of the Volcán de Chiriquí above 8,500 feet elevation. Decrease in moisture and lower temperatures, dropping to below freezing, result in a stunting of the vegetation (pygmy forest) and a heavy overgrowth of moss and lichens. Low ericaceous and myrtaceous shrubs become dominant, among them *Dendrophthora* spp., *Arcytophyllum lavarum*, and *Maytenus woodsonii*.

DISTRIBUTION OF CULICOIDES BY LIFE ZONES

We can make only tentative lists of the species of *Culicoides* characteristic of each life zone, principally because so many of the localities are not completely typical of a zone and most of the collections were not made under optimum conditions in each zone.

We have chosen the localities of Almirante and Mojinga Swamp as fairly typical of the humid tropical rain forest on the Atlantic side, and the localities of Tocumen and Aguadulce as typical of the arid tropical savanna country on the Pacific coast. All four of these localities have the complication of proximity to coastal salt marshes with a representation of salt marsh species.

The contrast, however, in the relative abundance of the species found in these two types of environment is evident from table 1. From the table it will be seen that when the salt marsh species (see the following paragraph) are excluded, only six species are common throughout the tropical zone: *debilipalpis*, *diabolicus*, *dicrourus*, *galindoi*, *hylas*, and *leopoldoi*. Seven species are abundant in the humid tropics but absent in the arid tropics: *acotylus*, *castillae*, *fluvialis*, *paraensis*, *propruiipennis*, *pusilloides*, and *uniradialis*. Only one species, *insignis*, is abundant in the arid tropics cow-pasture country but absent in the Almirante and Mojinga rain forests. Almirante has three abundant species—*elutus*, *nigrigenus*, and *panamensis*—not found at Mojinga, and Mojinga has only one abundant species, *caprilesi*, not found at Almirante. Of the rarer species, two—*ginesi* and *pusillus*—are found in all four localities, two—*jamaicensis* and *macrostigma*—are found in all but Aguadulce, and one—*fori*—is found in all but Almirante. Twenty rare species were taken in the humid but not in the arid tropics: *antefurcatus*, *aureus*, *balsapambensis*, *camposi*, *carsiomelas*, *crescentis*, *daedaloides*, *gabaldoni*, *glabrior*, *lanei*, *mojingaensis*, *pachymerus*, *patulipalpis*, *pifanoi*, *pilosus*, *poikilonotus*, *spurius*, *tenuilobus*, *tetrathyris*, and *verecundus*. Four-

teen additional rare species were found only at Almirante: *almirantei*, *azureus*, *commatus*, *covagarciai*, *daedalus*, *lyrinotatus*, *marshi*, *metagonatus*, *mirsaе*, *pampoikilus*, *phaeonotus*, *rangeli*, *scopus*, and *transferrans*. only six rare species were found at Mojinga only: *alahialinus*, *carpenteri*, *guyanensis*, *imitator*, *limai*, and *stigmalis*.

TABLE 1.—Approximate maximum numbers of specimens of *Culicoides* collected per trap night in light traps in humid and arid areas of Panama

| Species | Humid tropics | | Arid tropics | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| | Almirante | Mojinga | Tocumen | Aguadulce |
| <i>diabolicus</i> | 1000 | 50 | 100 | 1000 |
| <i>insignis</i> | — | — | 100 | 1000 |
| <i>hylas</i> | 100 | 25 | 1 | — |
| <i>leopoldoi</i> | 100 | 50 | 50 | — |
| <i>dicerourus</i> | 50 | 1 | 1 | — |
| <i>propriipennis</i> | 50 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>furens</i> | 10 | 50 | 10 | 1 |
| <i>reticulatus</i> | 1 | 50 | — | — |
| <i>iriartei</i> | 25 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>pusilloides</i> | 25 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>wokei</i> | — | 20 | — | — |
| <i>galindoi</i> | 10 | 1 | 1 | — |
| <i>acotylus</i> | 10 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>elutus</i> | 10 | — | — | — |
| <i>fluvialis</i> | 10 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>castillae</i> | 10 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>nigrigenus</i> | 10 | — | — | — |
| <i>panamensis</i> | 10 | — | — | — |
| <i>paraensis</i> | 10 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>gorgasi</i> | — | 10 | — | — |
| <i>debilipalpis</i> | 1 | 10 | — | 1 |
| <i>caprilesi</i> | — | 10 | — | — |
| <i>uniradialis</i> | 1 | 10 | — | — |

From the lists given in the preceding paragraph the following ten tidal salt marsh species have been eliminated although they were occasionally recorded from some of the localities: *arubae*, *barbosai*, *furens*, *gorgasi*, *iriartei*, *phlebotomus*, *reticulatus*, *trinidadensis*, *willistoni*, and *wokei*. These species have never been recorded from inland localities, and their abundance at typical salt marsh localities is confirmed by the list of species taken in such habitats given in table 2.

Our lists of species characteristic of the higher elevations are doubtless incomplete owing to our small number of collections from

the temperate and subtropical life zones. We have found seven species—*chrysonotus*, *dunni*, *efferus*, *lutealaris*, *luteovenus*, *venezuelensis*, and *volcanensis*—confined in Panama to the Volcán region in the lower part of the temperate zone. We record seven species—*coragarciai*, *elutus*, *magnipalpis*, *metagonatus*, *pampoikilus*, *rostratus*, and *scopus*—as typical of the subtropical zone at Cerro Campana and El Valle, although some of these and three others—*nigrigenus*, *rangeli*, and *transferrans*—range from the Volcán down to the humid tropics at Almirante.

TABLE 2.—Comparison of maximum numbers of species of *Culicoides* characteristic of the Pacific coastal salt-marsh locations taken per night in light traps

| Species | Darién Prov. (Garachiné) | Coclé Prov. (Puerto Farallón) | Herrera Prov. (Puerto Chitré) | Los Santos (Puerto Mensabé) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| trinidadensis | 1000 | 100 | 50 | — |
| furens | 50 | 50 | 200 | 300 |
| gorgasi | 50 | 50 | 20 | 10 |
| reticulatus | 50 | 50 | — | 25 |
| willistoni | 10 | 200 | 20 | — |
| phlebotomus | 10 | 50 | — | — |
| arubae | — | — | 500 | 1 |
| debilipalpis | — | 30 | 1 | 50 |
| iriartei | 1 | 1 | 1 | 50 |
| wokei | 1 | 20 | 10 | — |
| diabolicus and insignis | 10 | 50 | 100 | 30 |
| hylas | 1 | 10 | — | 1 |
| pusillus | 10 | 1 | — | 10 |
| camposi | 1 | — | — | — |
| caprilesi | 1 | — | — | — |
| dicrourus | 1 | — | — | — |
| gabaldoni | — | — | — | 1 |
| ginesi | — | — | — | 1 |
| imitator | — | — | — | 1 |
| jamaicensis | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| leopoldoi | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| paraensis | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| patulipalpis | 1 | — | — | — |
| pifanoi | 1 | — | — | — |
| uniradialis | 1 | — | — | — |

According to Chapman (1917), the fauna of the humid tropical rain forests of Panama is essentially an extension of the Amazon Basin fauna through the intervening rain forests of western Colombia and Ecuador. This Colombian-Pacific fauna was cut off from the

upper Amazon by the Andean uplift in the Tertiary period. Chapman also found a remarkable similarity in the subtropical bird fauna of Colombia to that of Costa Rica and western Panama, with about 60 species in common. He could explain this similarity only by postulating a former continuous extension of the Andes Mountain system at altitudes not less than 5,000 feet throughout Panama. The temperate avifauna of Costa Rica, on the other hand, is not closely related to that of Colombia, indicating that this mountain connection never exceeded a height of 9,000 feet. The subsidence of the Panama Isthmus to its present elevation in what Chapman called the Panama "fault," has resulted in the extinction of the subtropical fauna in the intervening area except for a few relicts such as the *Culicoides* we have reported from Cerro Campana and El Valle. The fauna of the arid tropical zone of Panama, according to Griscom (1935), is an extension of the Central American faunal subregion, and not closely related to that of South America, except for the gallery forest species, which find their relatives in the arid Dagua and Magdalena areas and the arid north coast of Colombia.

BREEDING PLACES

General accounts of the breeding habits of *Culicoides* are given by Carter, Ingram, and Macfie (1920) and Hopkins (1952) for West Africa; Hill (1947), Lawson (1951), and Kettle and Lawson (1952) for Britain; and Williams (1951) for North America. Little rearing work has been done on Neotropical *Culicoides*, the only important references being Lutz (1913), Painter (1926), Fox (1942), Carpenter (1951), and Woke (1954). The known breeding places of Panama *Culicoides* are given in table 3.

Favorite larval habitats include the following: mud and sand at stream, pond, and ditch margins or margins of practically any small body of still or slowly running water; compost piles, rotting leaf mold, and other vegetable matter that stays wet constantly. In the tropics larvae may be found in rotting banana stalks and wet, decaying fruits and stems of plants; mud or wet organic material in or at the sides of rot holes in trees, stumps, bamboo joints, coconut shells, rotten boat bottoms, and the like; wet debris in the leaf or flower axils of waterholding plants such as pitcher plants, aroids, bromeliads, *Heliconia*, and *Pandanus*; and crab holes. Picado (1913) showed heleid larvae that resemble *Culicoides* taken from bromeliads in Costa Rica. Ryckman and Ames (1953) reared *Culicoides copiosus* Root and Hoffman from rotting stems of the cactus *Cereus gigantea* in Arizona.

TABLE 3.—*Known breeding places of Panama Culicoides*

| Species | Locality | Habitat (Authority or Collection Data) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>arubae</i> | Aruba, D. W. I. | Crab holes (Fox, 1942; Fox and Hoffman, 1944) |
| <i>castillae</i> | Barro Colorado I., C. Z. | Flowers of <i>Heliconia mariae</i> , June 1940, J. Zetek No. 4667 (USNM) Flowers of <i>Heliconia platystachys</i> , Sept. 1940, J. Zetek No. 4690 (USNM) |
| <i>furens</i> | Honduras | Sand and mud near tidal canal (Painter, 1926) |
| | Balboa, C. Z. | Tidal salt marsh (Carpenter, 1951; Woke, 1954; Blanton, Graham, and Keenan, 1955) |
| <i>heliconiae</i> | Venezuela | Bromeliads (Fox, 1942; Fox and Hoffman, 1944) |
| | Honduras | Water holding plant (Fox, 1948) |
| | Trinidad | Flowers of <i>Heliconia elongata</i> (Wirth and Blanton, 1956a) |
| <i>hoffmani</i> | Puerto Rico | Tree hole debris (Fox, 1949) |
| <i>hylas</i> | Barro Colorado I., C. Z. | Bred from <i>Calathea violacea</i> (Wirth and Blanton, 1956a) |
| <i>jamaicensis</i> | Ancón, C. Z. | Reared from rotted calabash (Hoffman, 1925) |
| <i>luteovenus</i> | California | Tree hole, creek mud (Wirth, 1952a) |
| <i>panamensis</i> | Barro Colorado I., C. Z. | Flowers of <i>Heliconia mariae</i> , June 1940, J. Zetek No. 4667 (USNM) |
| <i>phlebotomus</i> | Honduras | Wet, low depressions behind sandy beach, water from seepage at high tide (Painter, 1926) |
| <i>pifanoi</i> | Barro Colorado I., C. Z. | Flowers of <i>Heliconia mariae</i> , June 1940, J. Zetek No. 4667 (USNM) |
| <i>pusillus</i> | Brazil | Mangrove mud (Lutz, 1913) |
| <i>reticulatus</i> | Brazil | Crab holes (Lutz, 1913) |
| <i>trinidadensis</i> | Balboa, C. Z. | Tidal salt marsh near mangrove (Woke, 1954) |
| <i>verecundus</i> | Barro Colorado I., C. Z. | Bracket fungus, Aug. 1944, J. Zetek No. 5175 (USNM) |

BITING HABITS

Lutz (1913) in Brazil took *Culicoides reticulatus* and *insignis* on man, horse, and cow; *pusillus* on man; *paraensis* on man; and *debilipalpis* on man and horse. Painter (1926) found the pestiferous species at Puerto Castilla, Honduras, to be *furens* and *phlebotomus*. Adamson (1939) found the following species in Trinidad to bite man (named in order of their importance): *phlebotomus*, *diabolicus*, *guyanensis*, *furens*, and *debilipalpis*.

Gibson and Ascoli (1952) reported on the anthropophilic *Culicoides* in the human onchocerciasis zone of Guatemala near San Pedro Yepocapa: *C. paraensis* was the dominant and most annoying species, biting at any hour and in any weather; *castillae* fed under the same conditions as *paraensis* but was rare; neither of these species could ingest microfilariae. *C. stigmatis* bit frequently between 4:30 and 6 p. m. when the sky was partly overcast, but this species was not abundant, and although it could ingest microfilariae, they did not develop. *C. diabolicus* bit only during or immediately after a light rain, and did not feed as avidly on man as the others; no good test was possible on its ability to ingest and support microfilariae. No natural filarid infestation was found in 929 wild flies of these four species.

Woke (1954) at Balboa, Canal Zone, collected *furens* biting man in sunlight and in shade of mangrove trees, under electric lights and also in darkness, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. He collected *guyanensis* biting man between 7 and 8 p. m., *trinidadensis* about man, and *wokei* flying about man in shade of mangrove trees and in full sunlight between 9 and 10 a. m. On Tobago Island he took *furens*, *paraensis*, and *debilipalpis* biting man, and at Corinto, Nicaragua, he collected *furens* and *phlebotomus* on man.

Wirth (1955b) reported the following Panama species from the collections of Gibson and Ascoli in Guatemala taken while biting man: *paraensis*, *pachymerus*, *stigmatis*, *diabolicus*, *castillae*, and *debilipalpis*. At the same time Gibson and Ascoli took *luteovenus*, *diabolicus*, *debilipalpis*, and *panamensis* feeding on horse and mule.

In the U. S. National Museum collection there are the following unpublished records of Panama species taken on man: *barbosai*, Balboa, Canal Zone, P. A. Woke, No. 1014a; *diabolicus*, St. Patrick Estate, Trinidad, 1954–1955, T. H. G. Aitken and W. G. Downs; *pusillus*, Cumaca, Trinidad, June 16, 1954, Aitken and Downs; and of the following species biting other animals: *arubae*, Corazal, Canal Zone, May 18, 1914, S. T. Darling, from ear of mule; *fori*, Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone, Blanton, horse trap; Piraja, Brazil, Apr. 16, 1929, Davis and Shannon, animal bait; *barbosai*, Fort Randolph, Canal Zone, Blanton, horse trap.

In summary, the following species of Panama *Culicoides* are known to feed on man: *barbosai*, *castillae*, *debilipalpis*, *diabolicus*, *furens*, *guyanensis*, *pachymerus*, *paraensis*, *phlebotomus*, *pusillus*, *reticulatus*, and *trinidadensis*.

CONTROL MEASURES

The control of *Culicoides* has received little attention in Panama compared with the classic measures used to abate mosquitoes during and since the construction of the Panama Canal. Carpenter (1951)

and Blanton, Graham, and Keenan (1955) gave details on efforts to control the enormous population of *Culicoides furens* (Poey) at Fort Kobbe, which adjoins Farfan swamp on the west bank of the Pacific entrance of the Canal. The most successful measure was the installation of tide gates at the mouth of the Farfan River in August 1950. After the rainy season had passed, by February 1951, the action of these gates in eliminating salt water from the marshes caused the water level to recede to the deeper ditches and channels. This change resulted in the growth of luxuriant vegetation on the drier ground and a great reduction in the *Culicoides* population. The tide gates were only of temporary construction, and owing to their gradual deterioration by the end of 1953 the water level in the marsh had risen and the salinity had increased so that *furens* again became a serious pest. Airplane spraying of the marshes with dieldrin and lindane at the rate of 1 pound and chlordane at 2 pounds per acre gave good control for several weeks, but was too expensive for any but emergency measures. Fog and mist sprays for adult control were almost useless, since the adults emerged in large numbers daily from the marsh during the breeding season. Painting window screens with DDT gave some protection inside houses, but some insects would pass the barrier and bite before the insecticide took effect.

METHODS OF COLLECTION AND STUDY

The primary source of our specimens has been the material obtained by the junior author from surveys for insects of medical importance at military installations in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone (Blanton, Galindo, and Peyton, 1955). These surveys were begun in the Canal Zone, but were gradually expanded to take in as large an area of the Republic of Panama as possible. Most of the surveys were made on the principal road systems of the Republic, but several were made at installations in Darién Province, accessible by boats of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey at Patino Point. A large series of collections was made at Almirante in Bocas del Toro Province in connection with the yellow fever studies carried on by the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

Nearly all our material was obtained by means of New Jersey light traps operated primarily for studies on mosquito distribution. Light traps were operated in about 150 localities (see map in fig. 2 for the principal locations). In each locality it was customary to operate as many as three generators and six or more light traps within a radius that could be serviced by a survey crew of two to eleven men. A Shannon trap was also operated in some areas. This trap is a tentlike enclosure made of cheesecloth or mosquito netting, hung from the four upper corners by tying cord or rope to limbs or trees at a height which

allows approximately 2 feet of clearance at the bottom of the tent. A light is hung inside near the top of the tent, and the insects that enter at the bottom are captured from the sides with an aspirator or killing bottle.

For a 2-year period beginning August 1951 the following collections were made in 517 nights of trap operation:

| Insect | Numbers of individuals collected in— | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | 1951 (5 mo.) | 1952 | 1953 (8 mo.) |
| <i>Culicoides</i> | 105, 586 | 235, 555 | 84, 000 |
| Mosquitoes | 73, 615 | 70, 867 | 96, 091 |
| <i>Phlebotomus</i> | 6, 114 | 31, 417 | 1, 492 |

Of the 150 localities where traps were operated, only the following received concentrated attention with more than 10 nights of operation, the remainder having been visited only from 1 to 10 nights each:

| Locality | Nights | Months |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Almirante | 58 | 6 |
| Garachiné | 12 | 1 |
| Jaqué | 11 | 2 |
| La Jolla | 16 | 10 |
| Loma Boracho | 22 | 12 |
| Mojinga Swamp | 76 | 12 |
| Patino Point | 74 | 4 |
| Tocumen | 26 | 9 |

In spite of this coverage most of Panama has been very inadequately surveyed. The only possible exception is the Mojinga Swamp, where the trapping was done constantly over the entire period. At Almirante most of the trapping was done at one yellow fever tree station in a deep tropical rain forest, and many other habitats were not sampled. For unavoidable technical reasons the Darién trap locations were unsatisfactory for sampling *Culicoides* populations. Far too few collections were made from the subtropical mountain locations at Cerro Campana in Panamá Province and El Valle in Coclé Province, where nevertheless many unique records were obtained. The transect up the slope of the Volcán in Chiriquí Province was far too scanty to obtain more than a barest indication of that interesting temperate fauna. We have been able to secure only species that will come to light or horse-baited traps. From studies in North America we suspect that up to 10 or 20 percent of the fauna would never be taken in light traps and even fewer at animal bait. Thus at least a dozen additional species could very likely have been taken by a program of collection and rearing from larval habitats, had that been possible.

The light traps were equipped daily with jars containing fresh potassium cyanide, and the catches were placed each morning in pasteboard pill boxes and brought into the laboratory. A layer of

melted paradichlorobenzene had been poured in the bottoms of the pill boxes to afford protection against molds and museum pests, and the insects were placed in thin layers between padded filter cotton. The boxed specimens were stored in heated cabinets until the insects could be sorted. The insects of medical importance were determined in the laboratory or sent to specialists, and the residue of insects or trash was packed and labeled and sent to the U. S. National Museum in Washington, where many new and valuable insects were recovered and added to the National Collection.

For mounting on microscope slides, dry specimens were placed overnight in a warm saturated solution of phenol in absolute alcohol. By the next day the specimens were well cleared and were then transferred to a solution containing equal parts of Canada balsam and the liquefied phenol. After a few minutes they could be transferred to slides for dissection. Dissection consisted in cutting off the wings and mounting them in a separate drop of the mixture on one end of the slide under a separate cover glass, cutting off the head and orienting it anterior side up, and cutting off the abdomen and orienting it ventral side up. It was necessary to cut off the male genitalia between the eighth and ninth segments in order always to orient the specimen ventral side up. A small piece of broken cover glass was added to prevent undue flattening and the cover glass applied. After labeling, the slides were placed in a warm drying oven for about two weeks, and extra balsam was added from time to time to replace the mixture lost by evaporation of the phenol.

The types of the new species and most of the material studied are deposited in the U. S. National Museum. Paratypes and determined series of as many of the Panama species as available will be deposited in the following collections: British Museum (Natural History), London, England; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, Aneón, Canal Zone; Instituto Nacional de Higiene, Caracas, Venezuela; Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle, Brussels, Belgium; Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; and the University of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

In the distribution records, the first country given is that of the type locality and the remaining countries are listed alphabetically. The Panama localities are listed alphabetically by province; these localities are given according to the Esso Standard Oil highway map of Panama and the American Geographical Society's "Map of Hispanic America, 1:1,000,000." Some new distribution records for certain countries are given, based on specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection; for these the names of the towns or other data are added in parentheses. Unless otherwise indicated, all Panama records are based on specimens collected by the junior author in light traps. The

new Honduras and Nicaragua records are based on material collected in light traps operated in the yellow fever surveys by the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory under the direction of Pedro Galindo.

Our measurements are made with an ocular micrometer and, with rare exceptions, are of specimens cleared in phenol and mounted on slides in balsam. Measurements are usually made of a series of about 10 specimens and are presented in the descriptions according to the following system: "mean (minimum-maximum, n=number of measurements)." Measurements not given in that manner are of single specimens.

MORPHOLOGY

FIGURES 2, 3

The descriptions and figures of the structure of *Culicoides* given by Carter, Ingram, and Macfie (1920) are still classical, although valuable studies on the head structure have since been made by Jobling (1928) and Gad (1951), and on general anatomy by Tokunaga (1937) and Lee (1948). The following account is a revision of the generalized description of characters of the Heleidae given by Wirth (1952a).

HEAD: The head is subspherical, with the anterior surface more or less flattened and in line with the anterior surface of the proboscis. The dorsal surface of the head consists of the broad posterior occiput

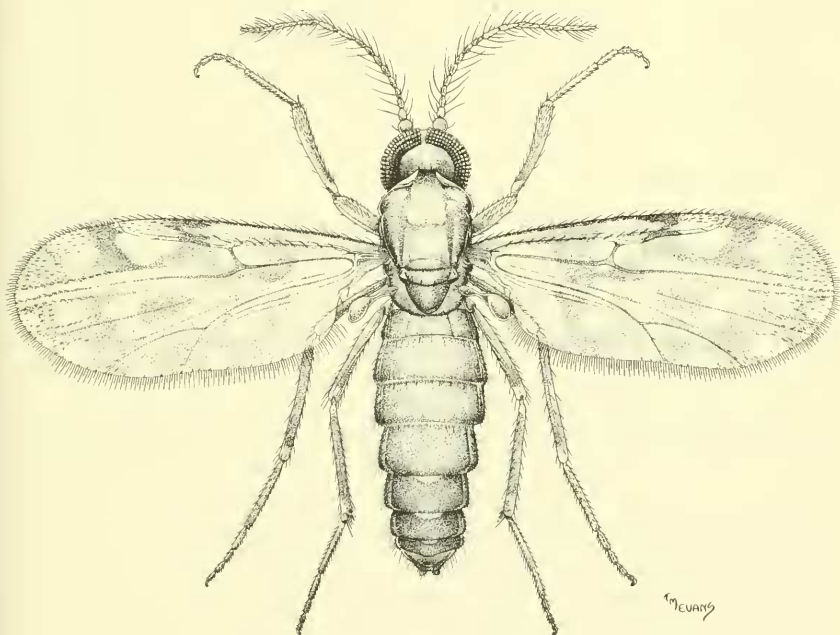


FIGURE 2.—*Culicoides diabolicus* Hoffman, dorsal aspect of female.

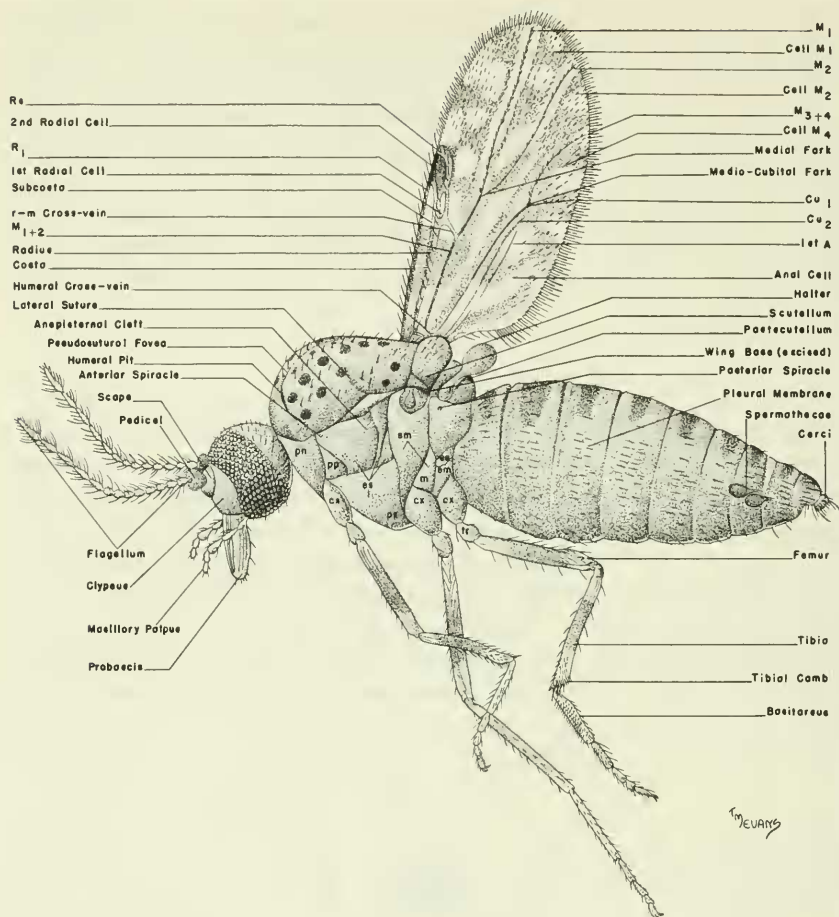


FIGURE 3.—*Culicoides furens* (Poey), lateral view of female, left wing and right legs removed, with parts labeled (cx, coxa; em, epimeron; es, episternum; m, meron; pn, pronotum; pp, propleuron; px, precoxa; tr, trochanter).

and an undifferentiated anterior vertex, usually with scattered setae and a row of orbital hairs bent over the eyes. The compound eyes are large and kidney-shaped and more or less contiguous above the bases of the antennae; they may be bare or with short pubescence between the ommatidial facets. The ocelli are undifferentiated. Between and below the compound eyes, the frontoclypeus surrounds the bases of the antennae in the frontal region above, and forms a convexly swollen clypeal region below at the base of the proboscis.

The antennae are divided into 15 units, which for convenience will be called segments in the traditional usage. The basal segment, or scape, is ringlike and hidden by the greatly enlarged pedicel. Seg-

ments 3 to 15 form the flagellum, which in the female is divided into three portions—an elongated third segment, the subequally shortened segments 4 to 10, and the elongated segments 11 to 15. All the flagellar segments bear scattered small hairs, and in addition each of the proximal eight bears a whorl of long hairs, or verticils. In the male, the pedicel is much more enlarged and the transition in the flagellar series occurs between segments 12 and 13, with segments 3 to 12 each bearing a whorl of very greatly elongated, erectile verticils forming a more or less dense plume. The presence of one to several minute hyaline sensory discs ringed by dense tufts of very short setae at the apices of certain flagellar segments is a character recently found to be extremely useful in the recognition of species or of species groups. The relative lengths of the segments are also useful in classification, and the antennal ratio, obtained by dividing the combined lengths of the last five segments by the combined lengths of the preceding eight, is a convenient way of expressing the most basic relation.

The mouthparts are well developed, stronger in the female than in the male, and in most species those of the female are especially fitted for piercing and blood-sucking. They are enclosed in an elongated proboscis often as long as the head capsule itself. Internally the sucking apparatus consists of a cibarial and a pharyngeal pump; no characters of the sclerotized parts of the pharyngeal apparatus have yet been found to have taxonomic value such as those described as the "buccopharyngeal apparatus" in other nematocerous families. The labium of the female is fleshy, with scattered hairs, enclosing the six other parts, which are slender, distally toothed, sclerotized blades of subequal lengths. These parts consist of a strong, distally toothed labrum, a pair of distally toothed mandibles, a pair of maxillae represented by the bladelike laciniae, and a tubular hypopharynx also bearing distal teeth. The number of teeth on the mandible has been found to be especially useful in differentiation of closely related species. The maxillary palpus is 5-segmented and the third segment is more or less swollen and bears on the mesal surface a specialized sense organ, the nature of which is a very valuable specific character. The mouthparts of the male are similar to those of the female, but much more poorly developed, without distal teeth, and not fitted for piercing.

THORAX: The thorax is moderately broad and very convex above, arched anteriorly, and projecting very slightly over the head. The pronotum is divided into lateral halves by the anterior development of the mesonotum and lies partly hidden just below the humeri. The mesonotum bears in this and in a few related genera a pair of small sensory pits sublaterally on the humeral corners near the

anterior margin, with a pair of almost invisible, slightly depressed lines, the pseudosutural foveae, extending from the pits caudad to near the sides of the scutellum. The mesonotum is clothed with short hairs, which may be somewhat enlarged in rows along the foveae. When a color pattern or pattern of pruinose markings is present, the sublateral markings usually have their mesal margins at the foveae and their greatest breadth is usually at lateral extensions toward the mesonotal or lateral suture, which extends midway on each side from the lateral margins of the mesonotum a short distance mesad. The prescutellar area of the mesonotum is more or less flattened and bears a submedian pair of sensory areas. The scutellum is transverse, with a median caudal expansion and bears a number of strong bristles and short hairs. The postscutellum is arched and bare, with a small, deep, glandular depression. The pleura are bare, each divided into a number of sclerites, with a broad membranous cleft on the anepisternum of the mesopleuron, with an anterior spiracle located in the membrane just behind the pronotum and the posterior spiracle located on the metapleural membrane just below the halter.

The legs are moderately slender, the femora sometimes slightly swollen, not bearing modified spines or scales. At the apex of the fore tibia are a small spur and a tuft of modified hairs, and at the apex of the hind tibia are an anterior spur and two transverse rows of modified spinose hairs. The term "hind tibial comb" includes only the long spines in the distal row and is sometimes useful in classification. The tarsal ratio is the length of the hind basitarsus divided by the length of the second tarsomere, but we have not found it to be of much taxonomic value in this genus. The fourth tarsomere on all legs is usually cylindrical, but in the subgenus *Macfella* Fox it is cordiform. The claws are small and equal on all legs, simple in the female and divided at the apices in the male; the empodium is vestigial.

The wings possess dense microtrichia, and the macrotrichia or long hairs may range from numerous to absent. There is usually a pattern of pale and dark spots or bands, which is of prime importance in classification. The costa extends from the base of the wing to half or more than three-fourths of the wing length. There are with rare exceptions two complete radial cells formed by the heavily sclerotized radial branches. The radial cells are usually of subequal lengths, and the second or distal one is usually broader than the first, which may frequently be slitlike. We use the Tillyard modification of the Comstock-Needham system of wing venation, whereby the branches of the anterior fork are called M_1 and M_2 and those of the posterior fork M_{3+4} and Cu_1 , from front to back. We

employ an exact measurement of the wing length, comprising the distance from the basal arculus to the tip of the wing, which is about a tenth less than the measurement to the basal attachment of the wing commonly employed by other authors. The color of the halter is frequently of taxonomic importance.

ABDOMEN: The female abdomen is relatively stout, the apex somewhat tapered, with a pair of small, rounded cerci visible below the ninth tergum. Internally the female usually possesses sclerotized spermathecae which are usually spherical to pyriform, sometimes with the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance. The number of completely formed, sclerotized spermathecae varies from none to three; all the known Panama species have one or two. The spermathecae are joined by nonsclerotized ducts to a common duct, and at the juncture there is sometimes a small sclerotized ring. In some species with two functional spermathecae the small rudimentary third one is also sclerotized. In our descriptions we make no mention of this third rudimentary spermathecae and ring. We measure the length of the spermatheca in the axis of the base of the duct and include the sclerotized portion of the duct.

The male abdomen is very slender and bears terminally the prominent genitalia, which are of primary importance in group classification and species identification. The ninth segment is in the form of an irregular sclerotized ring consisting of the fused tergum and sternum. The ninth tergum is in the form of an expanded lobe or plate, convex externally and hollowed out mesad and bearing the anus flanked by a pair of membranous setose anal lobes or cerci on the ventromesal face. The hind corners of the ninth tergum are frequently expanded as a pair of apicolateral processes. The ninth sternum is much shorter than the tergum, usually with a caudomedian excavation on its hind margin, at the lateral corners of which the base of the aedeagus articulates. The forceps-like genital appendages, or gonopods, arise laterally at the base of the tergum and are 2-segmented. The enlarged basal segment (basistyle or side piece) bears two internal processes at the base, a mesally directed ventral root and an anteriorly directed dorsal root, the latter articulating directly with the base of the paramere. The distal segment (dististyle or clasper) is hairy and slightly swollen at the base, slender and nearly bare distally, with an incurved point, and when not extended is folded mesad from the apex of the basistyle across the mesal face of the ninth tergum. The aedeagus is usually a Y-shaped structure with the stem directed ventrocaudad, forming the sclerotized support on the ventral surface of the male genital duct. The distal portion of the aedeagus is less sclerotized than the basal arms or arch, is usually shallowly U-shaped in cross section and may be variously ornamented or modified distally

and laterally. The basal arch of the aedeagus is connected to the posterior excavation of the ninth sternum by a hyaline membrane which in a few species is partially covered with spinules or spicules. The parameres are usually a pair of sclerotized internal rodlike sclerites with knobbed bases and ventrally directed distal points, but they are subject to great modifications in the shape and direction of the basal knob, the middle stem, or the distal point. In some groups of species the parameres may fuse mesad and become platelike.

Systematic Discussion

The modern classification of the genus *Culicoides* had its beginnings as recently as 1937, when Root and Hoffman grouped the North American species according to the characters of the male genitalia supported by a number of external characters. Edwards followed and enlarged upon this system in 1939 with a grouping of the Palaearctic species. In 1948 Fox erected the subgenus *Hoffmania* for a number of Neotropical species which he differentiated from *Culicoides*, s. str. Ortiz (1950) accepted and strengthened Fox's concept of the subgenus *Hoffmania*. Wirth (1952a) attempted only to follow Root and Hoffman's outline in assigning the California species to groups without respect to subgenera. None of the recent regional revisions—such as those by Causey (1938, Siam), Fiedler (1951, South Africa), Gutsevitch (1952, Russia), Lee and Reye (1953, Australia), and Foote and Pratt (1954, eastern United States)—attempt any grouping of species.

The first important attempt to bring the genus *Culicoides* into a phylogenetic system was by Khalaf (1954), who placed the species of the world in four subgenera—*Culicoides*, s. str., *Oecacta* Poey, *Selfa* Khalaf, and *Monoculicoides* Khalaf—assigning all the species whose genitalic characters had been figured in the literature to five complexes and 21 groups within these subgenera. Although Khalaf's concept of important phylogenetic characters was basically sound, he was hindered by the limited information available in the literature. In a genus whose taxonomy is expanding so rapidly we may expect numerous reshufflings of groups as new species are described and our knowledge of the older species improves. Vargas' (1953a) proposal of the subgenus *Beltranmyia* for species of the *crepuscularis* group and Fox's (1955a) erection of the subgenera *Avaritia* for the *obsoletus* group and *Macfiella* for the *phlebotomus* group furnish badly needed subgeneric names, but numerous species will probably pass through various taxa before being assigned to their correct phylogenetic niches.

We believe that in a genus as large and compact as *Culicoides* the number of subgenera will eventually have to be increased fourfold

or fivefold, but until a considerable portion of the species from each region are well described and a general fund of taxonomic characters is made available to work with, no system of classification should be attempted which would be more than a convenient way to think flexibly in terms of groups of related species. We believe that the literature and generic synonymies will be more easily handled in later years if our first attempts to group the species phylogenetically are done in terms of taxa outside the rules of priority and nomenclatural bookkeeping. As certain groups become comparatively well known and the relations of the species are worked out on a natural basis, the groupings can be formalized with subgeneric names. For these reasons we are proposing a tentative framework of taxonomic groups of the Panama species, utilizing subgeneric names for some when these are already available and appropriate, but refraining from proposing any new subgenera at this time.

Our proposed classification of the Panama species (table 4) serves as a systematic check list of species and a convenient summary of the most important quantitative characters used. The species numbers in this table agree with the species numbers in the crossheads throughout the text. An alphabetical list of species and synonyms is presented on page 474.

TABLE 4.—*Systematic arrangement of Panama species of Culicoides with certain quantitative characters*

(NOTE: Except for segments having sensoria, mean values are shown. Asterisk denotes doubtful position of species in group. Parentheses enclosing segment numbers indicate these segments sometimes have sensoria)

| Subgenera, groups, and species | Wing length (mm.) | Costal ratio | Antennal ratio | Segments having sensoria | No. mandibular teeth | No. tibial spines |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Culicoides (Hoffmania) | | | | | | |
| The hylas group | | | | | | |
| 1. heliconiae | 1. 46 | 0. 68 | 1. 06 | 3, 11-15 | 23 | 6 |
| 2. hylas | 1. 19 | 0. 68 | 1. 12 | 3, 11-15 | 19 | 6 |
| 3. verecundus | 1. 31 | 0. 70 | 1. 10 | 3, 11-15 | 23 | 6 |
| The guttatus group | | | | | | |
| 4. diabolicus | 1. 03 | 0. 67 | 1. 14 | 3, 11-15 | 15 | 5 |
| 5. foxi | 1. 21 | 0. 68 | 1. 10 | 3, 11-15 | 16 | 6 |
| 6. insignis | 1. 11 | 0. 65 | 1. 32 | 3, 5, 7, 9, 11-15. | 21 | 6 |
| 7. trinidadensis | 1. 12 | 0. 66 | 1. 22 | 3, 5, 7, 9, 11-15. | 17 | 5 |
| Culicoides (Avaritia) | | | | | | |
| 8. pusilloides | 0. 69 | 0. 57 | 1. 12 | 3, 12-15 | 13 | 5 |
| 9. pusillus | 0. 64 | 0. 53 | 1. 18 | 3, 13-15 | 14 | 5 |

TABLE 4.—*Systematic arrangement of Panama species of Culicoides with certain quantitative characters*—Continued

(NOTE: Except for segments having sensoria, mean values are shown. Asterisk denotes doubtful position of species in group. Parentheses enclosing segment numbers indicate these segments sometimes have sensoria)

| Subgenera, groups, and species | Wing length (mm.) | Costal ratio | Antennal ratio | Segments having sensoria | No. mandibular teeth | No. tibial spines |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Culicoides (Culicoides) | | | | | | |
| The pulicaris group | | | | | | |
| 10. elutus | 1. 14 | 0. 65 | 0. 93 | 3, 11-15 | 16 | 6 |
| 11. luteovenus | 1. 35 | 0. 60 | 0. 99 | 3, 11-15 | 14 | 6 |
| The covagarciai group | | | | | | |
| 12. efferus | 1. 49 | 0. 67 | 0. 93 | 3, 11-15 | 24 | 6 |
| 13. rostratus | 1. 13 | 0. 68 | 0. 98 | 3, 11-15 | 20 | 6 |
| 14. marshi | 1. 18 | 0. 68 | 1. 18 | 3, 11-15 | 27 | 5 |
| 15. covagarciai | 1. 19 | 0. 67 | 1. 09 | 3, 11-15 | 15 | 6 |
| 16. metagonatus | 1. 02 | 0. 63 | 0. 95 | 3, 11-15 | 15 | 6 |
| The nigrigenus group | | | | | | |
| 17. nigrigenus | 1. 11 | 0. 64 | 2. 00 | 3-15 | 13 | 4 |
| 18. lutealaris | 1. 56 | 0. 58 | 1. 30 | 3-15 | 14 | 4 |
| 19. chrysonotus | 1. 66 | 0. 60 | 2. 10 | 3, 8-15 | 14 | 4 |
| Culicoides (Oeacta) | | | | | | |
| The daedalus group | | | | | | |
| 20. antefurcatus | 0. 79 | 0. 58 | 1. 16 | 3, 11-15 | 14 | 4 |
| 21. crescentis | 0. 95 | 0. 62 | 1. 48 | 3, 11-15 | 13 | 4 |
| 22. daedalus | 1. 01 | 0. 62 | 1. 34 | 3, 11-15 | 13 | 4 |
| 23. commatis | 1. 02 | 0. 58 | 1. 19 | 3, 5, 7, 9, 11-15. | 12 | 4 |
| 24. pampoikilus | 1. 25 | 0. 59 | 1. 39 | 3, 5, 7, 9, 11-15. | 14 | 4 |
| 25. phaeonotus | 1. 06 | 0. 61 | 1. 63 | 3, 5, 7, 9, 11-15. | 12 | 4 |
| 26. dunni | 1. 12 | 0. 56 | 1. 13 | 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11-15. | 18 | 4 |
| 27. daedaloides* | 1. 0 | 0. 63 | 1. 48 | 3, 8-10 | 12 | 4 |
| The copiosus group | | | | | | |
| 28. pilosus | 0. 99 | 0. 59 | 1. 56 | 3-9, 11-15 | 17 | 4 |
| 29. panamensis | 0. 87 | 0. 55 | 1. 12 | 3, 11-15 | 10 | 4 |
| 30. poikilonotus | 0. 83 | 0. 61 | 1. 26 | 3, 11-15 | 10 | 4 |
| 31. jamaicensis | 0. 97 | 0. 57 | 1. 21 | 3-15 | 15 | 4 |
| The iriartei group | | | | | | |
| 32. evansi | 1. 17 | 0. 57 | 1. 02 | 3, 7-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 33. iriartei | 0. 93 | 0. 61 | 1. 42 | 3, 7-10 | 11 | 4 |
| The scopus group | | | | | | |
| 34. scopus | 1. 34 | 0. 58 | 1. 65 | 3, 8, 10-15 | 15 | 4 |
| The limai group | | | | | | |
| 35. galindoi | 0. 83 | 0. 62 | 0. 95 | 3, 7-10 | 14 | 4 |
| 36. limai | 0. 80 | 0. 63 | 1. 06 | 3, 7-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 37. tenuilobus | 0. 89 | 0. 62 | 1. 13 | 3, 7-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 38. camposi | 0. 86 | 0. 59 | 1. 18 | 3, 7-10 | 13-14 | 4 |

TABLE 4.—*Systematic arrangement of Panama species of Culicoides with certain quantitative characters*—Continued

(NOTE: Except for segments having sensoria, mean values are shown. Asterisk denotes doubtful position of species in group. Parentheses enclosing segment numbers indicate these segments sometimes have sensoria)

| Subgenera, groups, and species | Wing length (mm.) | Costal ratio | Antennal ratio | Segments having sensoria | No. mandibular teeth | No. tibial spines |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Culicoides (Oecacta)—Con | | | | | | |
| The limai group—Con. | | | | | | |
| 39. carpenteri* | 0.99 | 0.61 | 1.22 | 3, 11-14 | 14 | 4 |
| 40. magnipalpis* | 1.07 | 0.60 | 0.91 | 3, 11-15 | 13 | 4 |
| The acotylus group | | | | | | |
| 41. wokei | 0.78 | 0.61 | 0.95 | 3-10 | 14 | 4 |
| 42. carsiomelas | 0.99 | 0.65 | 0.96 | 3, 7-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 43. acotylus | 1.05 | 0.70 | 0.78 | 3, 6(7)-10 | 15 | 5 |
| 44. guyanensis | 0.99 | 0.58 | 1.00 | 3, 6-10 | 15 | 4 |
| 45. venezuelensis | 1.37 | 0.58 | 1.19 | 3, (5-10) 11-14. | 13 | 5 |
| 46. lanei | 1.02 | 0.66 | 0.72 | 3, 7-10 | 13 | 4 |
| The reticulatus group | | | | | | |
| 47. azureus | 1.04 | 0.63 | 1.18 | 3, 7-10 | 14-15 | 4 |
| 48. mojingaensis | 0.96 | 0.66 | 1.32 | 3, (7)8-10 | 14 | 4 |
| 49. paucienfuscatus | 1.02 | 0.63 | 1.18 | 3, 7-10 | 12 | 4 |
| 50. pifanoi | 0.79 | 0.60 | 0.91 | 3, 7-10 | 14 | 4 |
| 51. dicrourus | 1.14 | 0.65 | 1.04 | 3, 6-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 52. volcanensis | 1.45 | 0.61 | 1.07 | 3, 7-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 53. lyrinotatus | 1.17 | 0.68 | 1.01 | 3, 8-10 | 12 | 4 |
| 54. reticulatus | 0.96 | 0.65 | 1.10 | 3, 8-10 | 21 | 4 |
| 55. macrostigma* | 0.91 | 0.71 | 1.97 | 3, 8-10 | 11 | 4 |
| The furens group | | | | | | |
| 56. alahialinus | 0.96 | 0.64 | 1.01 | 3, 8-10 | 15 | 4 |
| 57. barbosai | 0.88 | 0.58 | 0.93 | 3, 7-10 | 16 | 4 |
| 58. gorgasi | 1.04 | 0.64 | 0.99 | 3, 7(8)-10 | 17 | 4 |
| 59. furens | 0.91 | 0.58 | 1.28 | 3, 7-10 | 15 | 4 |
| The fluvialis group | | | | | | |
| 60. fluvialis | 0.78 | 0.61 | 1.07 | 3, 8-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 61. tetrathyris | 0.85 | 0.70 | 1.09 | 3, 8-10 | 14 | 4 |
| 62. propriipennis | 0.85 | 0.63 | 0.97 | 3, 8-14 | 15 | 4 |
| 63. balsapambensis | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.84 | 3, 8-10 | 14 | 4 |
| 64. castillae | 0.84 | 0.64 | 1.09 | 3, 8-11 | 15 | 4 |
| 65. leopoldoi | 0.85 | 0.61 | 1.21 | 3, 7-10 | 13 | 4 |
| The transferrans group | | | | | | |
| 66. patulipalpis | 0.98 | 0.64 | 1.85 | 3, 10-14 | 14 | 4 |
| 67. rangeli | 1.01 | 0.65 | 1.63 | 3, 10-14 | 16 | 4 |
| 68. transferrans | 0.98 | 0.64 | 1.43 | 3, 11-14 | 15 | 4 |
| The leoni group | | | | | | |
| 69. fieldi | 0.72 | 0.60 | 0.85 | 3, 8-10 | 12 | 4 |
| 70. glabellus | 0.68 | 0.56 | 0.88 | 3, 8-10 | 12 | 4 |

TABLE 4.—*Systematic arrangement of Panama species of Culicoides with certain quantitative characters*—Continued

(NOTE: Except for segments having sensoria, mean values are shown. Asterisk denotes doubtful position of species in group. Parentheses enclosing segment numbers indicate these segments sometimes have sensoria)

| Subgenera, groups, and species | Wing length (mm.) | Costal ratio | Antennal ratio | Segments having sensoria | No. mandibular teeth | No. tibial spines |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Culicoides (Oecacta)—Con. | | | | | | |
| The debilipalpis group | | | | | | |
| 71. gabaldoni | 0. 65 | 0. 62 | 0. 91 | 3, 8-10 | 11 | 4 |
| 72. spurius | 0. 72 | 0. 58 | 0. 84 | 3, 8-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 73. hoffmani | 0. 76 | 0. 59 | 0. 79 | 3, 8-10 | 14 | 4 |
| 74. imitator | 0. 68 | 0. 53 | 0. 91 | 3, 8-10 | 13 | 4 |
| 75. paraensis | 0. 78 | 0. 59 | 0. 77 | 3, 8-10 | 15 | 4 |
| 76. debilipalpis | 0. 80 | 0. 65 | 0. 83 | 3, 8-10 | 15 | 4 |
| 77. mirsae | 0. 78 | 0. 61 | 0. 70 | 3, 8-10 | 16 | 4 |
| 78. aureus | 0. 89 | 0. 63 | 0. 76 | 3, 7-10 | 18 | 4 |
| 79. ginesi | 0. 80 | 0. 62 | 0. 74 | 3, 7-10 | 17 | 4 |
| 80. glabrior | 1. 02 | 0. 68 | 0. 89 | 3, 7-10 | 15 | 4 |
| The pachymerus group | | | | | | |
| 81. almirantei | 0. 79 | 0. 69 | 1. 25 | 3, 8-10 | 15 | 4 |
| 82. caprilesi | 0. 83 | 0. 78 | 0. 61 | 3, 8-10 | 16-17 | 4 |
| 83. pachymerus | 0. 72 | 0. 71 | 0. 66 | 3, 8(9)-10 | 14 | 4 |
| 84. uniradialis | 0. 94 | 0. 79 | 0. 65 | 3, 8-10 | 16 | 4 |
| The arubae group | | | | | | |
| 85. arubae | 1. 17 | 0. 52 | 0. 87 | 3-10 | 15 | 7 |
| The stigmalis group | | | | | | |
| 86. stigmalis | 0. 90 | 0. 64 | 0. 91 | 3, 8-10 | 14 | 4 |
| Culicoides (Macfiella) | | | | | | |
| 87. phlebotomus | 1. 03 | 0. 55 | 1. 19 | 3, 6-10 | 15 | 7 |
| 88. willistoni | 0. 92 | 0. 55 | 1. 06 | 3-10 | 14 | 6 |

Key to the Panama Species of *Culicoides*

(Primarily for Females)

1. Second radial cell wholly or mainly included in a light spot 2
 Second radial cell wholly included in a very dark spot 22
2. Base of cell M_4 pale bordering veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 or apices of veins M_1 and M_2 pale 3
 Base of cell M_4 and adjacent veins in a dark area; apices of veins M_1 and M_2 not pale 9
3. Cell R_5 with a separate pale spot present anterior to base of vein M_1 . . . 4
 Cell R_5 without a separate pale spot present anterior to base of vein M_1 , pale area continuous from r-m crossvein to borders of vein M_1 . . . 6

4. Hind femur dark to apex; apices of veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 usually pale . 5
Hind femur with subapical yellow band; apices of veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1
dark; third palpal segment slender, without pit; mesonotum yellow
in middle with dark brown sublateral vittae; wing 1.3 mm. long.
verecundus Macfie (p. 278)
5. Midknee broadly yellow at the joint; mesonotum dark gray in middle,
nearly unicolorous blackish; third palpal segment slender, without
pit; wing 1.5 mm. long *heliconiae* Fox and Hoffman (p. 274)
Midknee black with narrow pale rings on each side; mesonotum yellow
in middle with dark brown sublateral vittae; third palpal segment
swollen with a shallow, subdivided pit; wing 1.2 mm. long.
hylas Macfie (p. 276)
- 6 (3). Cell M_1 with two pale spots distal to the double spot straddling vein
 M_2 ; palpal pit with regular margins present; halter knob pale or
dark 7
Cell M_1 with only one pale spot distal to the double spot straddling
vein M_2 ; palpal pit irregular or absent; halter knob brown 8
7. Small black spot present on vein R_{4+5} near end of second radial cell;
halter knob dark; larger species (wing 1.2 mm. long). *foxi* Ortiz (p. 283)
No small black spot on vein R_{4+5} near end of second radial cell; halter
knob usually pale; smaller species (wing 1.0 mm. long).
diabolicus Hoffman (p. 280)
- 8 (6). Vein R_{4+5} blackened into adjacent distal pale area up to a point where
vein turns abruptly forward to meet the costa; mesonotum with
prominent pattern; third palpal segment with definite, irregular
sensory pit *insignis* Lutz (p. 285)
Vein R_{4+5} not blackened into adjacent distal pale area; mesonotum
uniformly grayish brown pruinose; third palpal segment without
sensory pit *trinidadensis* Hoffman (p. 287)
- 9 (2). Very small species, wing 0.64–0.69 mm. long; costa short, extending
only 0.53–0.57 of distance to wing tip; second radial cell short;
mesonotum bluish black with faint sublateral black vittae 10
Larger species, wing 0.72–1.66 mm. long; costa longer, reaching 0.58–0.79
of distance to wing tip; second radial cell usually long; mesonotum
yellowish to brown (or if blackish there are gray patches present and
the legs are dark) 11
10. Second radial cell pale only on extreme distal end; wing pattern very
faint; legs pale except for dark knee spots; pit of third palpal segment
faint or absent; spermathecae oval and subequal.
pusillus Lutz (part) (p. 292)
Second radial cell on distal half; wing pattern prominent; legs brown
with pale bands; palpal pit deep; spermathecae subspherical and very
unequal *pusilloides* Wirth and Blanton (p. 290)
- 11 (9). Legs stout, fore and hind femora greatly swollen, subapical pale rings
present on all femora; mesonotum dull, tawny, yellowish brown;
distal sensory tufts absent on antennal segments XI–xv 12
Legs slender, femora slender, yellow with dark knees or dark with pale
knees, never with subapical pale rings; mesonotum if yellow then
subshining; distal sensory tufts present on antennal segments XI–
xv 13

12. Only one radial cell present; wing 0.94 mm. long; costa long, extending to 0.79 of wing length; wing entirely without macrotrichia.
uniradialis Wirth and Blanton (p. 462)
 Two radial cells present; wing 0.72 mm. long; costa extending to 0.71 of wing length; wing with a few macrotrichia on distal fourth.
pachymerus Lutz (p. 459)
- 13 (11). Legs black, at most with small pale spots; mesonotum blackish, entirely dull gray pruinose or dark brown with gray pruinose pattern . . . 14
 Legs yellow or with knees broadly yellow-banded; mesonotum yellow to brown, usually subshining . . . 15
14. Mesonotum with pattern of interconnected, subshining, dark brown patches . . . *luteovenus* Root and Hoffman (p. 297)
 Mesonotum uniformly dark pruinose brown, without pattern.
elutus Macfie (p. 295)
- 15 (13). Proboscis longer than height of head; legs pale including knees; wing pale with effect of narrow, irregular, transverse bands . . . 16
 Proboscis shorter than height of head; legs pale with black knee spots or brown with knees broadly pale; third palpal segment more or less swollen. . . 18
16. Legs brown with knees and apex of hind tibia broadly yellow; third palpal segment long and slender with a small pit; mandible with 27 teeth . . . *marshi* Wirth and Blanton (p. 302)
 Legs pale including knees; mandible with 20-24 teeth . . . 17
17. Third palpal segment long and slender with small pit.
efferus Fox (p. 299)
 Third palpal segment swollen with open sensory area.
rostratus Wirth and Blanton (p. 301)
- 18 (15). Knees pale; legs brownish with broad pale bands including knees on apices of fore and mid femora, bases of all tibia and apex of hind tibia . . . *covagarciai* Ortiz (p. 304)
 Knees with a black spot, at least on hind pair; legs otherwise, mostly yellowish . . . 19
19. All knees with black spots; femora more or less brownish with subapical pale bands; third palpal segment with small sensory pit; basal antennal segments moniliform, the 11th segment 2-3 times as long as tenth . . . 20
 Legs yellow, only hind knee with black spots; third palpal segment without sensory pit; 11th antennal segment not markedly longer than 10th . . . *metagonatus* Wirth and Blanton (p. 306)
20. Distal pale spot in cell M_1 not attaining wing margin; pale spot straddling vein M_1 separate from the pale spot in cell R_5 at end of second radial cell; pale spot straddling vein M_2 in form of a double, more or less quadrate spot; femora blackish from near base to past middle; third palpal segment slightly swollen; wing 1.66 mm. long.
chrysonotus Wirth and Blanton (p. 312)
 Distal pale spot in cell M_1 continuous anteriorly with the pale spot in cell R_5 at the end of second radial cell; third palpal segment greatly swollen . . . 21
21. All femora dark brown from near base to past middle; tibiae brownish with narrow subbasal pale band; wing 1.56 mm. long.
lutealaris Wirth and Blanton (p. 310)

Fore and mid femora pale brown on basal portions, hind femur with a broad median darker brown band; wing 1.11 mm. long.

nigrigenus Wirth and Blanton (p. 308)

- 22 (1). Pale spots at periphery of wing very faint 23
 Pale spots at periphery of wing well defined; macrotrichia of wing more or less abundant 25
23. Wing practically bare of macrotrichia; stigmal spot blackish; mesonotum blackish 24
 Wing with sparse but widely distributed macrotrichia; stigmal spot scarcely darker than rest of wing; mesonotum pale brown with faint pattern of punctiform brown dots . . . **alahialinus** Barbosa (p. 398)
24. Small species, wing 0.65 mm. long; second radial cell short, costa ending at 0.53 of distance to wing tip; halter yellowish; legs yellow except for dark knee spots; mesonotum with bluish pruinosity and a sublateral pair of narrow blackish bands.
pusillus Lutz (part) (p. 292)
- Large species, wing 0.90 mm. long; second radial cell long, costa extending to 0.64 of distance to wing tip; halter dark; legs dark, faint pale bands at base of hind tibia; mesonotum uniformly dull, dark brown **stigmalis** Wirth (p. 467)
- 25 (22). Wing with a pale spot straddling middle of vein M_2 , or veins M_1 and M_2 entirely pale-margined, including this area 26
 Wing with no pale spot straddling vein M_2 , this vein usually dark to apex 54
26. Wing with pale markings extensive, interconnected 27
 Wing dark with well-separated pale spots 32
27. Halter knob pale; mesonotum with prominent pattern of large patches or lines; anterior margin of wing with one very dark spot over second radial cell; cell R_5 with two pale areas between end of costa and wing tip 28
 Halter knob dark; mesonotum with a pattern of punctiform dots; anterior margin of wing with three very dark spots, cell R_5 with three pale areas between end of costa and wing tip.
arubae Fox and Hoffman (p. 464)
28. Cell M_1 with distal spot not or very narrowly reaching wing margin 29
 Cell M_1 with distal pale spot broadly reaching wing margin; mesonotum yellowish with dark brown sublateral bands 30
29. Cell M_1 with distal pale spot shorter than dark area between it and wing margin; cell R_5 with poststigmatic pale spot not enclosing a dark spot behind second radial cell; mesonotum yellowish with dark brown sublateral bands **pifanoi** Ortiz (p. 384)
 Cell M_1 with distal pale spot longer than dark area between it and wing margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 U-shaped, enclosing a small dark spot behind second radial cell; mesonotum grayish pruinose with three narrow dark longitudinal lines.
paucienfuscatus Barbosa (p. 381)
- 30 (28). Hind femur and tibia dark on apices.
galindoi Wirth and Blanton (part) (p. 349)
 Hind femur with subapical pale ring; hind tibia with apex broadly pale 31

31. Slender species, discal area of wing mostly pale; pale area definitely straddling base of vein M_2 ; abdomen whitish on basal half above; antenna with sensoria present on segments III, XI-XIV.
carpenteri Wirth and Blanton (p. 358)
- Stockier species, discal area of wing with dark markings at least as extensive as the pale ones, pale mark in base of cell M_1 rarely straddling vein M_2 ; abdomen blackish; antenna with sensoria present on segments III, VII-X *limai* Barretto (part) (p. 352)
- 32 (26). Vein M_1 with pale spot present straddling basal or middle portion . . . 33
 Vein M_1 without pale spot straddling basal or middle portion . . . 37
33. Crossvein r-m with dark spot in center of pale area; mesonotum uniformly pruinose brown . . . *scopus* Root and Hoffman (p. 347)
 Crossvein r-m pale; mesonotum with a prominent pattern . . . 34
34. Anal cell with two pale spots in distal portion 35
 Anal cell with one pale spot in distal portion; mesonotum brown with three darker longitudinal bands; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} dark *panamensis* Barbosa (part) (p. 334)
35. Pale spot straddling vein M_1 located near base of the vein; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} with pale spots; wing very hairy; mesonotum brown with three broad, darker, longitudinal bands narrowly bordered with whitish pruinosity; cell R_5 with distal pale spot divided or hourglass-shaped and broadly meeting wing margin.
jamaicensis Edwards (p. 339)
 Pale spot straddling vein M_1 located at midlength of vein; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} dark; mesonotum yellowish with brown markings; cell R_5 with distal pale spot round and not reaching wing margin 36
36. Mesonotum on anterior half brown with yellow patches, posteriorly yellow; cell R_5 with poststigmatic pale spot angulate, distal one small and round; wing nearly bare; legs with broad pale bands.
camposi Ortiz and Leon (p. 356)
 Mesonotum yellowish brown with brownish sublateral bands; cell R_5 with both pale spots quadrate, large; wing hairy to base, legs with narrow pale rings *dunni*, new species (part) (p. 328)
- 37 (32). Anal cell with a single pale spot in distal portion 38
 Anal cell with two pale spots, which may be partly coalesced, in distal portion 44
38. Cell R_5 with one or two small elongate pale spots present lying adjacent to vein M_1 on its basal or midportion 39
 Cell R_5 without pale spot lying adjacent to vein M_1 40
39. Cell R_5 with two pale spots lying adjacent to vein M_1 , one proximad and one distad of level of the posterior poststigmatic pale spot; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 with pale spots at wing margin, veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 pale bordered in base of cell M_4 .
iriartei Fox (p. 344)
 Cell R_5 with one pale spot lying adjacent to vein M_1 , at level of anterior poststigmatic pale spot; apices of veins M_1 to Cu_1 dark; veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 not pale bordered in base of cell M_4 .
panamensis Barbosa (part) (p. 334)
- 40 (38). Cell R_5 without pale spot lying between poststigmatic and distal pale spots; mesonotum with prominent pattern of brown lines or patches; fourth tarsomere cylindrical 41

Cell R_5 with a small round distal pale spot lying between the poststigmatic pale spot and the distal pale spot; cell M_1 with distal pale spot located far from wing margin; mesonotum grayish green pollinose, without pattern or with small brown punctiform dots, fourth tarsomere cordiform 43

41. Cell R_5 with distal pale spot filling apex of cell; cell M_1 with distal pale spot broadly reaching wing margin.

tenuilobus new species (p. 354)

Cell R_5 with distal pale spot transverse, located far from apex of cell; cell M_1 with distal pale spot lying far from wing margin 42

42. Mesonotum grayish pruinose with dark brown patches; anal cell with distal pale spot not double; hind femur dark at apex.

evansi, new species (p. 342)

Mesonotum yellowish brown pruinose with H-shaped marking of brown lines; anal cell with distal pale spot double; hind femur with subapical pale ring . . . **daedaloides**, new species (part) (p. 330)

- 43 (40). Mesonotum with pattern of prominent punctiform brown dots.

willistoni Wirth and Blanton (p. 471)

Mesonotum uniformly grayish green pollinose, sometimes with a pair of faint, brownish, sublateral longitudinal lines.

phlebotomus (Williston) (p. 469)

- 44 (37). Cell M_1 with two pale spots past the pale spot straddling vein M_2 ; cell R_5 with six small round pale spots.

venezuelensis Ortiz and Mirsa (part) (p. 372)

Cell M_1 with only one distal pale spot; cell R_5 with less than four pale spots 45

45. Cell R_5 with a small, elongate pale spot present lying adjacent to vein M_1 on its midportion 46

Cell R_5 without pale spot lying adjacent to vein M_1 on its midportion 48

46. Apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} with a pale spot at wing margin; cell R_5 with pale spot lying in front of vein M_1 located between poststigmatic and distal pale spots 47

Apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} dark; cell R_5 with pale spot lying in front of vein M_1 located at same level as poststigmatic pale spot.

dunni, new species (part) (p. 328)

47. Cell R_5 with distal pale spot crescent-shaped, concave on distal side; mesonotum with pattern of three broad, longitudinal bands and associated small brown dots; hind femur and tibia dark.

crescentis, new species (p. 317)

Cell R_5 with distal pale spot transversely oval, not concave on distal side; mesonotum with pattern of narrow, reticulated brown lines; hind femur with subapical and hind tibia with apical pale rings.

poikilonotus Macfie (part) (p. 337)

- 48 (45). Cell M_1 with distal pale spot lying far from wing margin 49

Cell M_1 with distal pale spot nearly or quite reaching wing margin 50

49. Anal cell with distal pale spots well separated and obliquely located; hind femur dark at apex; poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 fused; wing very hairy to base **daedalus** Macfie (p. 319)

Anal cell with distal pale spots fused in a transverse double spot; hind femur with subapical pale ring; poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 separated; wing with sparse hairs on distal third.

daedaloides, new species (part) (p. 330)

50. Cell R_5 with distal pale spot comma-shaped, bearing a small distal extension from posterior side 51
 Cell R_5 with distal pale spot not appendiculate but quadrate to round or oval in shape 52
51. Cell R_5 with main body of distal pale spot small and transverse; veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 pale margined in cell M_4 ; pale spot present in cell M_2 behind medial fork; larger (wing 1.25 mm. long).
pampoikilus Macfie (p. 324)
 Cell R_5 with main body of distal pale spot large and rounded; veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 not pale margined in cell M_4 ; pale spot absent in cell M_2 behind medial fork; smaller (wing 1.02 mm. long).
commatis, new species (p. 321)
- 52 (50). Cell R_5 with distal pale spot filling cell to apex.
antefurcatus, new species (p. 315)
 Cell R_5 with distal pale spot rounded or quadrate, not extending to apex of cell. 53
53. Mesonotum yellowish brown with dark brown pattern; antenna with sensoria present on segments III to IX and XI to XV.
pilosus, new species (p. 332)
 Mesonotum dark brown with darker brown pattern; antenna with sensoria present on segments III, V, VII, IX and XI to XV.
phaeonotus, new species (p. 326)
- 54 (25). Cell M_1 with three pale spots 55
 Cell M_1 with two pale spots 60
55. Cell R_5 with three small pale spots arranged in a triangle with apex at end of costa and distad with a large, subapical, double spot; cell M_1 with small distal pale spot very small at wing margin and usually narrowly connected to large spot in middle of cell; mesonotum with pattern of small punctiform brown dots; branches of media pale-bordered *furens* (Poey) (p. 404)
 Cell R_5 with pale spots arranged differently. 56
56. Cell R_5 with three small, rounded pale spots arranged in a triangle in distal half of cell 57
 Cell R_5 with two pale spots in distal half. 58
57. Cell R_5 with three small round pale spots in a triangle at end of second radial cell similar to the triangle in distal half of cell; mesonotum with pattern of punctiform brown dots.
venezuelensis Ortiz and Mirsa (part) (p. 372)
 Cell R_5 with two small round pale spots, often partially fused, at end of and behind second radial cell; mesonotum with pattern of large patches *guyanensis* Floch and Abonnenc (p. 370)
- 58 (56). Cell R_5 with four small, round pale spots arranged in a rhomboid in midregion; no small pale spot at apex of cell R_5 ; anal cell with two distal pale spots; mesonotum with prominent pattern; halter knob dark *propriipennis* Macfie (p. 412)
 Cell R_5 with a small round pale spot at apex, as well as other proximal pale spots 59
59. Cell R_5 with subapical pale spot round or reniform, not attaining wing margin; a double pale spot at end of second radial cell; anal cell with one distal pale spot; mesonotum without prominent pattern.
paraensis (Goeldi) (p. 440)
 Cell R_5 with subapical pale spot irregular, usually extending to anterior wing margin; three small round spots beyond and behind second

- radial cell; anal cell with two distal pale spots; mesonotum with prominent pattern **lanei** Ortiz (p. 374)
- 60 (54). Cell M_2 with one pale spot distal to level of base of mediocubital fork, not counting any spot lying immediately anterior to base of fork 61
- Cell M_2 with two (or one with at least part of a second) pale spots lying distal to level of mediocubital fork 77
61. Cell R_5 with a U-shaped pale spot (sometimes reduced to two separate, round spots) enclosing a small, round, dark spot just behind second radial cell; crossvein r-m usually dark; mesonotum uniformly dark brown **acotylus** Lutz (p. 367)
- Cell R_5 without pale area enclosing a round, dark spot behind second radial cell; crossvein r-m pale 62
62. Distal pale spot in cell M_1 not attaining wing margin 63
- Distal pale spot in cell M_1 broadly attaining wing margin; distal pale spot in cell R_5 large, filling apex of cell; wing very hairy; third palpal segment bulbous; one pale spot at apex of anal cell
- magnipalpis** Wirth and Blanton (p. 360)
63. Anal cell with two distal pale spots 64
- Anal cell with one distal pale spot. 67
64. Crossvein r-m with pale spot small and lying entirely on distal side of vein, not reaching anterior wing margin; cell R_5 with one small transverse pale spot distal to the poststigmatic pale spots.
- mirsae** Ortiz (p. 446)
- Crossvein r-m lying entirely within a pale spot which reaches anterior wing margin 65
65. Halter knob dark (only at base in *tetrathyrus*); no pale spots lying next to anterior sides of veins M_1 and M_2 near bases 66
- Halter entirely pale; small, elongate pale spots present adjoining anterior sides of veins M_1 and M_2 near bases; cell R_5 with an oblique double poststigmatic pale spot and a single large round pale spot past it in middle of cell; hind femur with subapical ring and hind tibia with broad apex pale **poikilonotus** Macfie (part) (p. 337)
66. Cell R_5 with four, small, round pale spots arranged in a rhomboid in midregion; r-m crossvein pale; apices of hind femur and tibia dark.
- tetrathyrus**, new species (p. 409)
- Cell R_5 with three small, round, pale spots arranged in a triangle in midregion; r-m crossvein dark; hind femur with subapical ring and hind tibia with apex pale **lyrinotatus** Wirth and Blanton (p. 391)
- 67 (63). Mesonotum with prominent pattern of punctiform brown dots; three small round, equidistant pale spots in a triangle in cell R_5 ; halter knob dark at base; two spermathecae; eye bare; antennal segments in a continuous series, sensoria on segments III, VII-X.
- ginesi** Ortiz (p. 450)
- Mesonotum with prominent pattern of large patches or without prominent pattern 68
68. Smaller species (wing 0.65 mm. long); distal pale spot in cell R_5 large and rounded, nearly filling cell from wing margin to vein M_1 ; macrotrichia sparse, only a few in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; antennal segment XI shorter than X 69
- Larger species (wing 0.8-1.4 mm. long); distal pale spot in cell R_5 usually transverse, not nearly filling breadth of cell; macrotrichia more numerous, present at least on distal half of wing; antennal segment XI equal to or longer than X 71

69. Poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_3 usually fused and extending nearly to vein M_1 , the posterior portion at same level with or extending slightly distad of the anterior part; macrotrichia present on extreme apex of wing 70
- Poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_3 usually small and distinctly separated, the posterior one located distinctly proximad of the anterior spot; macrotrichia present on distal third of wing; one spermatheca present; male genitalia with well-developed ventral lobe on paramere. **fieldi**, new species (p. 427)
70. One spermatheca present; legs darker; male genitalia with stem of paramere gradually curved at base, swollen near apex of straight portion and abruptly narrowed to filiform tip. **glabellus** Wirth and Blanton (p. 429)
- Two spermathecae present; legs paler; male genitalia with stem of paramere abruptly bent and swollen near base, gradually tapered to fine tip **gabaldoni** Ortiz (p. 431)
- 71 (68). Large species (wing 1.45 mm. long), with narrow convex mesonotum with prominent yellowish and brown patches; antennal ratio 1.07, sensoria present on segments III, VII-X. **volcanensis**, new species (part) (p. 389)
- Smaller species (wing 0.72-1.02 mm. long) with broader mesonotum; antennal ratio 0.79-0.89 or 1.85 72
72. Second radial cell unusually broad; pale spot at end of costa well separated from spot behind second radial cell, farther from it than from the distal pale spot in cell R_3 which is narrow and transverse; pale distal spot in anal cell elongated, extending caudad nearly to wing margin; eye bare; antennal sensoria on segments III, VII-X; larger species (wing 1.02 mm. long) **glabrior** Macfie (p. 452)
- Second radial cell not unusually broad; antennal sensoria present on segments III, VIII-X or on III, X-XIV 73
73. One spermatheca present; antennal ratio 1.85, last five segments greatly elongated, sensoria present on segments III, X-XIV; mesonotum brownish without definite pattern. **patulipalpis**, new species (p. 421)
- Two spermathecae present; antennal ratio about 0.8, last five segments not much longer than preceding series, sensoria present on segments III, VIII-X; mesonotum blackish with prominent pattern 74
74. Wing with macrotrichia extending in two rows to base of cell M_1 ; poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_3 lying closer together with the posterior one located slightly proximad of the other; third palpal segment long and slender, about 2.2 times as long as broad, with a small, deep pit **debilipalpis** Lutz (p. 442)
- Wing with macrotrichia confined to distal half; poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_3 usually well separated and situated at same level; third palpal segment short and swollen, 1.6 times as long as broad. 75
75. Pale spot present in front of mediocubital fork; third palpal segment with a deep round pit 76
- Pale spot absent in front of mediocubital fork; third palpal segment without pit, the sensoria scattered on surface. **imitator** Ortiz (p. 438)
76. Eyes separated by a wedge-shaped space; antennal ratio 0.79; third palpal segment 1.6 times as long as broad; 14 mandibular teeth; male aedeagus with three subequal distal lobes, ninth tergum with large apicolateral processes **hoffmani** Fox (p. 436)

- Eyes separated by a parallel-sided space; antennal ratio 0.84; third palpal segment 1.8 times as long as broad; 13 mandibular teeth; male aedeagus with truncated, simple apex, ninth tergum with small apicolateral processes **spurius**, new species, (p. 433)
- 77 (60). Distal pale spot in cell M_1 broadly reaching wing margin 78
- Distal pale spot in cell M_1 not reaching wing margin, or if connected to margin by a narrow pale line, the mesonotum with punctiform brown dots 83
78. Distal part of anal cell with one definite pale spot located far from wing margin; mesonotum uniformly pruinose brown, without prominent pattern 79
- Distal part of anal cell with two, partially coalesced pale spots, the posterior one broadly meeting wing margin; mesonotum with or without pattern 80
79. Femora stout; second radial cell long with broad lumen, over twice as broad as long; costa extending to 0.78 of wing length; antennal ratio 0.61 **caprilesi** Fox (p. 456)
- Femora slender; second radial cell short, costa extending to 0.61 of wing length; antennal ratio 0.95 **wokei** Fox (p. 363)
80. Small pale brown species with poorly marked wing, mesonotum and legs; femora stout; second radial cell long with broad lumen, over twice as long as broad; costa extending to 0.69 of wing length; antennal ratio 1.25 **almirantei**, new species (p. 454)
- Well-marked, yellow and dark brown species with femora slender; second radial cell less than 1.5 times as long as broad 81
81. Cell R_5 with a large U-shaped poststigmatic pale spot cutting off an isolated small round dark spot behind second radial cell; large, slender, yellowish brown species with conspicuous brown mesonotal pattern with large yellowish patches (wing 1.14 mm. long)
- dicrourus** Wirth and Blanton (part) (p. 386)
- Cell R_5 without an isolated small, round dark spot behind second radial cell; smaller, stouter species with yellowish mesonotum bearing a pair of brown bands (wing 0.80–0.83 mm. long) 82
82. Hind femur with narrow subapical and hind tibia with broad apical pale rings **limai** Barretto (part) (p. 352)
- Hind femur and tibia entirely dark on apices
- galindoi** Wirth and Blanton (part) (p. 349)
- 83 (77). Cell R_5 with a U-shaped pale spot enclosing a small round dark spot behind second radial cell and larger, irregularly rounded, pale subapical spot broadly attaining wing margin; mesonotum bluish pruinose on sides; halter knob dark 84
- Cell R_5 without complete U-shaped pale spot enclosing a small round dark spot behind second radial cell; veins M_1 and M_2 entirely dark except possibly for small pale spots at wing margin or a line bordering distal fourth of vein M_1 only 85
84. Veins M_1 and M_2 both pale bordered on distal fourth; mesonotum with submedian anterior pale spots contrasting yellowish, lateral spots bluish **mojingaensis** Wirth and Blanton (p. 379)
- Vein M_1 only with a pale border on distal fourth, vein M_2 dark to apex; mesonotum with submedian as well as the lateral spots bluish pruinose **azureus**, new species (p. 377)

- 85 (83). Anal cell with one distal pale spot. 86
 Anal cell with two distal pale spots, which may be more or less coalesced
 in a double spot 88
86. Cell R_5 with five separate pale spots, the distal one lying far from
 wing margin; mesonotum with a prominent pattern of punctiform
 brown dots; legs largely pale **aureus** Ortiz (p. 447)
 Cell R_5 with three pale spots, the distal one nearly or quite broadly
 attaining wing margin; mesonotum without pattern or with pattern
 of large patches; legs dark 87
87. Cell R_5 with distal pale spot in form of an oblique double spot broadly
 meeting wing margin anteriorly; r-m crossvein pale; mesonotal pat-
 tern of large pale and dark patches **fluvialis** Macfie (p. 407)
 Cell R_5 with distal pale spot rounded with narrower pale extension
 barely attaining wing margin anteriorly; r-m crossvein with a prom-
 inent dark spot; mesonotum rusty red, without prominent pattern.
carsiomelas Wirth and Blanton (p. 365)
- 88 (85). Cell R_5 with one or more pale spots in distal half, past the poststigmatic
 pale spots; second radial cell short as usual; crossvein r-m pale . . 89
 Cell R_5 without pale spot in distal half; with two round poststigmatic
 pale spots, one anterior to the other, and two smaller pale spots
 behind the greatly elongated second radial cell.
macrostigma Wirth and Blanton (p. 395)
89. Mesonotum with pattern of punctiform brown dots; distal pale spot in
 cell M_1 often with very narrow extension to wing margin; distal pale
 spot in cell R_5 with an oblique, narrow extension to wing margin . 90
 Mesonotum uniformly dark brown or with pattern of large dark and
 pale patches; distal pale spot in cell M_1 never connected to wing mar-
 gin; distal pale spot in cell R_5 otherwise 91
90. Mesonotal pattern obscure, center of mesonotum not yellowish; an-
 tennal segment VII with sensoria.
barbosai Wirth and Blanton (p. 400)
 Mesonotal pattern well defined, center of mesonotum yellowish; an-
 tennal segment VII without sensoria.
gorgasi Wirth and Blanton (p. 402)
- 91 (89). Cell R_5 with a separate fourth or fifth pale spot meeting the anterodistal
 wing margin in full breadth and which may be narrowly connected
 (in *leopol'doi*) to a pale spot lying in front of vein M_1 past middle of
 cell; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} ending in a pale spot; mesono-
 tum with conspicuous pattern 92
 Cell R_5 without a separate fourth pale spot past the usual pale spot in
 middle of cell, or if present it meets the wing margin rarely and not
 in full breadth; apices of veins M_1 (except in *castillae* and *balsapam-
 bensis*), M_2 and M_{3+4} dark; mesonotum with or without pattern . . 93
92. Cell R_5 with discal pale spot small and round and never with extension
 to the anterior poststigmatic pale spot or to the distal spot at wing
 margin; discal mesonotum pattern of four pale spots arranged in a
 four-leaf clover design **reticulatus** Lutz (p. 393)
 Cell R_5 with discal poststigmatic pale spot irregular in shape with con-
 nections always to the distal spot at wing margin and often an ex-
 tension to a fifth small pale spot near vein M_1 lying behind the an-
 terior poststigmatic pale spot; discal mesonotal pattern with principal
 pale areas arranged in a transverse row, each pale area containing a
 few small brown punctiform dots **leopoldoi** Ortiz (p. 418)

- 93 (91). Vein M_1 with small pale spot at wing margin; antennal sensoria present on segments III, VII-X; two spermathecae present; distal pale spot in R_s with narrow extension to wing margin.
volcanensis, new species (part) (p. 389)
 Vein M_1 dark to apex or pale margined on distal half 94
94. Vein M_1 pale margined on its distal half; cell R_s with distal pale spot entire, not appearing double or divided; antenna with five distal segments not elongated or bearing sensoria; one or two spermathecae.
 95
 Vein M_1 dark to apex; cell R_s with distal pale spot transverse or divided more or less into two separate spots; antenna with five distal segments elongated and bearing sensoria; one spermatheca 96
95. Cell M_2 with apical and preapical pale spots broadly connected along posterior edge of vein M_2 ; cell R_s with distal pale spot extending broadly to wing margin; two spermathecae.
balsapambensis Ortiz and Leon (p. 414)
 Cell M_2 with apical and preapical pale spots not connected; cell R_s with distal pale spot not attaining wing margin; one spermatheca.
castillae Fox (p. 416)
- 96 (94). Cell R_s with distal pale spot oblique and double or completely divided into two separate spots; palpus with round pit; antennal segment x without sensoria; wing not so hairy, base of cell M_2 bare.
transferrans Ortiz (p. 424)
 Cell R_s with distal pale spot transverse and entire; posterior poststigmatic pale spot greatly reduced; palpus with irregular pit; antennal segment x with sensoria; wing very hairy, with dense long hairs extending to base of cell M_2 . . . **rangeli** Ortiz and Mirsa (p. 423)

Subgenus *Culicoides* (*Hoffmania*) Fox

Culicoides (*Hoffmania*) Fox, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 16, p. 21.—Ortiz, 1950, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 15, p. 437.—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 305. (Type: *Culicoides inamollae* Fox and Hoffman, by original designation.)

Species with the second radial cell ending in a pale area; base of cell M_4 pale where it borders the veins at the base of the mediocubital fork or with apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 pale; r-m crossvein often more or less darkened; antennal sensoria present on segments III, XI-XV or III, V, VII, IX, XI-XV; tibial comb with 5-6 spines; male genitalia with the apicolateral processes small or absent, dorsal and ventral roots of the basistyle undeveloped; aedeagus with a proximal barlike sclerotization or marginal band and usually a distal peg with a spherical tip.

There are two distinct groups of this subgenus in Panama: the *hylas* group (below) and the *guttatus* group (p. 280).

The *hylas* group

This group consists of large to medium-sized species with base of cell M_4 dark where it borders the bases of veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 , pale

spot present anterior to base of vein M_1 ; apices of veins M_1 and M_2 and usually of veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 pale; antennal sensoria present on segments III, XI–XV; six spines in hind tibial comb; male parameres fused basally for over half their lengths, the bases joined in a broad, platelike structure.

PANAMA SPECIES: Three: *heliconiae* Fox and Hoffman, *hylas* Macfie, and *verecundus* Macfie.

1. *Culicoides heliconiae* Fox and Hoffman

FIGURE 4

Culicoides sp. Fox, 1942, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 17, p. 418 (pupa; Venezuela; fig. respiratory horn, anal segment).

Culicoides heliconiae Fox and Hoffman, 1944, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 20, p. 108 (male, female; Maracay, Venezuela; reared from bromeliads; fig. wing).—Fox, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 22 (male, female; fig. palpus, male aedeagus, parameres; Trinidad, Honduras).—Ortiz, 1950, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 15, p. 450 (discussion).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956a, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 46, p. 95 (male, female; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia; synonym, *rozeboomi*).

Culicoides rozeboomi Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 26 (male, female; Trinidad, Peru, Panama; fig. palpus, mesonotum, wing, male genitalia).

Culicoides verecundus Macfie of Ortiz, 1942, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 17, p. 259 (male, female; Miranda, Venezuela; fig. female antenna, spermathecae, wing, male palpus, genitalia; *verecundus* Macfie [= *palpalis* Macfie], ? = *heliconiae* Fox and Hoffman).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.46 (1.22–1.68, $n=26$) mm.

Head.—Eyes bare, contiguous. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 22:20:20:20:20:20:20:20:25:26:32:34:48, antennal ratio 1.04–1.09; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Clypeus much elongated, bases of palpi arising far below level of ventral eye margin. Palpal segments in proportion of 6:21:30:15:12, third segment slender, 3.3 (2.8–5.7, $n=18$) times as long as greatest breadth, without sensory pit. Mandible with 23 (18–26, $n=26$) teeth.

Thorax.—Blackish, mesonotum with large median area and other small areas dark pruinose gray, lateral margins and a sublateral pair of short bands velvety black; humeri whitish. Legs black; mid knee narrowly pale on each side of joint, fore femur with subapical, fore tibia with subbasal and hind tibia with basal and apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with 6 spines, the second from the spur the longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, apices of veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 usually pale, the pale spot in cell M_4 continued proximad along vein M_{3+4} to base of fork. Macrotrichia sparse in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ;

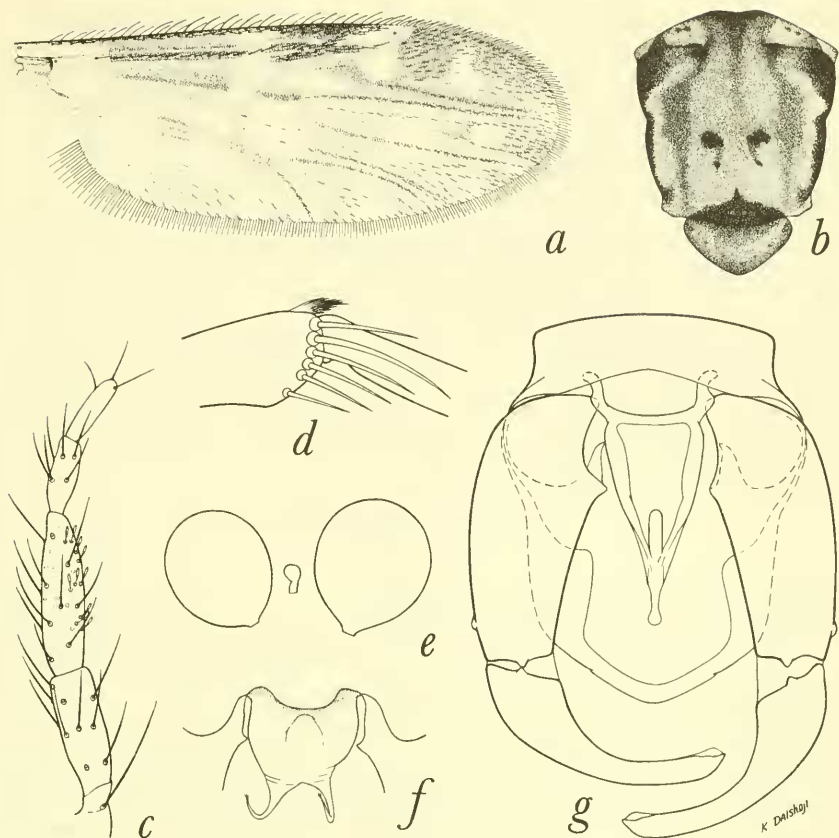


FIGURE 4.—*Culicoides heliconiae* Fox and Hoffman. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

costa extending to 0.68 of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish white.

Abdomen.—Black, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, slightly ovoid, unequal, measuring 0.065 by 0.053 mm. and 0.051 by 0.042 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum rounded caudad, without apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots not developed, mesal margin without spinose setae. Aedeagus twice as long as basal width, transverse sclerotized band strong, apex with internal peg and slender, spherical tip. Parameres fused on basal two-thirds, fused part slightly broader than long, bases of free portions widely separated, free portions extremely slender, almost filiform and minutely pubescent at their tips.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Honduras; Panama; Peru; Trinidad.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Albrook Field, Fort Kobbe (horse trap), Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Madden Dam.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: David, Tortugas, Volcán.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Valle, Penonomé.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana, Tocumen.

DISCUSSION: The synonymy of *rozeboomi* Barbosa with *heliconiae* was made by Wirth and Blanton (1956) after a comparison of the respective holotypes. This species has been reared at least three times from water-holding plants such as *Heliconia* in Venezuela (Fox, 1942), Honduras (Fox, 1948) and Trinidad (Wirth and Blanton, 1956). It is one of those species most frequently taken in stable traps and must be very strongly attracted to horses, unlike its close relatives *hylas* Macfie and *verecundus* Macfie.

2. *Culicoides hylas* Macfie

FIGURE 5

Culicoides hylas Macfie, 1940, Ent. Monthly Mag., vol. 76, p. 26 (female; British Guiana; fig. wing).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 46, p. 98 (male, female; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, parameres).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.19 (0.99–1.29, $n=24$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 25:20:20:20:20:20:20:22:30:30:37:39:53, antennal ratio 1.12 (1.06–1.15, $n=5$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Clypeus not elongated, bases of palpi arising at level of ventral eye margins. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:30:50:23:17, third segment slightly swollen, 3.1 (2.6–3.6, $n=17$) times as long as greatest breadth, with shallow subdivided pit, which is often completely divided into two, small, separate, round pits. Mandible with 19 (17–21, $n=26$) teeth.

Thorax.—Dark brown, mesonotum with median area yellow and a pair of brownish black, broad, sublateral vittae; humeri blackish. Legs brownish black; fore and mid knee spots black, with adjacent narrow yellow rings on femora and tibiae, hind femur entirely dark, hind tibia with narrow pale rings at base and apex; hind tibial comb with six spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, apices of veins M_1 and M_2 and in some specimens ends of veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 pale, and pale spot in cell M_4 not continued proximad along vein M_{3+4} , extent of other pale markings somewhat variable. Macrotrichia fairly numerous in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 and very sparse in cell M_4 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.68 of distance to wing tip. Halter whitish.

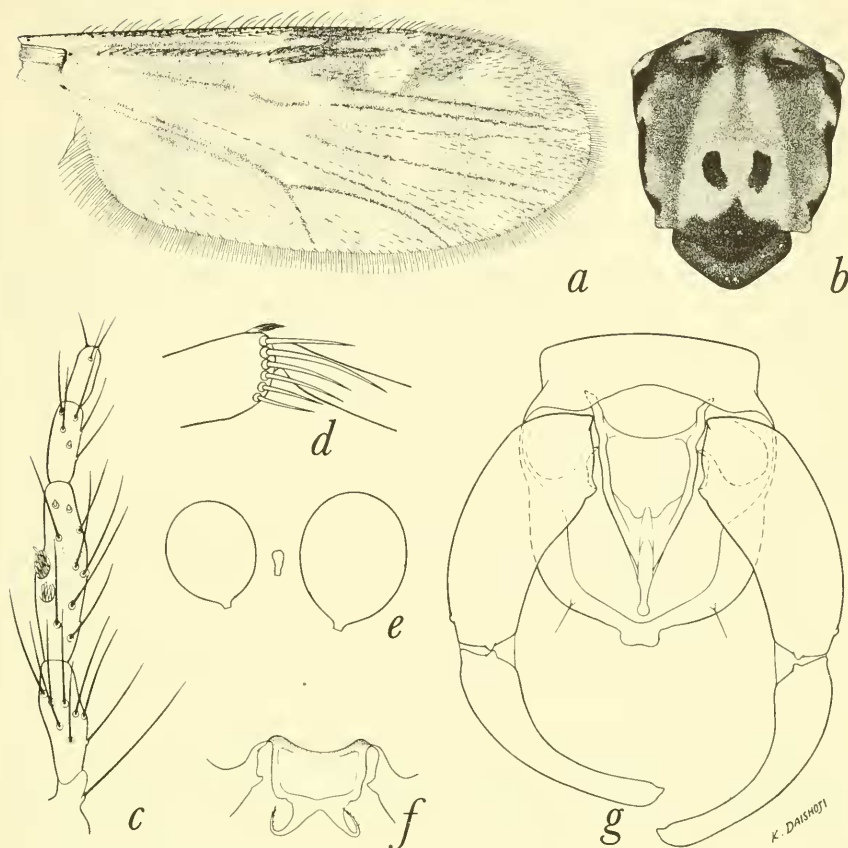


FIGURE 5.—*Culicoides hylas* Macfie. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci yellow. Spermathecae two, slightly ovoid, unequal, measuring 0.057 by 0.044 and 0.044 by 0.038 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Indistinguishable from those of *heliconiae*, except for the shape of the base of the parameres, which in *hylas* is much shorter and more quadrate, about twice as broad as long.

DISTRIBUTION: British Guiana; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Peru.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Albrook Field, Balboa, Barro Colorado Island (bred from *Calathea violacea*), Cabima, Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort Kobbe, Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, Galeta Point, Gamboa, Huile Sia Clara (?), Loma Boracho, Madden Dam, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Algarrobo, Chiriquí, Concepción, David, Tortugas.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Chiru, Coclé, El Retiro, El Valle, Puerto Pasado, Puerto Farallón, Penomóné, Río Hato, La Venta.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Cativá, Pilón, Piña, Salud.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Jaqué.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Pan de Azúcar.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Alcalde Díaz, Arraiján, Camarón, Cerro Campana, Chepo, El Coco, Isla Taboga, La Jolla, Pacora, Río Las Lajas, Venado Beach, Vique Cove.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Sapotilla.

DISCUSSION: The smaller size, black mid knees, hind femur dark at apex, sensory pits on the palpus will distinguish *hylas* from *heliconiae* and *verecundus*.

3. *Culicoides verecundus* Macfie

FIGURE 6

Culicoides verecundus Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol 42, p. 76 (male, female; Chiapas, Mexico; fig. wing).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 46, p. 98 (male, female; synonyms, *palpalis*, *contubernalis*; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, parameres).

Culicoides palpalis Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 78 (female, Chiapas, Mexico).

Culicoides rozeboomi var. *contubernalis* Ortiz and Leon, 1955, Bol. Inf. Cient. Nac. Ecuador, vol. 67, p. 574 (?) (female; Ecuador; fig. wing, antenna, palpus, spermatheca).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.31 (1.16–1.42, $n=19$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 25:20:20:20:20:20:20:22:30:31:36:38:53, antennal ratio 1.10 (1.01–1.19, $n=7$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Clypeus elongated, palpus arising much below level of ventral eye margins. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:50:57:25:20, third segment very slender, 4.2 (3.2–5.2, $n=15$) times as long as greatest breadth, without sensory pit. Mandible with 23 (22–27, $n=19$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown, yellowish medially, with subshining brown sublateral vittae, and blackish along anterior and lateral margins; humeri whitish. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and hind knee spots blackish, their femora with broad subapical pale bands and their tibiae with broad basal pale bands; mid femur with apex and mid tibia with base broadly yellow, sometimes a very small black spot on apex of mid femur; hind tibia with apex narrowly pale; hind tibial comb with six spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale markings more extensive than in *hylas* and *heliconiae*, but apices of veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 always dark, pale spot in cell M_4 continued proximad along vein M_{3+4} to base of

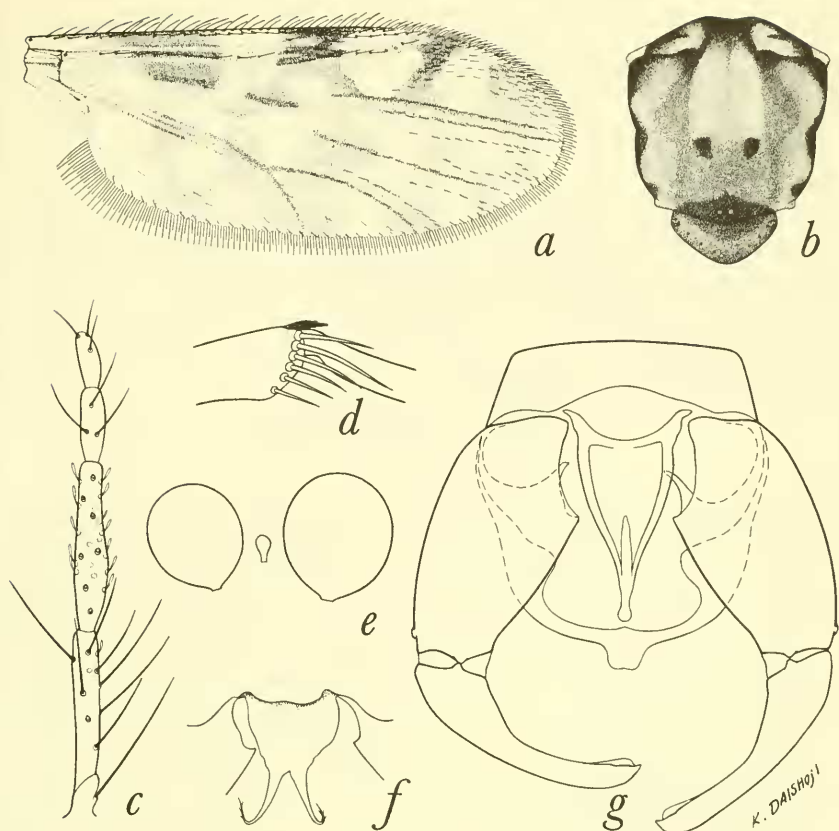


FIGURE 6.—*Culicoides verecundus* Macfie. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

fork. Macrotrichia sparse in apices of cells R_5 and M_1 ; costa extending to 0.70 of distance of wing tip. Halter whitish.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci yellow. Spermathecae two, slightly ovoid, unequal, measuring 0.053 by 0.044 mm. and 0.044 by 0.037 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: As in *heliconiae*, but parameres with fused basal portion about as broad as long and the distal free portions not so broadly separated at their bases, which are shorter than in *heliconiae*.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico; Ecuador; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Barro Colorado Island (from bracket fungus), Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: David, Volcán.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Valle.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana, Pacora.

DISCUSSION: This species is readily distinguished from *hylas* and *heliconiae* by the subapical pale band on the hind femur and by its more brownish color with paler wing markings.

The *guttatus* group

In this group the base of cell M_4 is pale where it borders vein M_{3+4} and Cu_1 ; no pale spot anterior to base of vein M_1 ; antennal sensoria present on segments III, XI–XV or on III, V., VII, IX, XI–XV; hind tibial comb with 5 or 6 spines.

PANAMA SPECIES: Four: *diabolicus* Hoffman, *foxi* Ortiz, *insignis* Lutz, and *trinidadensis* Hoffman.

4. *Culicoides diabolicus* Hoffman

FIGURES 2, 7

- Culicoides diabolicus* Hoffman, 1925, Amer. Journ. Hyg., vol. 5, p. 294 (female; Cabima, Panama; fig. wing).—Macfie, 1932, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 9, p. 487 (Colombia); 1937 (in part), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 20, p. 7 (male, female; Trinidad).—Costa Lima, 1937, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 32, p. 416 (fig. female palpus; Brazil, Colombia).—Adamson, 1939, Trop. Agr., vol. 16, p. 81 (Trinidad).—Kumm, Komp, and Ruiz, 1940, Amer. Journ. Trop. Med., vol. 20, p. 420 (Costa Rica).—Vargas, 1944, Rev. Inst. Salub. Enf. Trop., vol. 5, p. 163 (Mexico; fig. palpus, antenna, legs, male genitalia); 1945, *idem*, vol. 6, p. 44 (Mexico records; synonym, *filariferus* Hoffman).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 17 (Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, Trinidad, and Brazil).—Fox, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 24 (Panama; notes; fig. palpus, male aedeagus, parameres; synonyms, *filariferus*, *pseudodiabolicus*).—Wirth, 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 109 (Guatemala).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 316 (synonyms, *bimaculatus*, *ocumarensis*).
- Culicoides filariferus* Hoffman, 1939, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 15, p. 172 (female; Chiapas, Mexico; fig. mesonotum, wing, palpus).
- Culicoides bimaculatus* Floch and Abonnene, 1942, Inst. Pasteur Guyane Publ., vol. 49, p. 3 (female; Cayenne, French Guiana; fig. wing, palpus).
- Culicoides pseudodiabolicus* Fox, 1946, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 39, p. 256 (female; Cumuto Village, Trinidad; fig. wing).
- Culicoides ocumarensis* Ortiz, 1950, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 15, p. 455 (male, female; Ocumare, Venezuela; fig. wing, mesonotum, antenna, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).—Ortiz and Leon, 1955, Bol. Inf. Cient. Nac., No. 67, p. 571 (Ecuador; notes; fig. wing, palpus, male genitalia).
- Culicoides guttatus* of authors (misident., not Coquillett).—Macfie, 1940, Ent. Monthly Mag., vol. 76, p. 25 (British Guiana); 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 74 (Chiapas, Mexico).—Barbosa, 1952, Novos subsidios . . . *Culicoides* Neotrópicos, p. 15 (Ecuador; discussion).—Gibson and Ascoli, 1952, Journ. Parasit., vol. 38, p. 315 (Guatemala).—Forattini, 1955, Fol. Clin. Biol., vol. 23, p. 103 (Brazil, redescription, figs.).

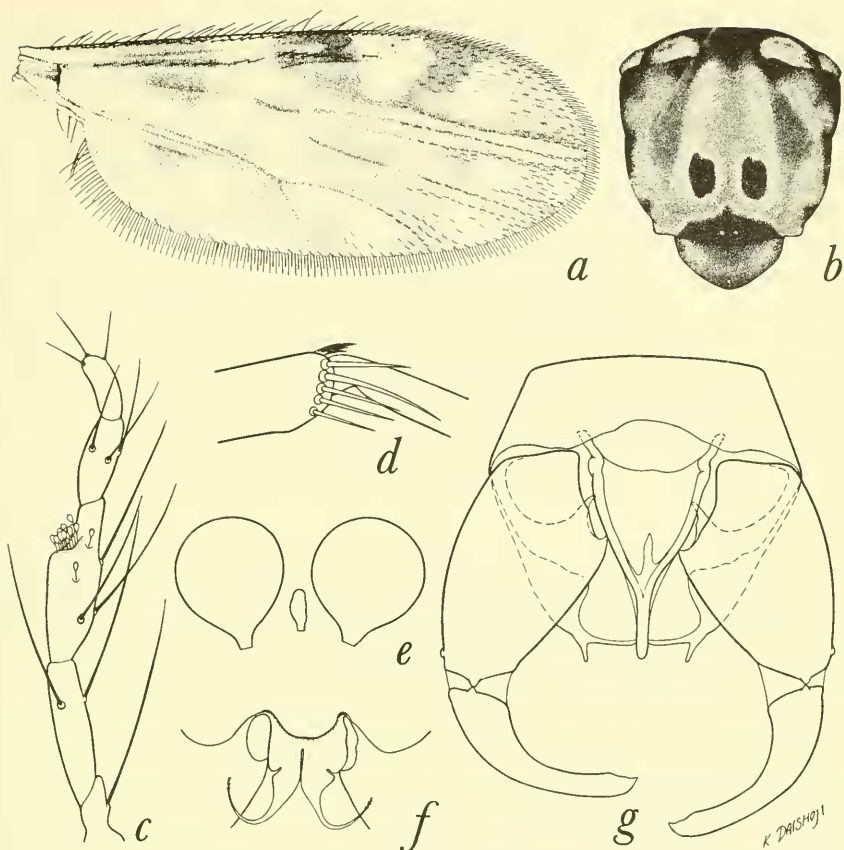


FIGURE 7.—*Culicoides diabolicus* Hoffman. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.03 (0.92–1.22, $n=35$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:15:15:15:15:15:15:16:22:22:26:30:45, antennal ratio 1.14 (1.09–1.17, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:23:30:13:12, third segment 3.0 (2.4–3.7, $n=29$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (14–18, $n=34$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum with a prominent pattern, yellowish in center, with a pair of prominent blackish sublateral vittae. Legs brown, fore and mid knees broadly yellow on femora and tibiae, hind femur dark to apex; hind tibia with broad basal and apical yellowish bands; hind tibial comb with five spines.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, crossvein r-m pale (variety *filariferus*) or dark on anterior end (typical form), vein R_{4+5} not infuscated in the pale area over the apex of second radial cell, cell M_1 with two pale spots distal to the pale spot straddling vein M_2 . Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing; costa extending to 0.67 (0.61–0.70, $n=35$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob pale (typical form) or infuscated (variety *filariferus*).

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, unequal, pyriform, measuring 0.062 by 0.046 mm. and 0.053 by 0.039 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth tergum with small apicolateral processes. Aedeagus with spherical, slender tip. Parameres with bases connected by a short sclerotized loop, the apices at most with very few microscopic branches.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Brazil; Colombia; Costa Rica; Ecuador; French Guiana; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Surinam; Trinidad; Venezuela.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Balboa, Barro Colorado Island, Cabima (type locality), Camp Butler, Caño Saddle, Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort Gulick, Fort Kobbe (horse trap), Fort Sherman, France Field (horse trap), Gamboa, Loma Boracho, Madden Dam, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Gualaca, Lino, Pedregal, Río Tabasara, Volcán.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Valle, Río Hato.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Piña.

DARIEN PROVINCE: El Real, Garachiné, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Los Tablas, La Palma.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Cerro Campana, La Jolla, Pacora, Pedregal, Isla Taboga, Tocumen, Vique Cove.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Río Santa María, Sapotilla.

DISCUSSION: This species is distinguished from its close relatives by its smaller size, presence of mesonotal pattern, wings with the pale markings sharp and rather extensive, vein R_{4+5} not infuscated on the portion in the pale area at apex of second radial cell, and two pale spots in cell M_1 distal to the pale spot straddling vein M_2 . Species with which it has been confused are: *foxi* Ortiz, which has a black spot on vein R_{4+5} near the apex of the second radial cell; *insignis* Lutz, which has vein R_{4+5} infuscated basally in the pale area over second radial cell to the point where it turns abruptly forward to meet the costa and only one pale spot in cell M_1 distal to the pale spot straddling vein M_2 ; and *guttatus* (Coquillett), which has no mesonotal pattern and is larger. There is some variation in the wing markings of *diabolicus*; rarely the distal spot in cell M_1 is obliterated, the crossvein r-m, which is normally pale, may be dark on the anterior end, and the halter knob, which is normally infuscated, may be pale in the

variety *filariferus* Hoffman. The proportion of this variety in the population is quite high in Venezuela (where it was described as *ocumarensis* by Ortiz) and in the Central American highlands, but elsewhere, including Panama, it seems to be relatively rare.

Culicoides diabolicus is apparently one of the commonest species annoying to man in Latin America, outside the coastal salt marshes. Dampf (1936) found it to be parasitized by developmental forms of filarid larvae in Chiapas, Mexico, but Gibson and Ascoli (1952) concluded that on account of the rarity of this species in biting collections from the human onchocerciasis zone of Guatemala, it is probably not an important vector there. Material received recently from Trinidad collected by T. H. G. Aitken and W. G. Downs indicates that *diabolicus* is one of the commonest man-biters in the mountainous parts of that island. Nothing is known of the breeding habits of *diabolicus*.

5. *Culicoides foxi* Ortiz

FIGURE 8

Culicoides foxi Ortiz, 1951, Nov. Cient. Mus. Hist. Nat. La Salle, zool. ser., no. 5, p. 4 (male, female; Caracas, Venezuela; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).—Fox, 1953, Journ. Econ. Ent., vol. 45, p. 888 (Puerto Rico).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 309.

Culicoides diabolicus Macfie (not Hoffman, misident.), 1935, Stylops, vol. 4, p. 54 (Tutoia, Piauí, Brazil); 1937, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 20, p. 7 (Trinidad).—Floch and Abonnenc, 1942, Inst. Pasteur Guyane Publ., vol. 37, p. 2 (French Guiana; fig. female wing, palpus).

Culicoides guttatus Fox (not Coquillett, misident.), 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 23 (Brazil, Venezuela; fig. female palpus); 1949, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 44, p. 31 (Puerto Rico; female, male genitalia; fig. female wing, spermathecae, male aedeagus, parameres); 1950, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 25, p. 342 (Puerto Rico).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.21 (1.01–1.33, $n=15$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 22:17:17:18:18:18:18:20:25:26:30:32:48, antennal ratio 1.10; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:25:38:20:14, third segment 3.2 (2.5–3.6, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 16 (14–17, $n=16$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum with prominent pattern, yellowish in center, with two distinct, sublateral, blackish, longitudinal vittae. Legs brown with distinct pale bands at midlength and narrow blackish rings before apex on fore and mid femora, fore and mid knees narrowly pale, hind tibia with basal and apical pale bands; hind tibial comb with six spines.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, two pale spots in cell M_1 past the pale spot straddling middle of vein M_2 , crossvein r-m blackish and a small blackish spot behind apex of second radial cell. Macrotrichia sparse

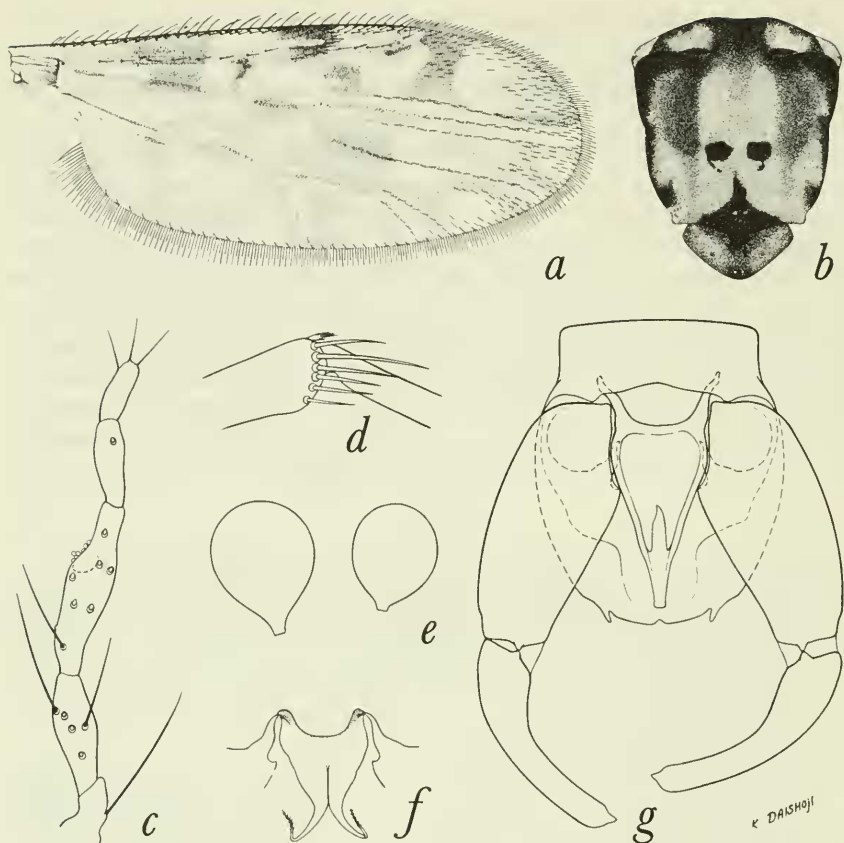


FIGURE 8.—*Culicoides foxi* Ortiz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

near distal wing margin; costa extending to 0.68 (0.67–0.71, $n=15$) of distance to wing tip near distal wing margin. Halter knob blackish.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, pyriform, unequal, measuring 0.063 by 0.049 mm. and 0.053 by 0.043 mm., with bases of ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum rounded caudad, with very small apicolateral processes. Aedeagus elongate, sides convexly swollen, apex truncate rather than spherical. Parameres fused on basal fourth, apices with short hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Brazil; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante (Río Banana), Torres.

CANAL ZONE: Albrook Field, Barro Colorado Island, Cabima, Fort Clayton, Fort Gulick, Fort Kobbe (horse trap), Fort Sherman, France Field, Loma Boracho, Madden Dam, Mandinga River, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Pedregal, Volcán.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Aguadulce.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Punta Patiño.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Chitré.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, La Jolla, Tocumen.

DISCUSSION: The small, isolated dark spot near the tip of vein R_{4+5} will readily separate this species from its relatives in the subgenus *Culicoides* (*Hoffmania*).

6. *Culicoides insignis* Lutz

FIGURE 9

Culicoides insignis Lutz, 1913, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 5, p. 50 (male, female, pupa; Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, Brazil; fig. female wing).—Costa Lima, 1937, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 32, p. 415 (fig. female palpus).—Floch and Abonnenc, 1942, Inst. Pasteur Guyane Terr. l'Inini, publ. 49, p. 1 (French Guiana; fig. wing, palpus).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 20 (notes on genitalia of male in Lutz collection; fig. male genitalia from Rio de Janeiro).—Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 75 (Chiapas, Mexico).—Fox, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 25 (notes on female characters).—Barbosa, 1952, Novos Subsidios . . . *Culicoides* Neotrópicos, p. 16 (Ceara, Brazil; notes on Lutz collection).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 319 (synonyms, *inamollae*, *painteri*).

Culicoides guttatus Lutz (misident., not Coquillett), 1913, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 5, p. 58 (fig. wing).—Beck, 1952, Florida Ent., vol. 35, p. 102 (Florida records).

Culicoides inamollae Fox and Hoffman, 1944, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 20, p. 110 (male, female; Puerto Rico; fig. wing).—Fox, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 25 (Florida; fig. male aedeagus, parameres, female palpus); 1950, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 25, p. 342.—Foote and Pratt, 1954, Pub. Health Monogr. no. 18, p. 25 (United States records; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, male genitalia).—Fox, 1955, Journ. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico, vol. 39, p. 242 (synonyms, *painteri* Fox, *oliveri* Fox and Hoffman [sic]).

Culicoides painteri Fox, 1946, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 39, p. 257 (female; Honduras; fig. wing); 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 26 (fig. male parameres, aedeagus, female palpus).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.11 (0.89–1.25, $n=24$) mm.

Head.—Eyes bare, contiguous. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:14:14:14:14:14:15:24:25:26:29:44, antennal ratio 1.32; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, V, VII, IX,

xI-xv. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:23:33:13:17, third segment 2.8 (2.5-3.5, $n=19$) times as long as greatest breadth, sensory pit broad and shallow, more or less subdivided into small pitted areas. Mandible with 21 (20-23, $n=20$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum with prominent pattern, yellowish in center, two dark sublateral vittae. Legs dark brown with pale rings on fore

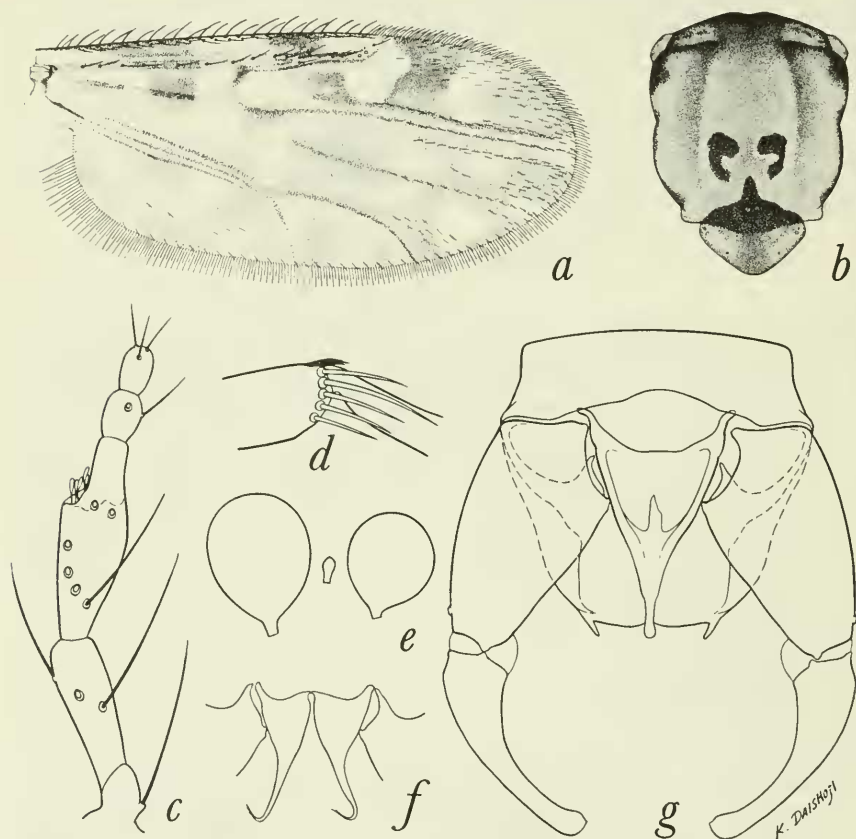


FIGURE 9.—*Culicoides insignis* Lutz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

and mid knees and at base and apex of hind tibia; hind tibial comb with six spines.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, one pale spot in cell M_1 distal to the pale spot straddling vein M_2 ; crossvein r-m dark, vein R_{4+5} dark up to the point where it turns abruptly forward to meet the costa. Macrotrichia sparse on distal half of wing and in anal cell; costa extending to 0.65 (0.63-0.68, $n=24$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob dark.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci paler. Spermathecae two, subspherical to pyriform, unequal, measuring 0.063 by 0.049 mm. and 0.052 by 0.041 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth tergum with small apicolateral processes; basistyle with well-developed spinose setae on mesal margin. Aedeagus A-shaped, with slender, spherical tip. Parameres with main bodies connected at bases by a short loop, the tips bare.

DISTRIBUTION: Puerto Rico; Brazil; Colombia; Florida; French Guiana; Honduras; Jamaica; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Surinam; Trinidad; Venezuela.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Balboa, Fort Davis, Fort Gulick, Loma Boracho, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Gualaca, Volcán.

COCLE PROVINCE: Aguadulce, El Cristo, El Vallé, Natá, Puerto Farallón, Puerto Obaldia, Río Hato.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

HERRERE PROVINCE: Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Guararé, Las Tablas.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Cerro Campana, La Jolla, Pacora, San Carlos, Isla Taboga, Tocumen.

We have sunk *inamollae* and *painteri* in the synonymy of *insignis* after a comparison of the holotypes of these two species, kindly loaned to us by Dr. Fox, with syntypes of *insignis* loaned to us by Dr. Costa Lima (Wirth and Blanton, 1956). We have designated a male syntype of *insignis* from the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz collection as the lectotype of *insignis*.

The females of *insignis* are quite easily recognized by the wing markings, only one pale spot in cell M_1 past the pale spot straddling vein M_2 , r-m crossvein is dark and vein R_{4+5} is dark extending well into the pale area over the second radial cell and usually dark to the point where it bends forward abruptly toward the costa.

In Panama, *insignis* reaches its greatest abundance in muddy cowpastures as at Aguadulce and Tocumen, where it usually outnumbers all other species of *Culicoides*.

7. *Culicoides trinidadensis* Hoffman

FIGURE 10

Culicoides trinidadensis Hoffman, 1925, Amer. Journ. Hyg., vol. 5, p. 286 (female; Trinidad; fig. wing).—Fox, 1946, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 39, p. 256 (Stubal's Bay, Trinidad); 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 23 (fig. female palpus).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 324 (synonyms, *oliveri*, *diminutus*).

Culicoides oliveri Fox and Hoffman, 1944, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 20, p. 108 (Haiti; male, female; fig. male aedeagus, parameres).—Fox, 1948, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 23 (discussion).

Culicoides wokei Barbosa (in part, not Fox, June 14, 1947), November 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 28 (male, female; Balboa, Panama; fig. male genitalia, female palpus).

Culicoides diminutus Barbosa, 1951, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 53, p. 163 (new name for *wokei* Barbosa not Fox).—Woke, 1954, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 47, p. 68, 71 (biological notes).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.12 (1.06–1.19, $n=14$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 23:15:15:15:15:15:16:27:29:32:33:43, antennal ratio 1.22 (1.15–1.30, $n=5$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, V, VII, IX, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:27:45:15:18; third segment 3.4 (2.8–3.9, $n=15$) times as long as greatest breadth, without sensory pit, the sensoria scattered on surface. Mandible with 17 (16–20, $n=17$) teeth.

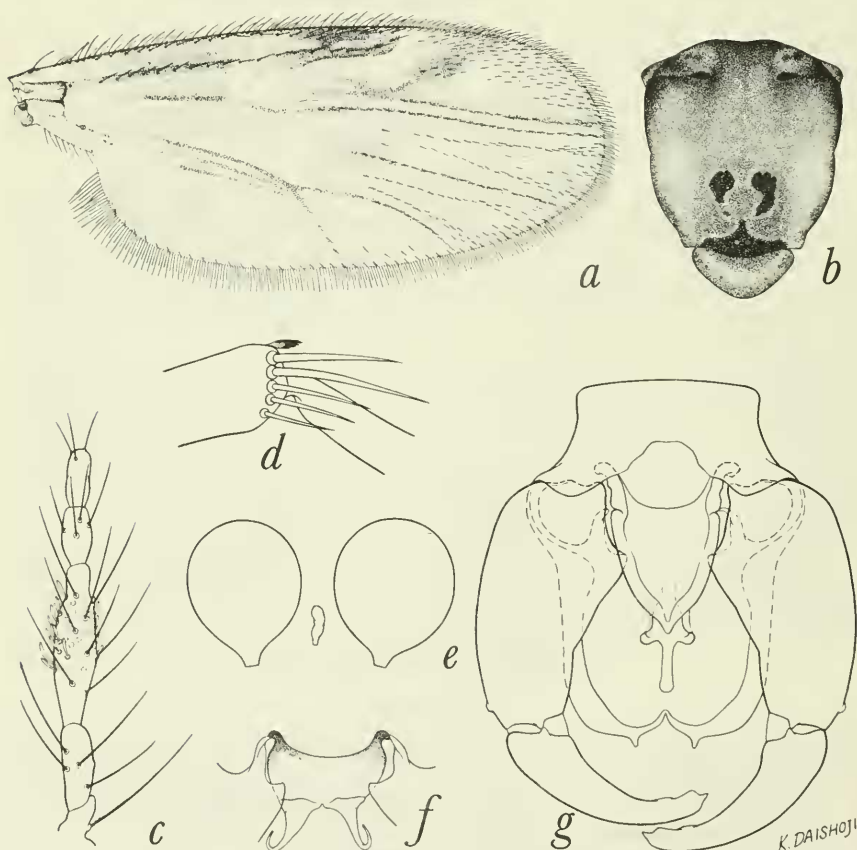


FIGURE 10.—*Culicoides trinidadensis* Hoffman. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum and scutellum uniformly dull brown, without pattern. Legs dark brown, trace of pale spots on fore and mid knees and pale bands at base and apex of hind tibia; hind tibial comb with five ($n=17$) spines.

Wing pattern as figured, grayish brown with pattern of small, dull, grayish white spots, crossvein dark on anterior end, vein R_{4+5} not darkened past the dark area over base of second radial cell, cell M_1 with only one pale spot distal to the pale spot straddling vein M_2 . Macrotrichia sparse but present in all marginal cells of wing; costa extending to 0.66 (0.63–0.70, $n=14$) of distance to wing tip. Halter dark.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci paler. Spermathecae two, subspherical to pyriform, subequal, measuring 0.058 by 0.046 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth tergum with distinct caudomedian cleft and small, not widely separated, apicolateral processes. Aedeagus stout, with a pair of peculiar, subapical projections extending ventro-laterad, the shape of the apex resembling a fleur-de-lis. Parameres with main bodies fused on basal half, apices filiform and bare.

DISTRIBUTION: Trinidad; Bahama Islands, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Balboa (type locality of *wokei* Barbosa), Fort Kobbe, Galita Point, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Alanje, Río Tabasará.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Puerto Farallón, Puerto Obaldía, Río Hato.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Puerto Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Las Tablas.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Bayano, Chame, Pedregal, Puerto de Chorrera, Río Las Lajas, Tocumen, Viqué Cove.

Archipiélago de las Perlas: Isla del Rey.

DISCUSSION: This species is known only from localities near coastal salt marshes. It greatly resembles the Brazilian species, *maruim* Lutz, with its unmarked mesonotum, wing pattern with dark crossvein, undarkened vein R_{4+5} and only one distal pale spot in cell M_1 , dark halter, and third palpal segment without sensory pit, but *maruim* is a paler species with a more yellowish wing on which the macrotrichia are very scanty, lacks the sensoria on antennal segments v, vii and ix, the male aedeagus lacks the fleur-de-lis-like apex and the parameres are fused only a short distance at bases and taper more gradually to stouter, bare apices.

Woke (1954) reported this species (as *diminutus* Barbosa) from biting collections on man, and from emergence traps on the tidal

marsh at Balboa, Canal Zone. Woke's collections formed part of the type series of *diminutus* (= *wokei* Barbosa, not Fox).

Subgenus *Culicoides* (*Avaritia*) Fox

Culicoides (*Avaritia*) Fox, 1955, Puerto Rico Journ. Agr., vol. 39, p. 218.

Small species with bluish black mesonotum and pale legs; antenna with sensoria on segments III, XII or XIII to XV; tibial comb with 5 spines; male genitalia with ninth tergum rounded, apicolateral processes absent, inner margin of basistyle without spinose setae; aedeagus without basal barlike sclerotization or ball-like tip, but with distal peg; parameres separate and short with simple tips.

TYPE: *Ceratopogon obsoletus* Meigen, by original designation.

PANAMA SPECIES: Two: *pusilloides* Wirth and Blanton and *pusillus* Lutz. These species belong to a group distinct from the Holarctic *obsoletus* group and we will call this the *pusillus* group.

8. *Culicoides pusilloides* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 11

Culicoides pusilloides Wirth and Blanton, 1955, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 50, p. 104 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia)

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.69 (0.63–0.73, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes bare, broadly contiguous. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 14:9:10:11:11:11:12:13:15:16:16:18:28, antennal ratio 1.12 (0.98–1.43, $n=8$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XII–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 5:11:13:5:7, third segment slightly swollen, 1.9 (1.6–2.2, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 13 (12–15, $n=8$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum blackish, anterior margin and two broad sublateral vittae extending the entire length of mesonotum intense black, a broad median band and sides of mesonotum behind level of humeral pits densely bluish gray pruinose. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron black. Legs brown, fore and mid femora with broad apical pale rings; fore tibia with narrow and mid tibia with broad, basal pale rings, hind tibia and most of tarsi yellowish; hind tibial comb with five spines, the one next to the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, with four incomplete bands of large, diffuse, pale spots, the dark areas of wing less extensive than the pale areas, distal half of second radial cell in a pale area, each band in cell R_5 about half as broad as the pale areas on each side. Macrotrichia nearly absent, only a few along wing margin in cells R_5 and M_1 ; costa extending to 0.57 of distance to wing tip. Halter pale yellowish.

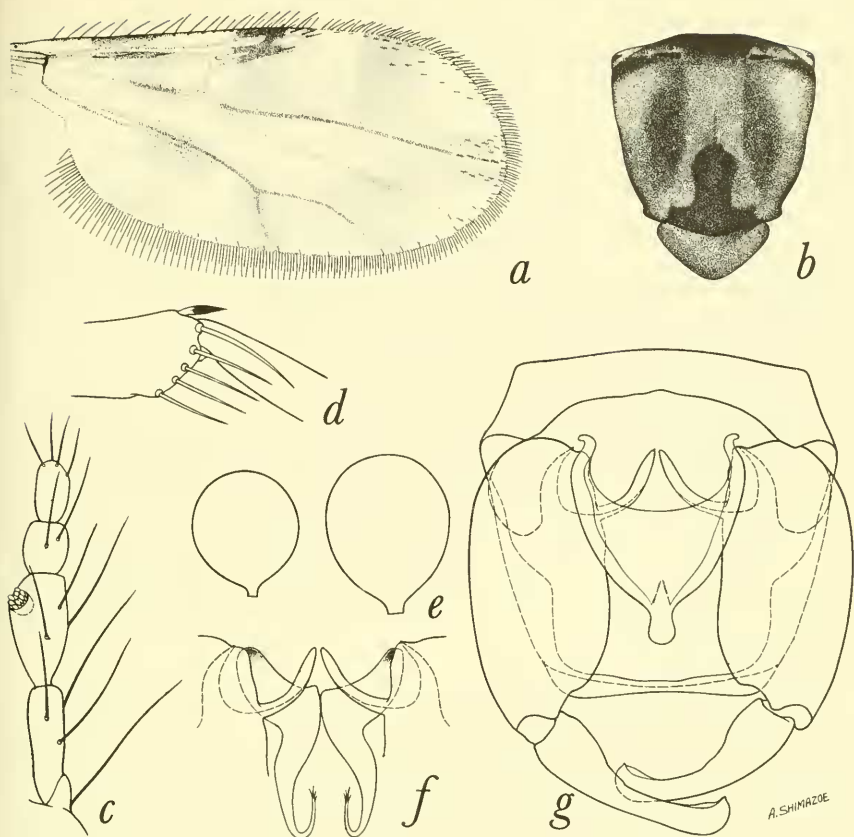


FIGURE 11.—*Culicoides pusilloides* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Abdomen.—Pale brown, darker toward apex. Spermathecae two, slightly ovoid, very unequal, measuring 0.042 by 0.034 mm. and 0.033 by 0.026 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum narrow, ribbonlike; ninth tergum broader than long, slightly convex caudally, without apicolateral processes, median notch or lobes. Basistyle with ventral root long and slender, dorsal root about half as long as ventral root, pointed; dististyle with slightly expanded apex. Aedeagus 1.4 times as long as basal breadth, with basal arch reaching about 0.4 of total length, distal portion with a peglike internal sclerotization, apex papilliform. Parameres separate, each with very stout base, bulbous stem, apex very slender and recurved, with a few very fine hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante (type locality).

CANAL ZONE: Fort Kobbe, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: La Concepción.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Camarón, Pedregal.

DISCUSSION: This species is a typical member of the subgenus *Culicoides* (*Avaritia*), with the second radial cell distinctly pale on the apical half, thus easily separable from its closest relative, *pusillus* Lutz.

9. *Culicoides pusillus* Lutz

FIGURE 12

Culicoides pusillus Lutz, 1913, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 5, p. 52 (male, female; Manguinhos, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; fig. female wing).—Macfie, 1938, Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. London, vol. 7, p. 165 (Trinidad; fig. male genitalia).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Biol. Soc. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 25 (Panama, Jamaica).—Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 79 (Chiapas, Mexico).—Ortiz and Mirsa, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 603 (male, female; Venezuela; fig. eyes, antenna, palpus, spermathecae, wing, male genitalia).—Ortiz and Leon, 1955, Bol. Inf. Cient. Nac. Ecuador, no. 67, p. 570 (Ecuador).—Wirth, 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 110 (Guatemala).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.64 (0.56–0.69, $n=8$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly contiguous, with long interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 11:6:6:7:7:7:7:11:11:13:13:20, antennal ratio 1.18 (1.15–1.26, $n=7$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XIII–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 5:17:19:8:8, third segment only slightly swollen, 2.6 (2.2–2.8, $n=8$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (13–15, $n=10$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum blackish, densely bluish to greenish gray pruinose, with two narrow, longitudinal sublateral black vittae. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron blackish. Legs pale brown, knee spots blackish; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, broad pale bands; hind tibial comb with five ($n=5$) spines, the one next to the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; large quadrate pale spots at anterior wing margin over r-m crossvein and past end of second radial cell, remainder of wing without distinct pale spots, but obscurely paler between the veins. Macrotrichia absent, costa extending to 0.53 (0.52–0.53, $n=8$) of distance to wing tip. Halter whitish.

Abdomen.—Pale brown. Spermathecae two, slightly ovoid, subequal, measuring 0.043 by 0.031 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a very short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum short, rounded caudad with two broadly rounded lobes, apicolateral processes absent. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots short, slender, subequal; dististyle with enlarged, rounded tip. Aedeagus with main body triangular, basal arms short, basal arch low and rounded, extending to about a fourth

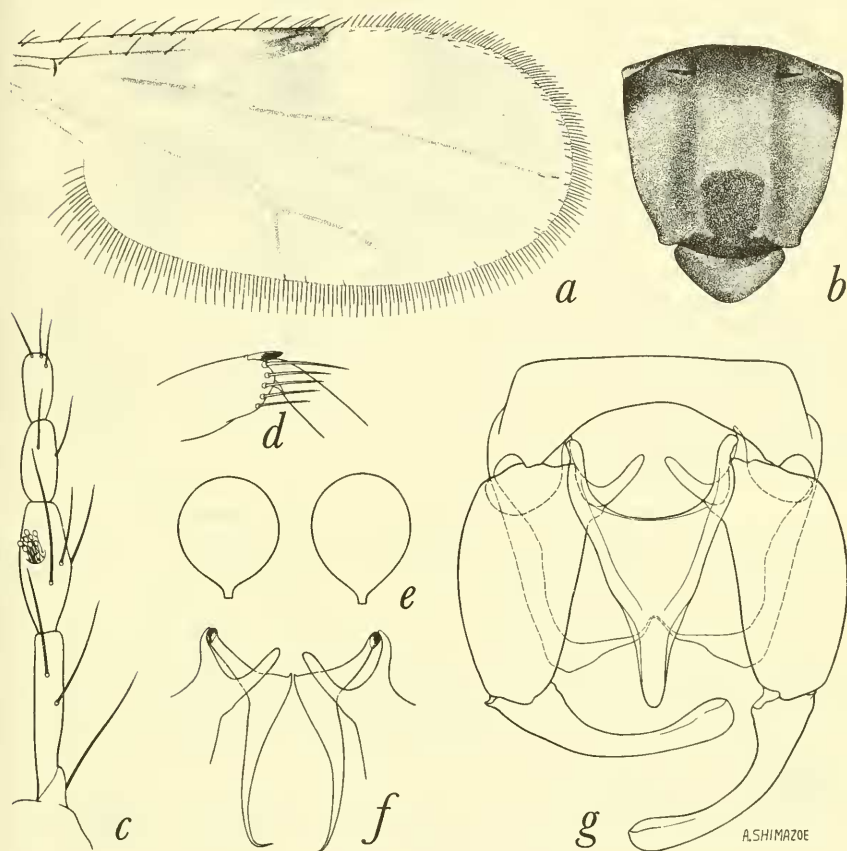


FIGURE 12.—*Culicoides pusillus* Lutz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

of total length of aedeagus, distal portion slender with a rounded apex, a distinct internal, basally projecting, sclerotized peg present. Parameres separate, each with slender anterolateral arm, base of stem stout, stem tapering to curved, filiform, simple apex.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil; Ecuador; French Guiana; Guatemala; Mexico; Panama; Trinidad; Venezuela; West Indies.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort Kobbe, France Field, Loma Boracho, Mandinga River, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Algarrobo, Boca Chica, Chiriquí, Chirú, Concepción Horconcitos, Río Tabasará, Tortugas.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Aguadulce, Antón, Coclé, El Cristo, El Valle, La Venta, Penonomé, Río Hato.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Cativá.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Garachiné, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Guararé, La Palma, Las Tablas, Los Cruces, Macaracas, Puerto Mensabé, La Yeguada.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Alcalde Diaz, Chepo, La Jolla, Pedregal, San Carlos, Isla Taboga, Tocumen.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Divisa, Río Santa María, San Francisco, Santiago, Sapotillo.

DISCUSSION: The small size, bare wing without marginal pale spots, the very short, entirely dark second radial cell, blackish mesonotum with two faint darker vittae and relatively pale legs will distinguish *pusillus* from other Panama species. *C. pusillus* is exceptional among the related species of the subgenus *Culicoides* (*Avaritia*) in having the apex of the very short second radial cell entirely dark or only very slightly encroached on by the poststigmatic pale spot. Structurally it is typical of the subgenus.

Subgenus *Culicoides* (*Culicoides*) Latreille

Culicoides Latreille, 1809, Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum . . . , vol. 4, p. 251 (type: *Culex pulicaris* Linnaeus, as *Ceratopogon punctatus* Meigen, monobasic).

Species with the second radial cell ending in a pale area; base of cell M_4 dark at the base of the mediocubital fork and the apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 always dark; r-m crossvein always pale; eyes contiguous, bare; antenna with sensoria present on segments III, and XI, XII or XIII to XV.

There are three groups of the subgenus *Culicoides* in Panama: *pulicaris* (below), *covagarciai* (p. 298), and *nigrigenus* (p. 307).

The *pulicaris* group

Large species with black legs, at most with small pale knee spots; mesonotum blackish, entirely dull gray pruinose or with gray pruinose pattern; antenna with sensoria present on segments III, XI-XV; tibial comb with six spines; male genitalia with ninth tergum rounded caudally and bearing a low median lobe, the apicolateral processes small; basistyle with mesal surface more or less spinose; aedeagus without basal sclerotized band, distal peg or spherical tip; parameres separate, with bent bases and slender, pubescent tips.

This group and the *obsoletus* group of the subgenus *Culicoides* (*Aparitia*) reach their highest development in the Holarctic Region with numerous North American and Eurasian species, particularly in the far north.

PANAMA SPECIES: Two: *elutus* Macfie and *luteovenus* Root and Hoffman.

10. *Culicoides elutus* Macfie

FIGURE 13

Culicoides elutus Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 75 (female; El Carrizal, Chiapas, Mexico; fig. wing).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 212 (male, female: Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermatheca, male genitalia).

Culicoides cockerelli tristriatulus Vargas (misident., not Hoffman), 1945, Rev. Inst. Salub. Enf. Trop., vol. 6, pp. 45, 48 (Camotlán, Oaxaca, Mexico; fig. male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.14 (1.02–1.25, $n=14$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:15:17:17:17:17:17:20:21:23:24:35, antennal ratio 0.93 (0.91–0.96, $n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:26:30:12:12; third segment strongly swollen, 2.5 (2.1–2.7, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, abruptly narrowed beyond the large sensory pit. Mandible with 16 (14–17, $n=14$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum and scutellum uniformly dark pruinose brown. Legs dark brown, small knee spots on all legs and narrow bands on base and apex of hind tibia yellowish; hind tibial comb with six spines, the second from the spur the longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, roughly in form of three dark zig-zag bands, each more or less broken into separate dark spots centering on the veins, distal pale spot in cell R_5 occupying entire apex of cell to wing margin, distal pale spots in cells M_1 and M_2 broadly meeting wing margin. Macrotrichia abundant, extending nearly to base of wing and abundant in anal cell; costa extending 0.65 way from basal arculus to wing tip. Halter yellowish white.

Abdomen.—Blackish. Spermathecae two, subequal, suboval, each measuring 0.083 by 0.053 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with deep caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum rounded caudally with moderately developed apicolateral processes and a well-developed, hyaline, uncleft, caudomedian lobe. Basistyle with dense, dark, spinose setae on mesal face, dorsal and ventral roots well developed; dististyle with expanded tip. Aedeagus massive, distal portion stout with a short, more slender, caudomedian lobe. Parameres separate, slender, each with

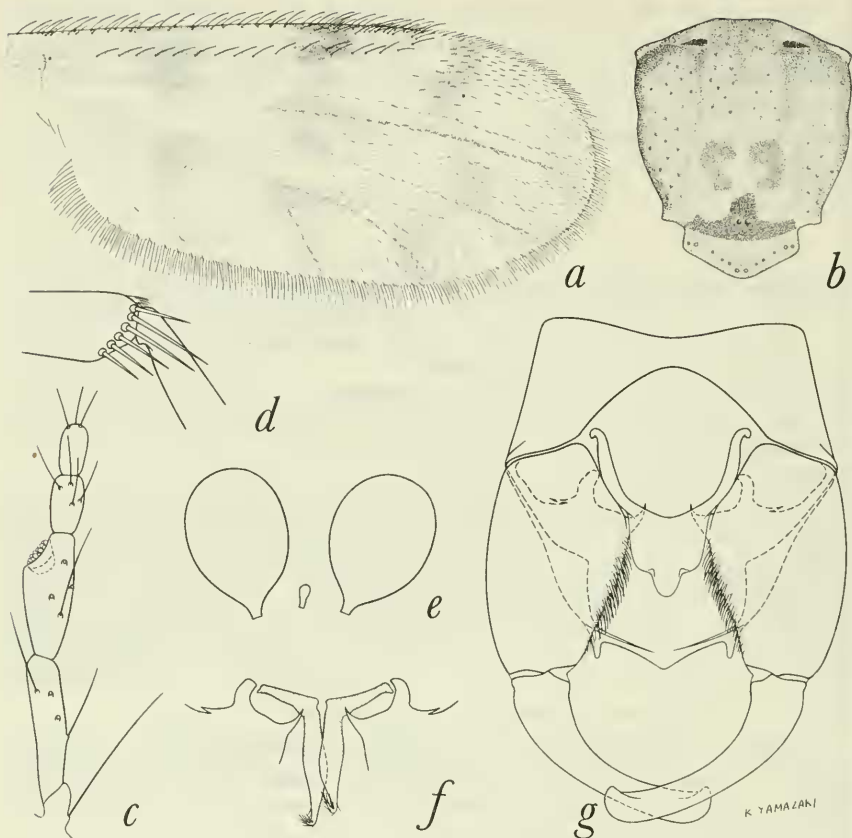


FIGURE 13.—*Culicoides elutus* Macfie. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

base abruptly bent laterad, nearly straight stem and hairy, ventrally bent apex.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Boquete, Volcán.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Azul, Pacora.

DISCUSSION: This species is confined to the Chiriquí highlands and the adjacent jungle area at Almirante, country similar in ecology to the Chiapas highland area of Mexico from which it was originally described. Its closest Neotropical relative is *luteovenus* Root and Hoffman, a Nearctic species which follows the Central American highlands into Panama.

11. *Culicoides luteovenus* Root and Hoffman

FIGURE 14

Culicoides luteovenus Root and Hoffman, 1937, Amer. Journ. Hyg., vol. 25, p. 156 (male, female; San Jacinto, D. F., Mexico; fig. wing, male genitalia).—Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 76 (Chiapas, Mexico).—Wirth, 1952, Univ. California Publ. Ent., vol. 9, p. 175 (male, female; California, Washington, Utah; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus); 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 110 (Guatemala).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 214 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.35 (1.29–1.42, $n=4$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 22:18:18:19:20:20:20:21:25:26:28:32:41, antennal ratio 0.99 (0.95–1.03, $n=5$); distal sensory tufts present on segments

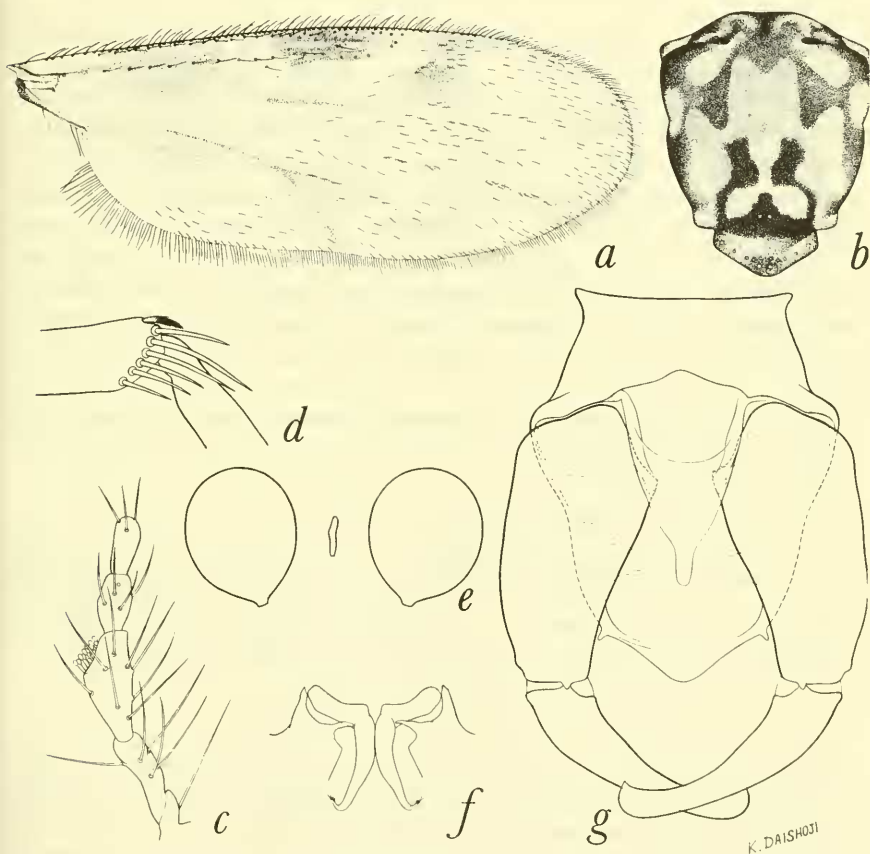


FIGURE 14.—*Culicoides luteovenus* Root and Hoffman. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

III, XI-XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:25:34:11:14; third segment slightly swollen, 2.45 (2.3-2.6, $n=2$) times as long as broad, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (13-17, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose gray, with a prominent pattern of interconnected, subshining dark brown areas on anterior and lateral portions. Scutellum gray pruinose; postscutellum and pleuron shining dark brown. Legs dark brown, knees narrowly yellowish; base and apex of hind tibia with narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with six spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, the pale areas milky white to yellowish hyaline; distal pale spot in cell R_5 gradually evanescent towards wing tip. Macrotrichia numerous on distal half of wing, sparse in cell M_4 and in anal cell; costa extending to 0.60 of wing length. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Blackish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.061 by 0.045 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum narrow, without caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum rounded caudally, with small apicolateral processes and a well-developed, undivided, caudomedian lobe with a distinct thickening on midline. Basistyle with well-developed dorsal and ventral roots, mesal margin with heavy spinose setae; dististyle with bluntly rounded apex. Aedeagus narrow, basal arch with faintly sclerotized membrane across distal half, apex slender and roundly pointed. Parameres separate, each with stout, abruptly bent base, stout and nearly straight stem and slender, bent, hairy tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico; Guatemala; Panama; United States (California, Utah, Washington).

PANAMA RECORDS:

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Cerro Punta, Volcán.

DISCUSSION: *Culicoides luteovenus* is common in western North America, its range extending northward to Washington and southward along the Central American highlands into the Volcán region of Panama. In Guatemala it has been taken feeding on horses.

The *covagarciai* group

This group consists of large to medium-sized species with legs yellow or with knees broadly yellow-banded; mesonotum yellowish to brown, subshining; male genitalia like those of the *pulicaris* group, with basistyles mesally spinose, but with tendency for the development of long apicolateral processes and a caudomedian cleft on the ninth tergum, a basal sclerotized band and distal peg and spherical tip on

the aedeagus, together with a fusion of the parameres, all characters resembling those of the subgenus *Culicoides* (*Hoffmania*).

In systematic position and geographic development this group is intermediate between the subgenus *Culicoides* (*Hoffmania*) and the more typical *Culicoides* (*Culicoides*). When better investigated by further intensive collecting, the extraordinary speciation of this group and the *nigrigenus* group in Central America and the southern Caribbean fringe may shed important clues on the biogeographic history of the connections between North and South America.

PANAMA SPECIES: Five: *covagarciai* Ortiz, *efferus* Fox, *marshi* Wirth and Blanton, *metagonatus* Wirth and Blanton, and *rostratus* Wirth and Blanton.

12. *Culicoides efferus* Fox

FIGURE 15

Culicoides efferus Fox, 1952, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 45, p. 365 (female; Río Charape, Peru; fig. wing, palpus, tibial comb, spermathecae, antenna).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 217 (male, female; Peru, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.49 (1.35–1.62, $n=6$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 25:22:24:24:24:24:24:24:25:25:28:38:52, antennal ratio 0.93; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Proboscis very long, 1.42 times as long as height of an eye. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:38:43:25:21, third segment slender, 3.9 (3.5–4.4, $n=6$) times as long as broad, with a small, shallow, sensory pit at distal third. Mandible with 24 (22–26, $n=8$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum and scutellum subshining bright yellow. Legs uniformly yellowish; hind tibial comb with six spines.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, pale yellowish, with very restricted dark spots; costa extending to 0.67 of wing length. Macrotrichia very scanty on distal fourth of wing. Halter whitish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.053 by 0.041 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum without posterior excavation; ninth tergum long and tapering, rounded caudad with only faint vestiges of apicolateral processes, deeply cleft mesad at apex with a pair of pointed, contiguous, bare, submedian lobes. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots undeveloped, mesal margin with yellowish hyaline spinose setae. Aedeagus narrow basally, anterior sclerotized membrane covering slightly more than distal half of basal arch; distal peg and apical spherical tip very slender. Parameres fused more than halfway to apices, the free portions very slender, pointed, hairy, the common basal portion not greatly expanded laterally.

DISTRIBUTION: Peru; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Cerro Punta, Volcán.

DISCUSSION: The large size, yellow color, long proboscis, and slender, long third palpal segment with small round sensory pit will readily

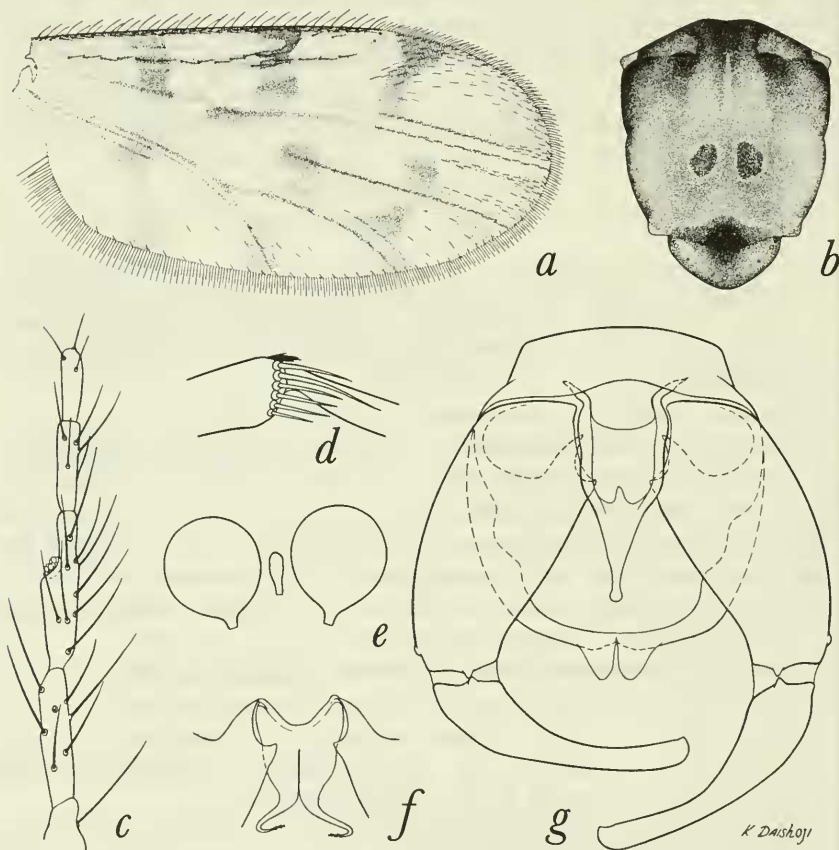


FIGURE 15.—*Culicoides efferus* Fox. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

distinguish this species. The caudally rounded tergum of the male genitalia is probably indicative of close relation to the species of the *pulicaris* group, but the long proboscis, brilliant yellow color, *Hoffmania*-like aedeagus and fused parameres are indicative of great evolutionary specialization.

13. *Culicoides rostratus* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 16

Culicoides rostratus Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 219 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermatheca, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.13 (1.06–1.19, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 25:17:17:19:19:19:19:24:24:26:32:45, antennal ratio 0.98; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Proboscis elongate, its length to base of palpi about 1.2 times height of an eye. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:32:43:17:17, second segment long and fairly stout, third segment moderately swollen on proximal two-thirds, 2.6 (2.3–3.1, $n=8$) times as long as broad, with

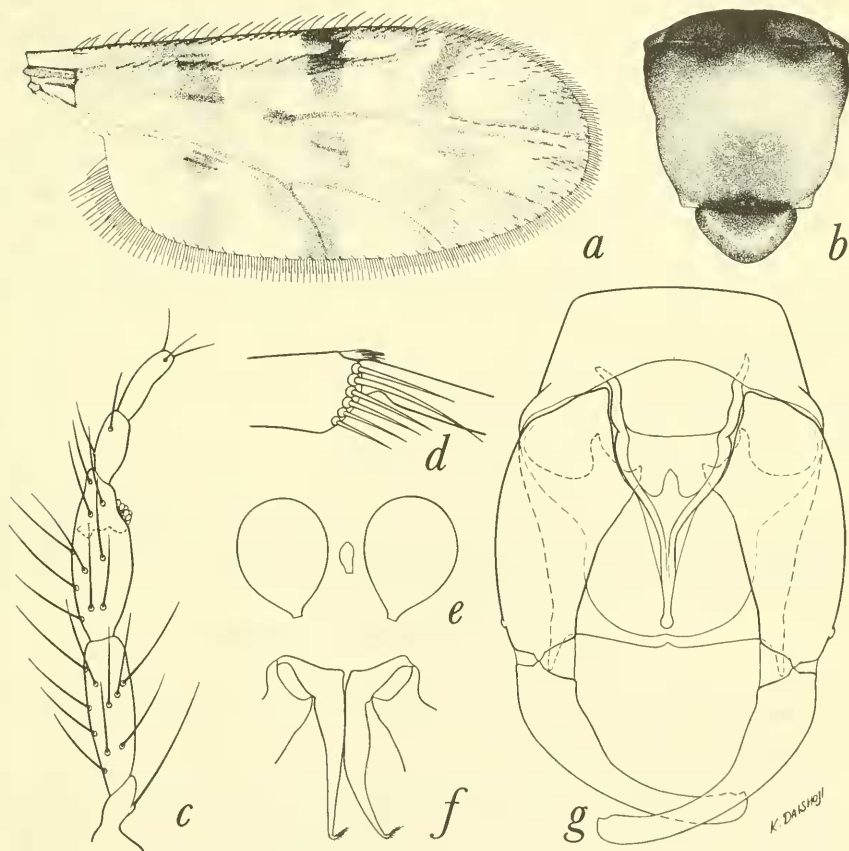


FIGURE 16.—*Culicoides rostratus* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

a hollowed, open, sensory area on the distal tapering portion. Mandible with 20 (19–21, $n=8$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum yellowish brown, becoming blackish at anterior margin. Scutellum concolorous with mesonotum; postscutellum and pleuron brown. Legs yellow, broad base of fore femur and apex of fore tibia brownish; hind tibial comb with six spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, appearing pale yellowish with restricted dark spots and areas, pale spots in apices of cells R_5 and M_1 not meeting wing margin. Macrotrichia confined to a few in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.68 of wing length. Halter yellowish white.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.058 by 0.043 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum relatively broad, with broad caudomedian excavation extending about halfway to base; ninth tergum short and tapering, apex broad and truncated, with long, slender, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral roots short and blunt, dorsal root longer and slenderer, mesal surface with small, spinose setae. Aedeagus broad at base, sclerotized membrane present between basal arms on distal half of arch, with indistinct anterior band; distal portion with long, slender, internal peg and slender, spherical tip. Parameres separate, each with abruptly bent, thickened base, slender, straight stem and gradually ventrally curved, pointed, hairy tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Valle.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana (type locality).

DISCUSSION: This species closely resembles *efferus* Fox in its pale legs and wings, yellowish mesonotum, and long proboscis, but it is a smaller species and has the third palpal segment stouter without definite pit and the male genitalia are much different.

14. *Culicoides marshi* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 17.

Culicoides marshi Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 220 (female; Panama).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.08 (1.06–1.12, $n=5$) mm.

Head.—Eyes bare, broadly contiguous. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 30:21:22:22:22:22:22:25:25:31:33:50, antennal ratio 1.18; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:31:40:16:13, third segment very slender, 3.5 (3.1–3.9, $n=2$) times as long as greatest breadth, with

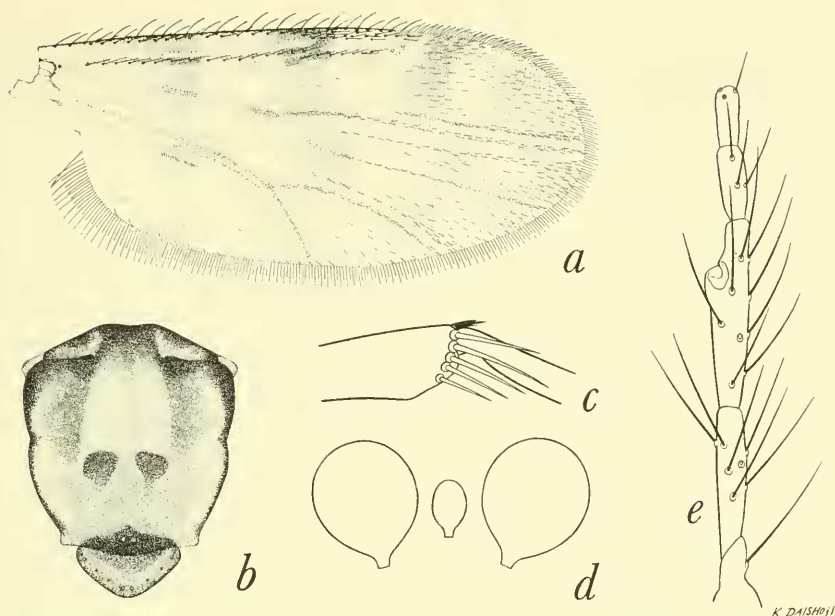


FIGURE 17.—*Culicoides marshi* Wirth and Blanton. Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, tibial comb; *d*, spermathecae; *e*, palpus.

small, irregular, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 27 (26–28, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown with a pruinose median area golden brown, anterior and lateral margins blackish. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron blackish brown. Legs dark brown, broad bands at knees on all femora and tibiae and apex of hind tibia yellowish; hind tibial comb with five (4–5, $n=4$) spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, the distal pale spot in cell R_5 may or may not reach wing margin, distal pale spot in cell M_1 always separate from wing margin, the dark transverse bands of the pattern on distal half of wing irregular but connected, the pale spots rarely extensive enough to fuse in paler specimens. Macrotrichia fairly abundant on distal half of wing; costa extending to 0.68 of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, slightly pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.050 by 0.039 mm.

MALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante (type locality).

DISCUSSION: This species resembles *covagarciai* in leg markings, but the length of proboscis allies it more closely with *rostratus*, while the palpi resemble those of *efferus*. The mandibles have more teeth and the antennal ratio is higher than in any of these three species.

15. *Culicoides covagarciai* Ortiz

FIGURE 18

Culicoides cova-garciai Ortiz, 1950, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 15, p. 457 (male, female; Caracas, Venezuela; fig. wing, mesonotum, spermathecae, palpus, antenna).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 216 (male, female; Panama, Venezuela; synonym, *beebei* Fox; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

Culicoides beebei Fox, 1952, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 45, p. 366 (female; Rancho Grande, Maracay, Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, tibial comb).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.19 (1.06–1.28, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:15:16:16:16:16:16:20:21:25:28:38, antennal ratio 1.09; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Proboscis from base of palpi to its tip 0.8 times as long as height of an eye. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:22:31:12:14, third segment swollen, 2.4 (2.1–2.7, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (15–16, $n=10$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum uniformly yellowish brown, varying from a golden yellow to a darker brown, scutellum somewhat darker. Legs brown, bases of femora, apices of fore and mid femora, bases of all tibiae, and apex of hind tibia broadly yellowish; hind tibial comb with six spines.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, all of second radial cell except extreme base in a yellow area, wing predominantly pale marked, with irregular, broken, transverse dark bands. Macrotrichia very sparse on distal fourth of wing; costa extending 0.67 way to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, slightly ovoid, subequal, each measuring 0.050 by 0.043 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with moderately deep caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum with truncated caudal margin bearing long, slender, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root short and blunt, dorsal root longer and slender, heavy spinose setae present on mesal surface. Aedeagus long, narrow at base, a sclerotized transverse membrane near base of arch, a distinct internal peg-like sclerotization at base of distal stem, latter with spherical tip. Parameres separated at bases, each with abruptly bent stout basal portion; straight tapering stem and pointed, slender, hairy tip.

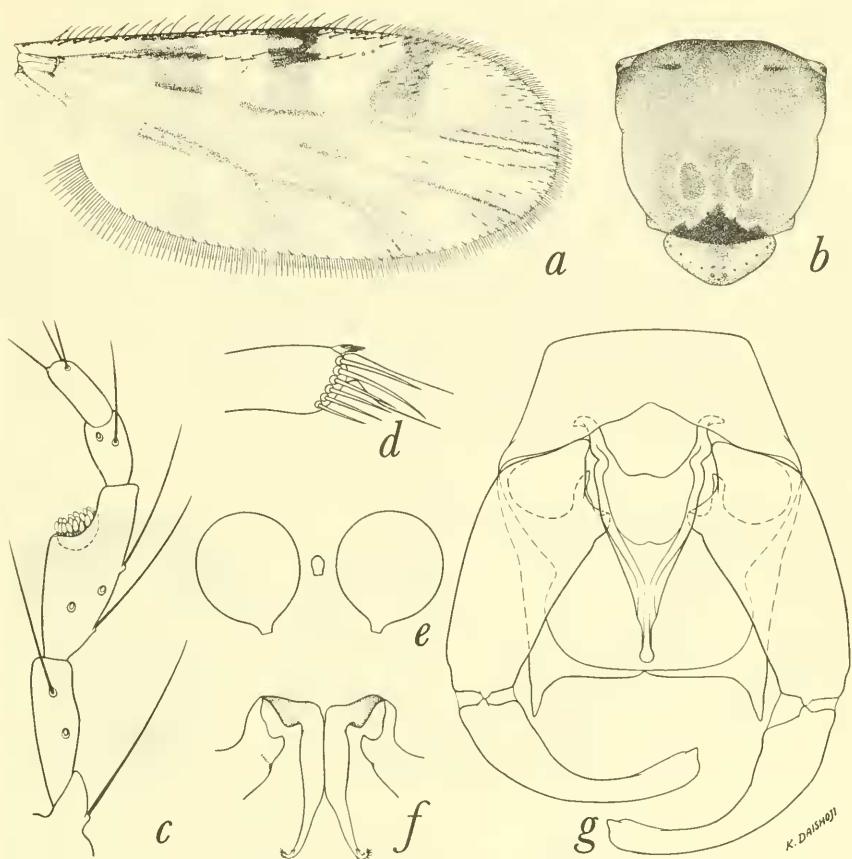


FIGURE 18.—*Culicoides covagarciai* Ortiz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Boquete, Cerro Punta, Volcán.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Valle.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana.

DISCUSSION: This species is easily recognized by its dark wings with well-isolated pale areas, its dark brown legs with broadly pale knees, the short proboscis and swollen third palpal segment with broad sensory pit.

16. *Culicoides metagonatus* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 19

Culicoides metagonatus Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 221 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermatheca, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.02 (0.89–1.19, $n=12$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 25:20:20:20:20:20:20:20:25:25:28:30:48, antennal ratio 0.95; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–xv. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:17:26:11:15, third segment swollen, 2.1 (1.9–2.5, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, without sensory pit, the sensoria scattered over mesal surface of segment. Mandible with 15 (14–16, $n=8$) teeth.

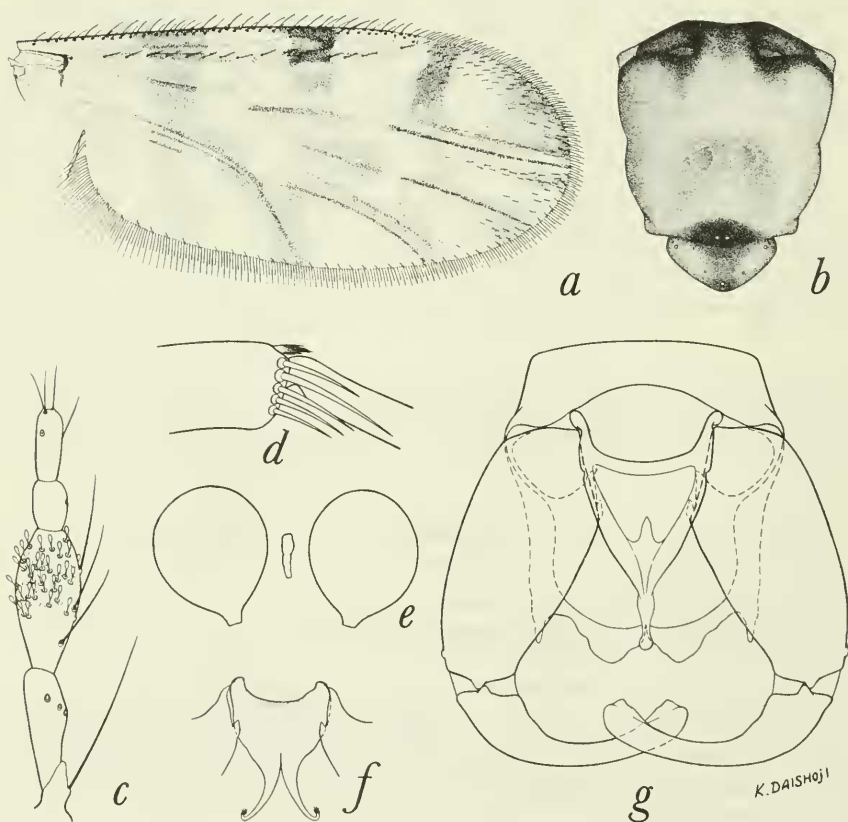


FIGURE 19.—*Culicoides metagonatus* Wirth and Blanton. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum subshining, yellowish brown, darker brown to blackish on anterior margin, humeri and sensory pits whitish pruinose, a small blackish spot present medially just anterior to scutellum. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleura yellowish brown. Legs yellow, hind knee with a black spot; hind tibial comb with six spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, the pale areas predominant. Macrotrichia sparse in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.63 of wing length. Halter yellowish white.

Abdomen.—Brownish black; terga with narrow, whitish, apical bands. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, measuring 0.048 by 0.039 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum very narrow, with a very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and tapering, apicolateral process very small, caudal margin between them cleft and bilobate, with a submedian pair of hyaline, bare, rounded lobes produced caudad. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots poorly developed, mesal margin with fine spinose setae. Aedeagus with broad base, basal arms stout, a sclerotized anterior band at one-fourth distance to apex, the apex slender with a spherical tip and internal peg. Parameres fused for a third of total length, the fused bases without winglike or lateral expansions, the basal margin concave, the free portions very slender and tapering to fine, minutely hairy tips.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Nicaragua.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Cerro Punta, Volcán.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Retiro, El Valle, Penonomé.

DARIEN PROVINCE: Jaqué.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana (type locality).

DISCUSSION: Related to *covagarciai* in wing and mesonotal pattern, the short proboscis and unmodified antenna, but unique in having the third palpal segment swollen without sensory pit, only hind knee black, and the male genitalia with mesally cleft, bilobate tergum and fused parameres.

The *nigrigenus* group

This group consists of large species with knees black-spotted and legs mostly yellowish; mesonotum dull grayish to brownish; palpus with a large, deep, sensory pit; male genitalia with basistyle mesally spinose, apicolateral processes well developed, aedeagus without basal barlike sclerotization or ball-like tip, parameres separate with well-developed basal knob. Differs from the *covagarciai* group by having moniliform proximal antennal segments (antennal ratio,

1.3–2.1), sensoria present on segments III–XV or III, VIII–XV, and only four tibial spines.

This group is intermediate between typical *Culicoides* (*Culicoides*) and the *daedalus* group of the subgenus *Culicoides* (*Oecacta*). *Culicoides decor* (Williston), known only from the island of St. Vincent in the West Indies, belongs to this group (see remarks under *nigrigenus*). There are three Panama species—*chrysonotus* Wirth and Blanton, *lutealaris* Wirth and Blanton, and *nigrigenus* Wirth and Blanton.

17. *Culicoides nigrigenus* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 20

Culicoides nigrigenus Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol 58, p. 222 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.11 (1.02–1.25, $n=8$) mm.

Head.—Eyes bare, contiguous. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:15:15:15:15:15:15:15:47:50:50:50:55, antennal ratio 2.0; distal sensory tufts present on segments III–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:20:30:10:10, third segment greatly swollen, 1.9 (1.7–2.1, $n=6$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 13 (10–15, $n=10$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum yellowish brown, with grayish pruinosity becoming very prominent in some specimens, anterior margin narrowly dark brown, dark brown spot present just anterior to scutellum. Scutellum concolorous with mesonotum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs yellow, fore and mid femora pale brown on basal halves, hind femur with broad median brown band and distal two-thirds of fore tibia brownish; prominent knee spot on all legs and the narrow apex of hind tibia blackish; hind tibial comb with four spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, with pale markings predominant, the dark markings rarely extensive enough on distal half of wing to be interconnected. Macrotrichia very numerous on distal half of wing and extending to near base in anal cell and cell M_2 ; costa extending to 0.64 of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish white.

Abdomen.—Brownish, the terga whitish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.057 by 0.044 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum narrow, with a broad, shallow, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum with large, triangular, apicolateral processes, the caudal margin between them truncated, with a slight mesal notch. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots small and simple, no spinose setae on mesal surface. Aedeagus V-shaped, without anterior transverse marginal band or distal peglike internal sclerotization, apex slender and rounded but not spherical. Para-

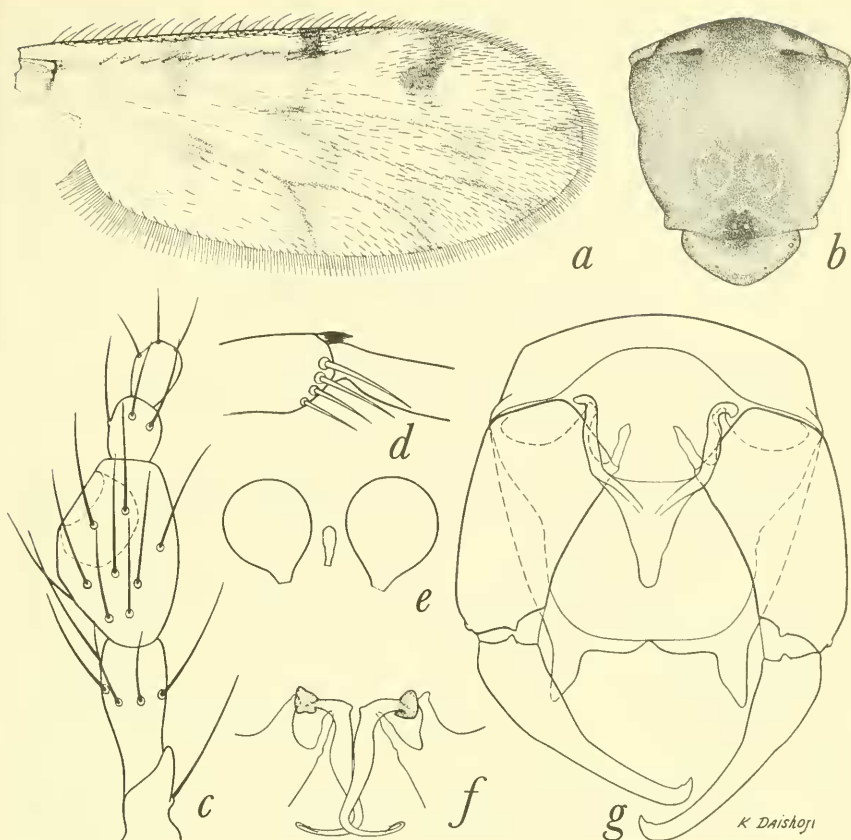


FIGURE 20.—*Culicoides nigrigenus* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

meres separate, each with abruptly bent, knobbed base, nearly straight, slender stem and slender pointed apex abruptly bent laterad, thence ventromesad.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Honduras, Nicaragua.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante (type locality).

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana.

DISCUSSION.—This species is similar to *Culicoides decor* (Williston), which is known only from the type female from the island of St. Vincent. According to notes on the type made by the senior author at the British Museum (Natural History) in July 1957, *decor* differs from *nigrigenus* in having the pale wing markings more restricted, in the form of discrete rounded spots which are smaller than in the darkest

individuals of *nigrigenus*, and in the leg markings, with broad pale bands on each side of the knees. According to Williston's original description, *decor* also differs in having the abdominal terga blackish with pale segmental bands of integumental coloring.

Two Panama species, *chrysonotus* Wirth and Blanton and *lutealaris* Wirth and Blanton, also have all the knees black, but these species are larger and have darker, less hairy wings and the femora blackish at the bases.

18. *Culicoides lutealaris* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 21

Culicoides lutealaris Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 225 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.56 (1.49–1.62, $n=7$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:18:18:18:18:18:18:19:38:38:38:42:60, antennal ratio 1.3; distal sensory tufts present on segments III–xv. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:30:55:16:14, third segment greatly swollen, 1.9 (1.7–2.1, $n=7$) times as long as greatest breadth, with an extremely large sensory cavity opening through a large pore. Mandible with 14 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown, with dense, rather dark, yellowish gray pollen; area around humeral pits and narrow lateral lines blackish. Scutellum pollinose dark brown; pleuron brown, paler above. Legs yellowish, knee spots black; femora with broad blackish bands extending from near extreme bases two-thirds of distance to apices, fore tibia brownish except at extreme base, mid and hind tibiae with fainter infuscation on distal halves, narrow apex of hind tibia blackish; hind tibial comb with four spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, distal pale spot in cell M_1 broadly meeting wing margin. Macrotrichia abundant, extending nearly to base of anal cell; costa extending to 0.58 (0.57–0.62, $n=7$) of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, terga with indistinct sublateral blackish areas; distal apical integumental bands and faint pollen on entire dorsum whitish, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.060 by 0.048 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum narrow, with a broad, shallow, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum with long, pointed, apicolateral processes, the caudal margin between them distinctly notched medially. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots long and slender; mesal margin without spinose setae. Aedeagus with heavily sclero-

tized basal arms forming a narrow basal arch, anterior sclerotized membrane absent; distal stem tapering to a very slender, pointed apex. Parameres separate, each with bent, knobbed base, slightly sinuate, slender stem and very slender, recurved, simple, pointed apex.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Volcán (type locality).

DISCUSSION: This species resembles *chrysonotus* Wirth and Blanton in leg and mesonotal markings and general wing pattern, but differs from *chrysonotus* and resembles *nigrigenus* in having a greatly swollen third palpal segment, sensoria on all proximal antennal flagellar segments, and more extensive pale wing markings, although markings are never so extensive as in *nigrigenus*.

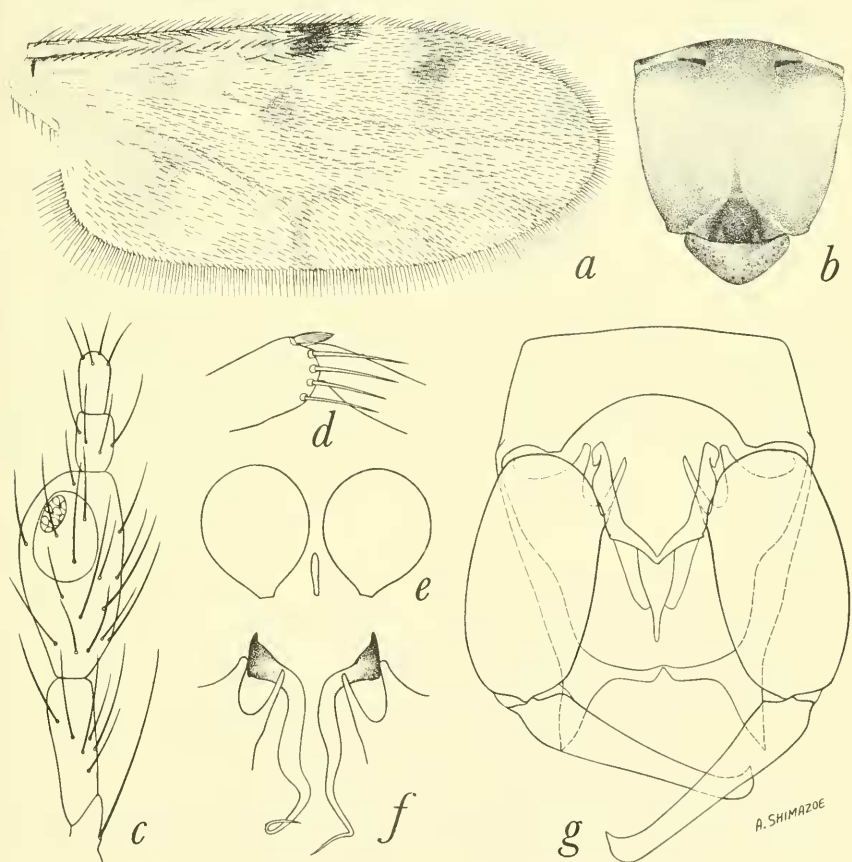


FIGURE 21.—*Culicoides lutealaris* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

19. *Culicoides chrysonotus* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 22

Culicoides chrysonotus Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 226 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.66 (1.58–1.75, $n=7$) mm.

Head—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:15:15:15:15:16:16:17:48:48:50:50:72, antennal ratio 2.1; sensoria present on segments III, VIII–XV. Palpal segments in

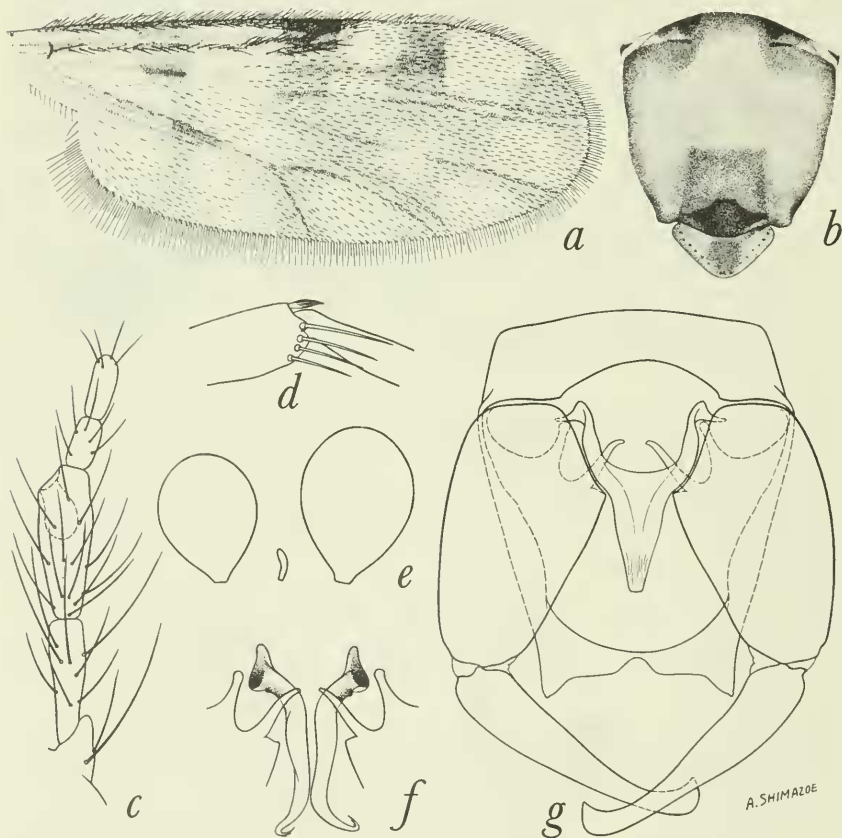


FIGURE 22.—*Culicoides chrysonotus* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

proportion of 15:35:50:20:20, third segment moderately swollen, 1.91 times as long as greatest breadth, sensory pit deep, with broad opening near apex of segment. Mandible with 14 (13-14, $n=6$) teeth.

Thorax—Mesonotum dark brown with dense golden brown pollen, anterolateral corners broadly blackish. Scutellum dark brown, pleuron blackish. Legs yellowish, narrow knee spots black; femora with broad blackish bands extending from near extreme bases to two-thirds of distance to apices, fore tibia brownish except at extreme base, mid and hind tibiae with fainter infuscation on distal halves, narrow apex of hind tibia blackish; hind tibial comb with four spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing—Pattern as figured, appearing dark with large, more or less isolated, rounded yellow spots, pale spot straddling vein M_1 separated from pale spot at end of second radial cell by a narrow dark area, distal pale spot in cell M_1 not attaining wing margin. Macrotrichia abundant, extending nearly to base of anal cell, costa extending to 0.60 of wing length. Halter pale yellowish.

Abdomen—Blackish, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.072 by 0.052 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum narrow, with broad, shallow, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum with short, bluntly pointed, apicolateral processes, the caudal margin between them slightly notched medially. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots each long and slender, mesal surface without spinose setae. Aedeagus with heavily sclerotized basal arms, a faintly sclerotized anterior membrane forming a rounded basal arch, distal stem stout and tapering slightly to a bluntly rounded apex. Parameres separate, each with bent, knobbed base, nearly straight, slender stem and slender, recurved, simple pointed apex.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Volcán (type locality).

DISCUSSION: The more typical, only moderately swollen, third palpal segment will separate *chrysonotus* from the other three species of this group with black knees, *lutealaris* Wirth and Blanton, *nigri-genus* Wirth and Blanton and *decor* (Williston). In size, mesonotal and leg color, and general appearance it is most clearly related to *lutealaris*, but that species has more extensive pale wing markings, with the distal pale spot in cell M_1 extending to the wing margin and the pale spot at the end of the second radial cell not separated from the pale spot straddling vein M_1 .

Subgenus *Culicoides* (*Oecacta*) Poey

Oecacta Poey, 1851, Mem. Hist. Nat. Isla Cuba, vol. 1, p. 236. (Type: *Oecacta furens* Poey, monobasic.)

Psychophaena Philippi, 1865, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, vol. 15, p. 628.—Wirth, 1955, Rev. Chilena Ent., vol. 4, p. 234. (Type: *Culicoides venezuelensis* Ortiz, as *Psychophaena pictipennis* Philippi, monobasic.)

Haematomyidium Goeldi, 1905, Mem. Mus. Goeldi, vol. 4, p. 137. (Type: *Haematomyidium paraense* Goeldi, monobasic.)

Species with the second radial cell usually entirely dark; wing usually with prominent pattern; male parameres separate; basistyle with well-developed, foot-shaped or pointed, ventral root; ninth tergum with well developed apicolateral processes; spermathecae usually two, rarely one; hind tibial comb with four (rarely five or seven) spines.

This subgenus has undergone a tremendous development in the Neotropical region, with the evolution of numerous groups of related species. Groups of this subgenus found in Panama are *daedalus*, *copiosus* (p. 332), *iriartei* (p. 342), *scopus* (p. 347), *limai* (p. 349), *acotylus* (p. 362), *reticulatus* (p. 376), *furens* (p. 397), *fluvialis* (p. 407), *transferrans* (p. 420), *leoni* (p. 426), *debilipalpis* (p. 431), *pachymerus* (p. 454), *arubae* (p. 464), and *stigmalis* (p. 466).

The *daedalus* group

This group consists of medium-sized species with very hairy wing; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle slender, short and pointed, paramere with the base not directed laterad, with a long anterior process on the basal knob and with simple twisted tip and aedeagus simple, V-shaped or Y-shaped and slender at the apex; wing with a pale spot present straddling vein M_2 , a pale spot lying adjacent to the anterior side of vein M_1 only in *crescentis*; female antenna with sensoria present on segments III, XI–XV or on III, V, VII, IX, and XI–XV; female palpal pit broad and shallow or deep and opening by a small pore.

PANAMA SPECIES:

The species of this group are most numerous in western Panama at Almirante or in the Upper Tropical Zone at Cerro Campana and El Valle, only a few species ranging to the Canal Zone. There are seven or eight Panama species: *antefurcatus*, new species; *commatis*, new species; *crescentis*, new species; *daedalus* Macfie; *dunni*, new species; *pampoikilus* Macfie, and *phaeonotus*, new species. *Culicoides daedaloides*, new species, is provisionally referred here but its position is uncertain.

20. *Culicoides antefurcatus*, new species

FIGURE 23

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.79 ($n=2$) mm.

Head—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 14:13:13:14:15:15:15:16:22:22:27:28:34, antennal ratio 1.16 ($n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:21:26:6:7, third segment only slightly swollen, 2.0 (1.9–2.2, $n=2$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 14 ($n=2$) teeth.

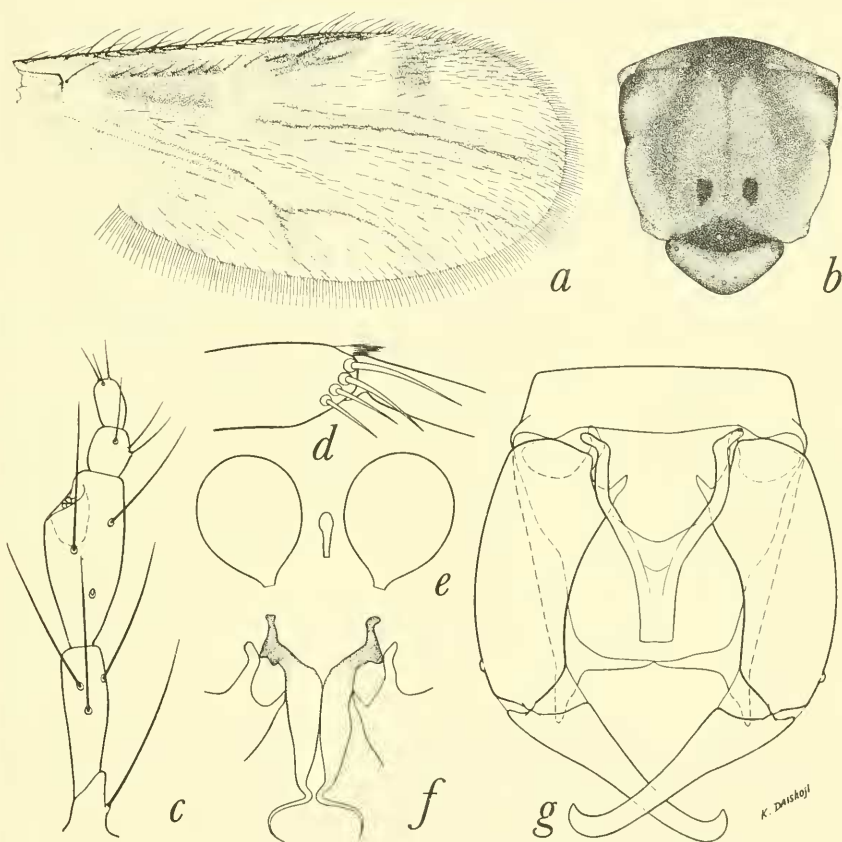


FIGURE 23.—*Culicoides antefurcatus*, new species. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose yellowish gray, with a brown pattern consisting of a very fine median line from anterior margin to scutellum and a pair of sublateral longitudinal bands. Scutellum brown; post-scutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with 4–5 ($n=2$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, second radial cell only moderately dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein large, broadly meeting costal margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 double and oblique, the posterior part slightly larger; distal pale spot in cell R_5 elongate longitudinally, filling apex of cell R_5 ; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; distal pale spots in cell M_1 and cell M_2 broadly meeting wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 large and rounded, nearly filling cell; a large double spot in distal part of anal cell broadly reaching posterior wing margin, base of anal cell with large pale area; cell M_2 at base with a linear streak which extends to the pale spot straddling middle of vein M_2 , a pale spot present lying in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia sparse but well distributed, extending nearly to bases of cell M_2 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.58 ($n=2$) of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, proximal terga pale. Spermathecae two, subequal, pyriform, bases of the ducts not sclerotized, collapsed and not measured in available specimens.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum without apparent caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum with long, pointed, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root very fine-pointed, dorsal root longer and slender; dististyle with bent, slender, pointed apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to nearly half of total length, the basal arms stout and nearly straight; distal portion stout and tapered to broad, truncated tip. Parameres each with very small basal knob bearing a slender anterior process, stem slender at base, mid portion swollen basally, then gradually tapered to abruptly bent, slender, simple point.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63158), allotype male, Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama, November 1952, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Paratypes, 2 males, 4 females: 4 females, Almirante, December 1952 to March 1953; 1 male, Mojinga Swamp, Canal Zone, Oct. 24, 1951; 1 male, Cerro Campana, Panamá Province, September 1952.

DISCUSSION: This species superficially resembles *tenuilobus*, new species, in general facies and wing markings, both having a large apical pale spot in cell R_5 , a pale spot at wing margin in cell M_1 and a pale spot straddling vein M_2 , but *tenuilobus* belongs to the *limai*

group near *galindoi* on the basis of antennal sensorial pattern and male genitalic structure, on external characters it can readily be distinguished from *antefurcatus* by its subapical pale rings on the hind femur, swollen third palpal segment, only one pale spot in the distal portion of the anal cell and no pale spot in cell M_2 in front of the mediocubital fork.

21. *Culicoides crescentis*, new species

FIGURE 24

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.95 (0.86–1.02, $n=8$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with segments in proportion of 17:10:11:10:11:10:10:11:23:23:25:26:36, antennal ratio 1.48; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal

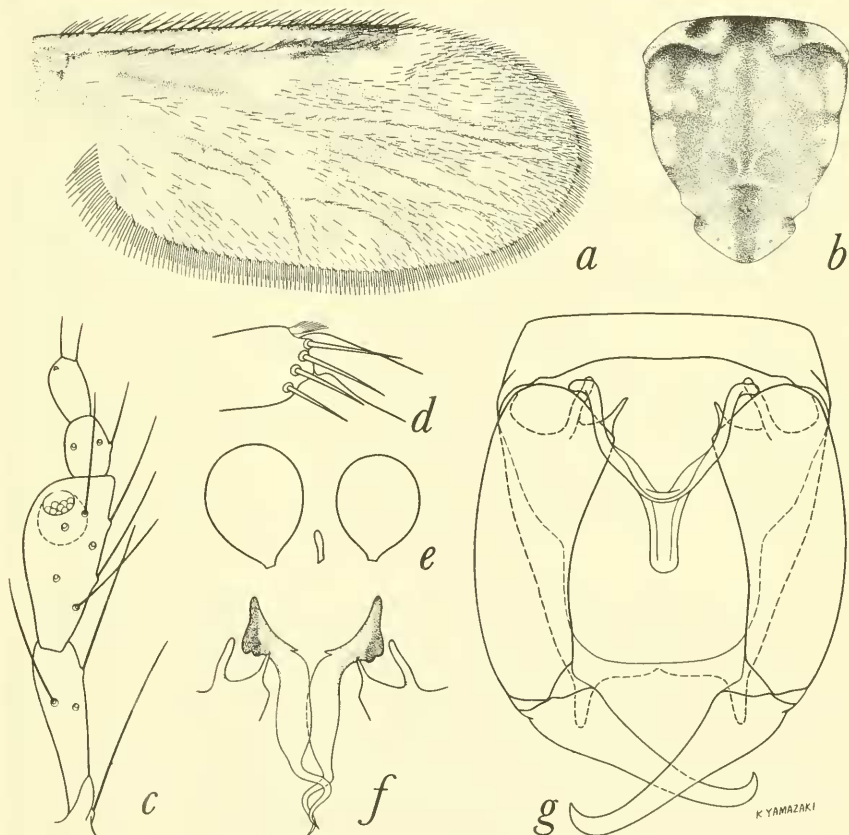


FIGURE 24.—*Culicoides crescentis*, new species. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

segments in proportion of 10:18:25:9:9, third segment moderately swollen, 1.8 (1.5–2.0, $n=8$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, deep sensory pit opening by a small distal pore. Mandible with 13 (12–14, $n=8$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum yellowish brown, with prominent pattern of dark brown patches as figured, consisting principally of a broad median anterior band and two lateral posterior bands associated with numerous, more or less interconnected, smaller dark brown dots. Scutellum yellowish brown, narrowly dark brown in middle and on extreme sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with sub-basal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four (4–5, $n=7$) spines, the two nearest the spur longest, subequal.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, small pale spot present over basal arculus and over r-m crossvein, the latter indistinctly continued broadly to costal wing margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 double, the posterior portion located behind second radial cell; distal pale spot in cell R_5 crescent-shaped, concave distally, not meeting wing margin; a small, elongate pale spot present in cell R_5 lying just in front of vein M_1 between the two anterior spots; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} with pale spot at wing margin; small pale spot in cell M_1 far removed from wing margin; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; pale spot in apex of cell M_2 at wing margin; an hour-glass-shaped pale spot in cell M_4 with linear extension along vein M_{3+4} to base of cell M_4 ; two separate pale spots in distal part of anal cell and two pale areas at base of cell; pale spot behind medial fork, one in front of mediocubital fork, and one in front of midportion of stem of mediocubitus. Macrotrichia numerous and long, extending to base of cell M_2 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.62 (0.61–0.65, $n=8$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale, the base of the knob dark.

Abdomen.—Brownish black. Spermathecae two, subequal, slightly ovoid, each measuring 0.045 by 0.037 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long and tapering with small caudomedian notch and large, rather slender, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root small and pointed, dorsal root slender; dististyle with very slender, markedly bent, pointed apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to about two-thirds of total length of aedeagus, notched caudomesad, with basal arms distinctly curved; distal apex slender and simple with rounded tip. Parameres each with basal knob bearing a long anterior projection; stem slender and bent at base, midportion moderately swollen, straight; distal portion abruptly narrowed to slender, simple, filiform tip with a corkscrew twist.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Mexico, Nicaragua.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female, Mojinga Swamp, Canal Zone, Dec. 11, 1951, F. S. Blanton, light trap (USNM 63159). Allotype male, Las Palmas, Veraguas Province, July 1953, F. S. Blanton. Paratypes, 2 males, 23 females: PANAMA: 7 females, Mojinga Swamp, Canal Zone, Aug. 28, Oct. 24, 1951, May 7, 1952; 1 male, 1 female, Loma Boracho, Canal Zone, Oct. 23, 1951, July 1952; 6 females, Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, November 1952 to January 1953; 1 female, El Valle, Coclé Province, Dec. 22, 1953; 1 male, Río Hato, Coclé Province, Aug. 3, 1952; 1 female, Piña, Colón Province, Jan. 18, 1954; 1 female, Punta Patiño, Darién Province, July 1952; 3 females, Isla Taboga, Panamá Province, Dec. 10, 11, 1953; 1 female, Las Palmas, Veraguas Province, July 1953. MEXICO: 1 female, Tapachula, Chiapas, Sept. 20, 1944; B. Brookman, light trap. NICARAGUA: 1 female, Villa Somoza, July 14, 1953, P. Galindo, light trap.

DISCUSSION: This species has a wing pattern similar to that of *iriartei* Fox, but can be distinguished by the crescent-shaped distal pale spot in cell R_5 of the wing, by the presence of only one small pale spot bordering vein M_1 , two pale spots in the distal portion of the anal cell, by the brown mottlings in addition to the large patches in the mesonotal pattern, and by the different arrangement of antennal sensoria. The sensorial distribution and the characters of the male genitalia of *crescentis* indicate that this species is closely related to *daedalus* Macfie and *antefurcatus*, new species, in the *daedalus* group.

22. *Culicoides daedalus* Macfie

FIGURE 25

Culicoides daedalus Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 83 (male; Chiapas, Mexico; fig. wing, genitalia).—Ortiz and Mirsa, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 17, p. 277 (male; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, genitalia).

Culicoides sp., Ortiz, 1951, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 583 (female; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, spermathecae).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.01 (0.92–1.09, $n=5$) mm.

Head—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:17:15:14:15:14:14:15:31:32:32:35:45, antennal ratio 1.34 (1.30–1.41, $n=3$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 12:25:30:11:9, third segment moderately swollen, 2.0 (1.9–2.1, $n=6$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, deep, sensory pit opening by a slightly smaller pore. Mandible with 13 (12–13, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose gray with a prominent, reticulated pattern of blackish brown patches consisting of a narrow median anterior band, a pair of sublateral bands and irregular marks near

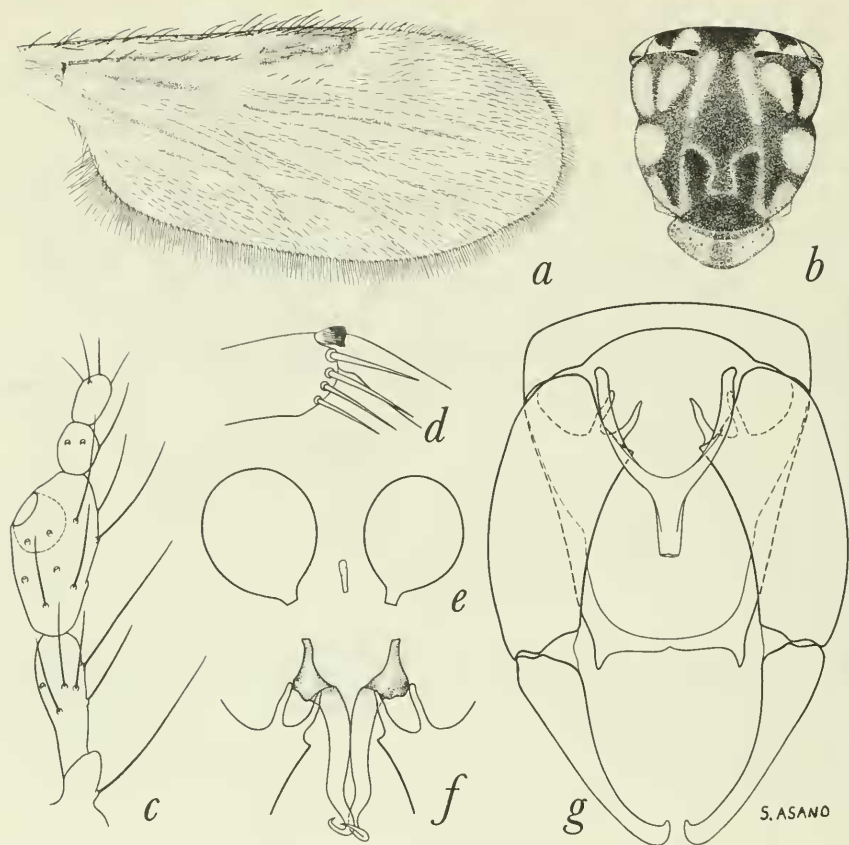


FIGURE 25.—*Culicoides daedalus* Macfie. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

humeral pits and lateral margins. Scutellum narrowly dark brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum and pleuron blackish brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal, narrow pale rings, subapical rings on hind femur and apex of hind tibia very obscurely pale; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the two nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, second radial cell very dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein broadly continued to costal margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 double. the posterior part only slightly displaced proximad; distal pale spot in cell R_5 quadrate, not reaching anterior wing margin; pale spot in cell M_1 lying far removed from wing margin; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; distal pale spot in cell M_2 round and lying adjacent to wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 ex-

tending its full breadth from wing margin to posterior side of vein M_{3+4} ; two well separated round pale spots in distal part of anal cell and a third near hind wing margin at base of cell; cell M_2 with small pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork and one lying behind medial fork; pale spot present straddling middle of stem of medio-cubitus. Macrotrichia long and numerous, extending to base of wing in cell M_2 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.62 (0.59–0.64, $n=5$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, slightly unequal; pyriform, measuring 0.058 by 0.046 and 0.050 by 0.038 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow, broad, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum tapering with large, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with very small, pointed, ventral root; dorsal root longer and slender; dististyle slender and slightly curved, with bent, pointed tip. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to about three-fourths of total length of aedeagus, the basal arms slender and nearly straight; distal portion short and slender with simple tip. Parameres each with large basal knob bearing a long anterior process; stem slender and gently curved at base, nearly straight and slightly swollen in midportion, distal portion gradually narrowed to slender twisted tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico; Venezuela; Panama; Honduras (Lancetilla).

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

DISCUSSION: This species is closely related to *crescentis*, new species, and *antefurcatus*, new species, but can easily be separated from the first by the lack of the small pale spot lying in front of vein M_1 and from the second by the location of the distal pale spot in cell M_1 far from the wing margin. The wing pattern of *daedalus* is closest to that of *daedaloides*, but in *daedaloides* the distal pale spots in the anal cell are fused, there is a subapical pale ring on the hind femur and the wing is only sparsely hairy.

23. *Culicoides commatis*, new species

FIGURE 26

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.02 mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:12:14:13:15:14:14:15:28:27:29:29:42, antennal ratio 1.19; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, V, VII, IX, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 12:21:26:9:8, third segment markedly swollen, 1.53 times as long as greatest breadth, with very large, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 12 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark pruinose grayish brown, with moderately prominent dark brown pattern, consisting of a median anterior longitudinal band, a pair of transverse marks over humeral pits and a larger triangular pair of marks at the sutural level. Scutellum black-

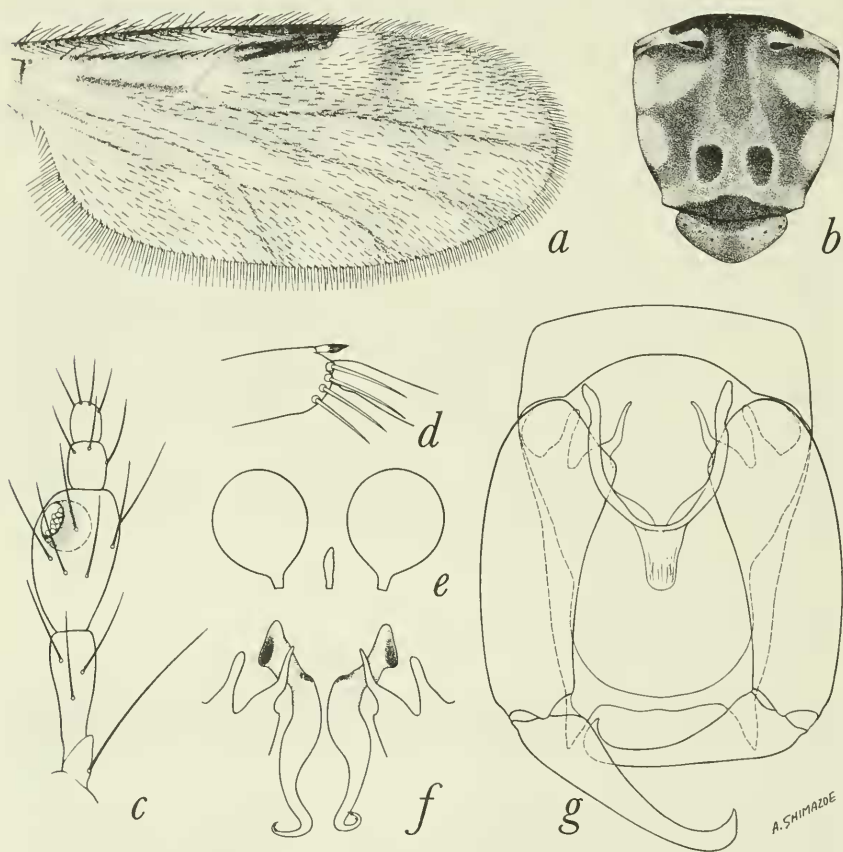


FIGURE 26.—*Culicoides commatis*, new species. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

ish in middle, dark brown on sides; postscutellum and pleuron blackish. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell very dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein rounded, meeting costal margin in reduced breadth;

poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 not double, but transverse; distal pale spot in cell R_5 round, not meeting anterior wing margin, with a linear distal pale appendage extending from posterior side of spot nearly to wing tip in apex of cell R_5 ; distal pale spot in cell M_1 broadly meeting wing margin; pale spot present straddling middle of cell M_2 ; no pale marks on vein M_1 or at apices of medial branches; pale spot at apex of cell M_2 broadly meeting wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 extending in full breadth from wing margin to vein M_{3+4} , without pale border on veins M_{3+4} or Cu_1 in base of cell M_4 , two pale spots in distal portion and one pale spot near base of anal cell, cell M_2 with pale spot present in front of mediocubital fork, none present behind medial fork. Macrotrichia numerous and long over entire wing; costa extending to 0.58 of distance to wing tip. Halter dull yellowish.

Abdomen.—Brownish black. Spermathecae two, subequal, pyriform, collapsed in type specimen and not measurable, with the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum long and slightly tapering with long pointed apicolateral processes, the caudal margin not notched. Basistyle with ventral root long and pointed, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender with bent, pointed tip. Aedeagus with moderately broad, pointed, basal arch, the basal arms well sclerotized and curved; distal portion with nearly parallel sides and bluntly rounded, moderately stout tip. Parameres each with large basal knob; stem sinuate, basal portion distinctly swollen, tapered distad to bent, pointed tip bearing a few minute hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63160) and allotype male, Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama, December 1952, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Paratypes: 2 males, 1 female, same data except dates October to December 1952, and Apr. 27, 1953.

DISCUSSION: The wing markings, antennal sensoria, and structure of the male genitalia ally *commatis* with *pampoikilus* Macfie, but *pampoikilus* is larger (wing 1.25 mm. long), with distal antennal segments longer (antennal ratio, 1.39), the main body of the distal pale spot in cell R_5 not round, veins M_{3+4} and Cu_1 pale margined in base of cell M_4 and a pale spot present behind the medial fork. The male genitalia of *pampoikilus* differ mainly in the greater development of the apicolateral processes with a deep notch between their bases on the caudal margin of the ninth tergum.

24. *Culicoides pampoikilus* Macfie

FIGURE 27

Culicoides pampoikilus Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 79 (female; Chiapas, Mexico; fig. wing).

Culicoides dominicii Ortiz, 1951, Nov. Cient. Mus. Hist. Nat. LaSalle, zool. ser., no. 5, p. 7 (male, Ocumare, Venezuela; fig. male palpus, wing, genitalia).—Mirsa and Ortiz, 1952, Bol. Lab. Clin. Luis Razetti, vol. 12, p. 476 (female; Los Chorros, Venezuela; fig. wing, mesonotum, antenna, palpus, spermathecae). New synonymy.

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.25 mm.

Head—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 18:14:16:16:17:15:16:17:30:32:34:35:46, antennal ratio 1.39; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, v. VII. IX, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:22:32:9:9, third

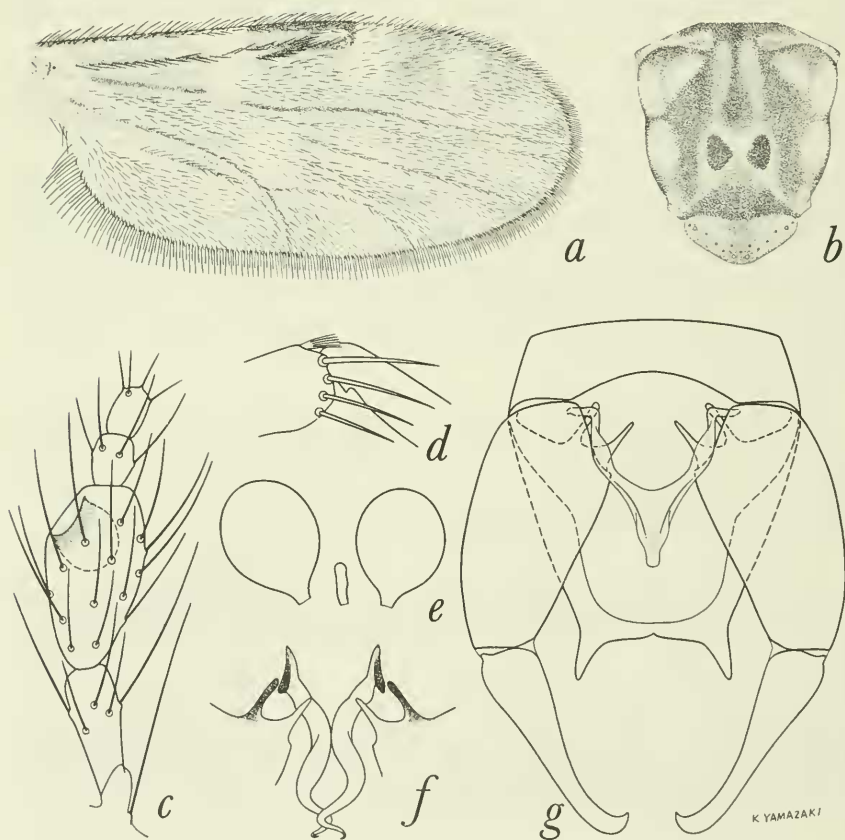


FIGURE 27.—*Culicoides pampoikilus* Macfie. a–e, Female: a, wing; b, thoracic pattern; c, palpus; d, tibial comb; e, spermathecae. f, g, Male: f, parameres; g, genitalia, parameres removed.

segment greatly swollen, 1.8 times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, deep, sensory pit opening by a small pore. Mandible with 14 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum with prominent pattern as figured, consisting of a pair of sublateral dark brown broad longitudinal bands, with a pair of small anterior submedian spots and several lateral pairs of small spots, pruinose yellowish gray. Scutellum narrowly dark brown in middle, pale on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, knee spots blackish; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spot over r-m crossvein broadly reaching costal margin; cell R_5 with single, transverse, poststigmatic pale spot and a small pale spot in middle of cell, the posterior margin of which is connected by a somewhat obscure, narrow pale line near posterior margin of cell to a smaller pale spot at wing margin in apex of cell; cell M_1 with an elongate pale spot at wing margin; vein M_2 straddled by a pale spot near its base; cell M_2 with a pale spot at wing margin; cell M_4 with a pale spot at wing margin connected anteriorly to a narrow pale line along posterior margin of vein M_{3+4} (Mirsa and Ortiz' figure shows this line also extending down distal margin of vein Cu_1); anal cell with two distal pale spots; cell M_2 with a pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork and another lying behind medial fork; a small pale area at basal arculus and another lying on base of mediocubital stem. Macrotrichia dense and long, extending to bases of medial and anal cells; costa extending to 0.59 of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, oval, slightly unequal, measuring 0.043 by 0.034 mm. and 0.038 by 0.031 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with scarcely perceptible caudomedian excavation, ninth tergum tapered with large caudomedian notch and large, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with dorsal and ventral roots subequal, simple and slender; dististyle slender with hooked tip. Aedeagus with pointed basal arch extending to half of total length of aedeagus; distal portion tapered to simple, slender tip. Parameres each with slender anterior process on basal knob; stem rather stout and sinuate, tapered distally to simple, filiform tip abruptly bent ventrad.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico; Venezuela; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Cerro Punta, Volcán.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana.

DISCUSSION: This species is closely related to *commatis*, new species; for characters of separation see discussion under that species.

25. *Culicoides phaeonotus*, new species

FIGURE 28

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.06 (0.96–1.09, $n=7$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segment in proportion of 18:14:14:14:14:14:15:35:35:38:36:49, antennal ratio 1.63 (1.56–1.77, $n=6$): distal sensory tufts present on segments III, V, VII, IX, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:24:24:10:8, third segment short and greatly swollen, 2.0 (1.9–2.2, $n=7$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 12 (12–13, $n=6$) teeth.

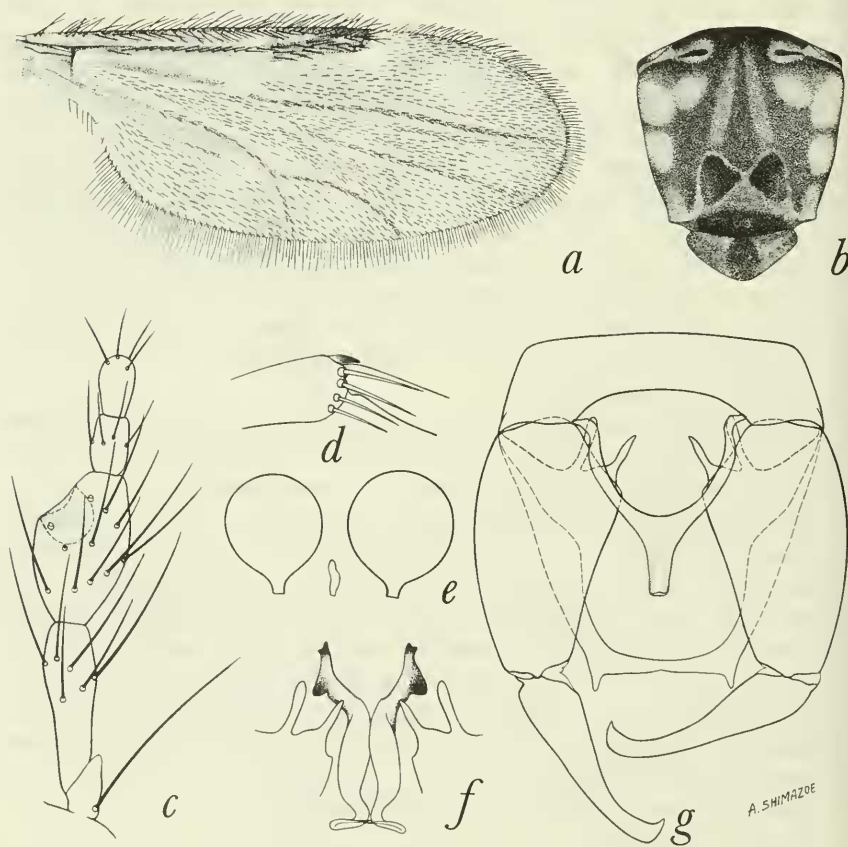


FIGURE 28.—*Culicoides phaeonotus*, new species. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown with prominent pattern of pruinose, grayish brown patches; a pair of very narrow, elongate, submedian anterior ones, and four pairs of small, rounded, lateral ones. Scutellum dark brown in middle, light brown on sides; post-scutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=7$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spots relatively small and indistinct; small pale spot over r-m crossvein broadly reaching costal margin; a small, oblique, poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 ; distal pale spot in cell R_5 small and rounded, not meeting wing margin; no pale spots bordering vein M_1 ; pale spot in cell M_1 indistinctly approaching wing margin, elongate; small pale spot straddling middle of vein M_2 ; small pale spots at the wing margin in cells M_2 and M_4 , the one in cell M_4 broadly extending to vein M_{3+4} but not continued along that vein; two small, separated pale spots in distal portion of anal cell; pale spots present in cell M_2 , one in front of mediocubital fork and another behind medial fork. Macrotrichia very numerous and long, extending to base of wing in cell M_2 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.61 (0.59–0.66, $n=7$) of distance to wing tip. Halter brownish yellow.

Abdomen.—Brownish black. Spermathecae two, subspherical, subequal, measuring 0.038 by 0.034 mm. and 0.036 by 0.031 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum long and tapering with short, triangular, pointed, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root short, slender and pointed, dorsal root longer and slender; dististyle very slender with markedly hooked, pointed tip. Aedeagus with basal arch reaching to two-thirds of total length, the basal arms bent in midportions; distal portion short and simple with moderately slender, truncated apex. Parameres each with basal knob bearing a long anterior process; stem slender at base, moderately bent before the moderately stout, nearly straight midportion, without ventral lobe, with distal portion twisted, only moderately narrowed to simple pointed tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63161), Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama, November 1952, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Allotype male and 10 male and 50 female paratypes, same data except dates October 1952 to March 1953.

DISCUSSION: This species is closely related to *daedalus* Macfie, which differs in having the pale spot in cell M_1 located far from the wing margin, in having a third basal pale spot in anal cell, and in

lacking sensoria on any of antennal segments iv to x. *Pilosus*, new species, of the *copiosus* group has a nearly identical wing pattern but differs in having a paler, more yellowish mesonotal pattern and sensoria present on all of segments III to IX.

26. *Culicoides dunni*, new species

FIGURE 29

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.12 ($n=2$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 18:14:15:15:15:15:15:15:21:24:27:28:38, antennal ratio 1.13, distal sensory tufts present on segments III, IV, VI, VII, IX and XI–XV on one antenna and on segments III, VI–IX (segments XI–XV missing) on other antenna of the single specimen available. Palpal segments in proportion of 11:21:36:8:9, third segment very large and swollen, 2.06–2.25 ($n=2$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large deep pit opening by a small pore. Mandible with 18 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum yellowish brown, blackish on anterior and lateral margins, with a moderately distinct, dark brown pattern consisting of a very narrow median anterior line and two short, broad, sublateral vittae at sutural level. Scutellum dark brown in middle, yellowish brown on sides; postscutellum and pleuron blackish. Legs

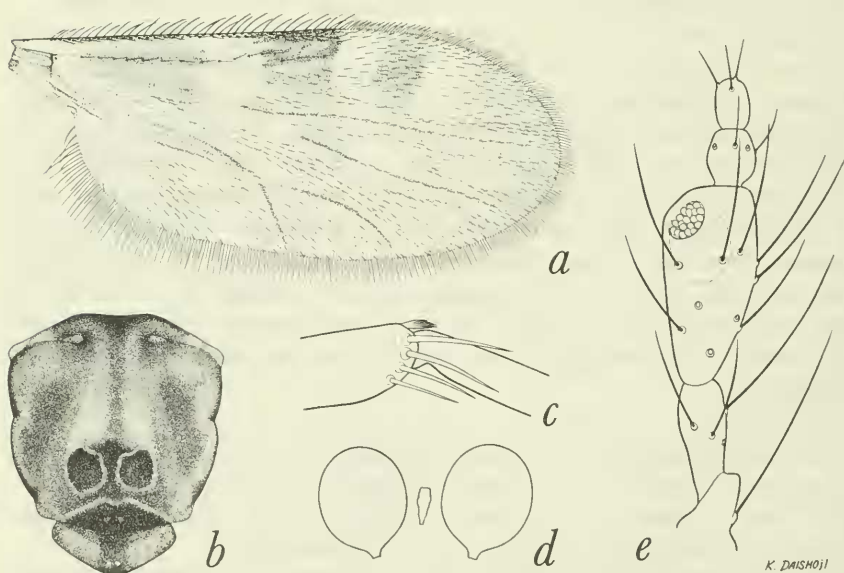


FIGURE 29.—*Culicoides dunni*, new species. Female: a, wing; b, thoracic pattern; c, tibial comb; d, spermathecae; e, palp.

blackish brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four spines, the two nearest the spur longest, subequal.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; three relatively dark anterior spots, the second entirely covering second radial cell; pale spot over r-m crossvein large, extending broadly to costal margin and through half the width of cell M_2 ; poststigmatic pale spot narrow, transverse, quadrate in shape, distal pale spot in cell R_5 of same size and shape or slightly shorter, a very dark spot in cell R_5 of the same size and shape between the pale spots; vein M_1 with an elongate pale spot lying on anterior side of vein or extending over it slightly into cell M_2 , at level of the poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 ; distal pale spot in cell M_1 lying far from wing margin; apices of veins without pale spots; a large pale spot straddling middle of vein M_2 ; distal pale spot in cell M_2 ; distal pale spot in cell M_2 not meeting wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 broadly meeting wing margin and with narrow extension anteriorly to vein M_{3+4} ; anal cell with two pale spots in distal portion, the posterior one broadly meeting wing margin, one posterior spot far from wing margin in basal part of cell and a fourth pale area extending across mediocubital stem to halfway across base of cell M_2 ; cell M_2 also with a small pale spot lying in front of medio-cubital fork and a very small one behind medial fork. Macrotrichia numerous and long on entire wing, extending to base of cell M_2 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.56 of wing length. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Brownish black, cerci dull yellowish. Spermathecae two, subspherical, subequal, small, measuring 0.046 by 0.036 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a very short distance.

MALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63162), Volcán, Chiriquí Province, Panama, December 1952, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Paratypes, 4 females, same data except three with dates Apr. 4, 1954.

DISCUSSION: *Culicoides propinquus* Macfie from Chiapas, Mexico, has a similar wing pattern which differs in having the pale spot lying in front of vein M_1 not crossing over the vein and lying distal to the level of the poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 . *C. propinquus* is known only from the male, whose genitalia place it definitely in the *copiosus* group near *poikilonotus* Macfie. The sensorial pattern of *dunni* allies it with the species of the *daedalus* group.

This species is dedicated to Dr. Lawrence H. Dunn, for many years medical entomologist and assistant director of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, in honor of his contributions to science in Panama.

27. *Culicoides daedaloides*, new species

FIGURE 30

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.92–1.09 ($n=2$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 18:14:12:13:13:13:12:14:28:28:31:32:43, antennal ratio 1.48–1.49 ($n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:12:19:6:7, third segment short and swollen, 1.83–1.90 ($n=2$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a very broad and shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 12 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose yellowish brown, with a prominent pattern of brown lines in the form of H-shaped marking, the longitudinal lines extending from the humeral pits to the sides of scutellum,

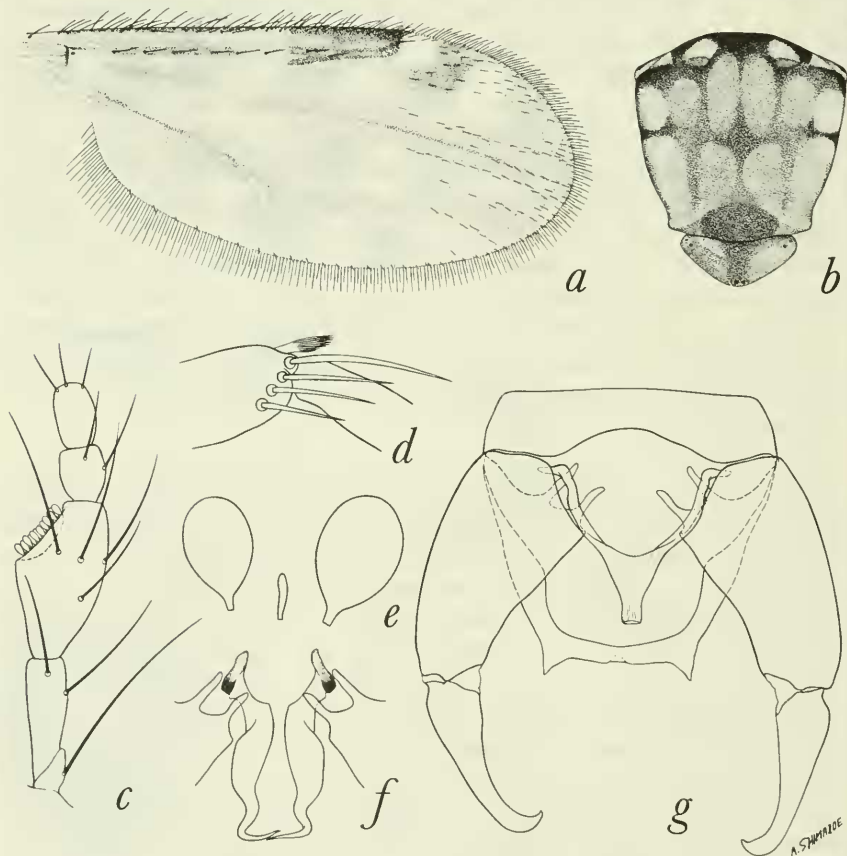


FIGURE 30.—*Culicoides daedaloides*, new species. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

the transverse line located at level of lateral sutures. Scutellum narrowly brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum and pleuron brownish. Legs brown; knee spots blackish, femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibiae with apical narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=2$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest, very long, 0.4 as long as basitarsus.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, second radial cell moderately dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein continued in full breadth to costal margin; poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 separate, round, the one behind second radial cell larger; distal pale spot in cell R_5 double, transverse, reaching anterior wing margin in full breadth; distal pale spot in cell M_1 oval, located far from wing margin; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; one pale spot at the wing margin in distal part of cell M_2 ; pale spot in cell M_4 the same breadth from wing margin to posterior side of vein M_{3+4} ; a transverse, double pale spot in distal part of anal cell, a small pale spot over anal vein near base of anal cell; pale spot absent in front of mediocubital fork; pale spot behind medial fork and at basal arculus of wing. Macrotrichia very sparse on distal third of wing, none in cell M_4 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.63 ($n=2$) of distance to wing tip. Halter whitish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, slightly unequal, pyriform, the larger measuring 0.053 by 0.036 mm. in holotype, the smaller collapsed in available specimens, bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with broad, very shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum tapering with short, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots slender, simple, the ventral root pointed; dististyle with slender, hooked, pointed apex. Aedeagus with basal arch reaching 0.6 of total length of aedeagus, rounded mesally, the basal arms slender and curved, the distal portion tapered to slender, simple tip. Parameres each with basal knob bearing a long anterior process, stem narrow at extreme base, stout on midportion and sinuate, apparently (?) bearing a very low, extensive ventral lobe, distal points simple, with a long twist ventromesad.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63163), Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama, Apr. 29, 1953, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Allotype male, same data except date November 1952. Paratypes, 1 male, 3 females: 1 male, 2 females, Cerro Campana, Panamá Province, July 2, Sept. 19, 1951; 1 female, Mojinga Swamp, Canal Zone, January 1952.

DISCUSSION: *Culicoides daedalus* Macfie has a similar wing pattern and male genitalia, but has the wing much hairier with the post-

stigmatic pale spots fused and the distal pale spot in cell R_5 not reaching wing margin and the pale spots in anal cell well separated, the mesonotum is dark brown and the hind femur is dark to the tip. The presence in *daedaloides* of antennal sensory tufts on segments VIII-X, the broad, shallow palpal pit, the transverse distal pale spot in anal cell and the sparsely hairy wings would exclude this species from the *daedalus* group and thus its true relations are still unknown.

The *copiosus* group

This group consists of small species with very hairy wing; the wing pattern of well-defined, rounded pale spots, a pale spot usually present straddling middle of vein M_2 or lying just in front of this vein and often with a similar spot on vein M_1 ; pale spot in cell M_4 usually widened toward vein M_{3+4} , crossvein r-m never darkened; female palpus with third segment greatly swollen and bearing a deep sensory pit usually opening by a smaller pore; spermathecae two; four tibial spines; male genitalia with dorsal and ventral roots of the basistyle simple, the ventral root never foot-shaped, parameres short with basal knob directed laterad, stem swollen at base, without ventral lobe, the apex slender, simple and often twisted, aedeagus usually short and broad, the basal arch usually low, the basal arms stout.

PANAMA SPECIES: Four: *jamaicensis* Edwards; *panamensis* Barbosa; *pilosus*, new species; and *poikilonotus* Macfie. (Other Neotropical species belonging to this group include *borinqueni* Fox and Hoffman, *copiosus* Root and Hoffman, *loughnani* Edwards and *propinquus* Macfie. Ryckman and Ames (1953) reared *copiosus* from rotting stems of cactus in Arizona.)

28. *Culicoides pilosus*, new species

FIGURE 31

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.99 ($n=3$) mm.

Head.—Eyes broadly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 18:12:12:12:13:13:13:14:28:28:32:33:46, antennal ratio 1.56; distal sensory tufts present on segments III-IX and XI-XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:20:30:9:10, third segment greatly swollen, 2.0 (1.9-2.1, $n=3$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, very deep, sensory pit opening by a small pore. Mandible with 17 (16-18, $n=3$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum yellowish brown, with a moderately prominent pattern of large dark brown patches; a narrow median anterior line and a pair of lateral, broad bands at sutural level the most prominent; prescutellar area and anterior lateral margins also dark. Scutellum dark brown in middle, yellowish brown on sides; postscutellum

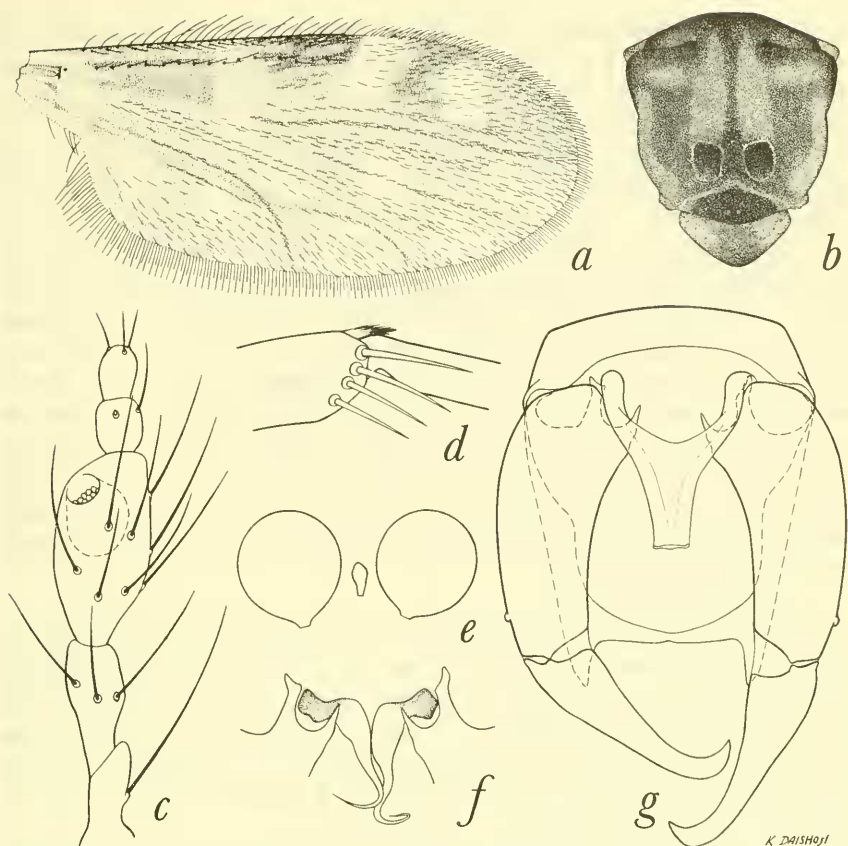


FIGURE 31.—*Culicoides pilosus*, new species. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=3$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spot over r-m crossvein large, broadly but with reduced intensity reaching costal margin; post-stigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 large, nearly transverse; distal pale spot in cell R_5 irregularly rounded, not reaching wing margin, dark area between the two pale spots in cell R_5 , the area over second radial cell and the area proximad of r-m crossvein very dark brown; no pale spots on vein M_1 ; pale spot in cell M_1 elongate, reaching distal wing margin; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; pale spots present at wing margin in cells M_2 and M_4 , the latter broadened and extended proximad a short distance along posterior side of vein M_{3+4} ; two separate spots in distal portion of anal cell and a third spot lying

over anal vein near base of cell; pale spot present in cell M_2 in front of mediocubital fork, none behind medial fork. Macrotrichia numerous and long, extending to base of wing in anal cell and cell M_2 ; costa extending to 0.59 ($n=3$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, subequal, ovoid, each measuring 0.036 by 0.031 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very broad, very shallow, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and broad with very slight caudomedian notch and very large, triangular apicolateral processes. Basistyle with dorsal root long and slender, ventral root about half as long, pointed; dististyle with slender, hooked tip. Aedeagus wedge-shaped with nearly straight sides and broad, truncated tip; basal arch extending to about a third of total length of aedeagus, formed by a very poorly sclerotized mesal membrane, the basal arms rather stout and well sclerotized, nearly straight. Parameres each with laterally directed basal knob, stem short and swollen at base, tapered to simple, slender, distally bent tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63164), Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, October–December 1952, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Allotype male, Cerro Campana, Panamá Province, Sept. 19, 1952. Paratypes, 22 females: 13 females, Almirante, October 1952 to March 1953; 6 females, Cerro Campana, July 3, 1951, September 1952; 2 females, Mojinga Swamp, Canal Zone, December 1951; 1 female, El Valle, Coclé Province, Jan. 6, 1954.

DISCUSSION: The female of this species is similar to that of *daedalus* Macfie and *phaeonotus*, new species; for characters of separation see the discussion under *phaeonotus*. The male genitalia of *pilosus* are nearly identical with those of *panamensis* Barbosa, but in *panamensis* the basal knob and the basal swelling of the stem of the parameres are not so well developed, the aedeagal arch is usually higher and broader and the apicolateral processes are somewhat longer and more diverging.

29. *Culicoides panamensis* Barbosa

FIGURE 32

Culicoides panamensis Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 22 (male, female; Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone; fig. palpus, male genitalia).—Wirth, 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 114 (Guatemala; descriptive notes; fig. palpus, male genitalia; synonym, *alambiculatorum* Macfie).

Culicoides alambiculatorum Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 81 (female; Chiapas, Mexico; fig. wing).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.87 (0.76–1.06, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar

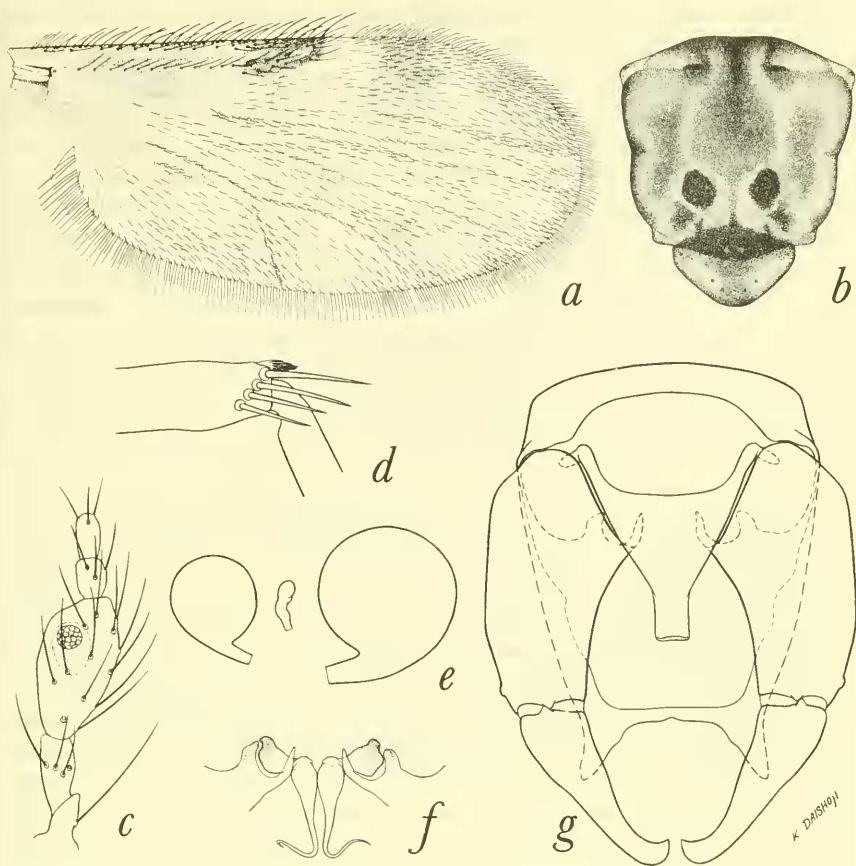


FIGURE 32.—*Culicoides panamensis* Barbosa. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

segments in proportion of 16:10:10:11:11:11:11:12:18:18:19:20:28, antennal ratio 1.12 (1.06–1.15, $n=6$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:12:30:10:10, third segment greatly swollen, 2.0 (1.8–2.1, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, deep pit opening through a very small pore. Mandible with 10 ($n=3$) teeth, very poorly developed, the teeth practically vestigial.

Thorax.—Mesonotum grayish brown pruinose, with three dark brown longitudinal bands, a median anterior one and two sublateral ones, each broadest in midportion. Scutellum, postscutellum, and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spot over r-m crossvein small, but broadly attaining costal wing margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 extending slightly caudad behind second radial cell, distal pale spot in cell R_5 rounded, not meeting wing margin; vein M_1 with a small pale spot straddling it near its base, sometimes this spot consisting only of the anterior portion lying in front of vein M_1 ; cells M_1 and M_2 each with one distal pale spot, that in cell M_1 not reaching wing margin, that in cell M_2 located at wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 rounded, not following vein M_{3+4} ; one pale spot in apex of anal cell; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; pale area in base of cell M_2 forming pale spots behind medial fork and in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia long and dense, extending nearly but not quite to base of wing in cell M_2 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.55 (0.53–0.56, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brownish. Spermathecae two, very unequal, retort-shaped, measuring 0.048 by 0.046 mm. and 0.035 by 0.028 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a very broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum long and tapering with very long, stout, slightly flaring, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root very slender, simple, dorsal root short and stout; dististyle short with stout base and hooked tip. Aedeagus stocky, with basal arch extending only to a fourth of total length of aedeagus, basal arms nearly straight; distal portion more or less in form of a truncated cone with broad apex. Parameres small, slender; each with a large, laterally directed, basal knob, base of straight portion of stem bulbously swollen, stem gradually narrowed to filiform, simple, ventrally bent tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Guatemala; Mexico.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Barro Colorado Island (type locality).

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Volcán.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Valle.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: La Palma.

DISCUSSION: The reduced mandibles, remarkably enlarged third palpal segment with very deep pit and small pore, and retort-shaped spermathecae are distinctive features of this species. *Culicoides copiosus* Root and Hoffman from Mexico closely resembles *panamensis*, but has the distal pale spot in cell M_1 extending to the wing margin.

30. *Culicoides poikilonotus* Macfie

FIGURE 33

Culicoides poikilonotus Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 82 (female; Chiapas, Mexico; fig. wing).—Wirth, 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 115 (Guatemala; male, female, descriptive notes; fig. mesonotum, palpus, male genitalia; synonym, *cacozelus* Macfie).

Culicoides cacozelus Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 85 (female; Chiapas, Mexico; fig. wing).

Culicoides hertigi Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Parasit., vol. 39, p. 229 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, mesonotal pattern, palpus, male genitalia).
New synonymy.

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.83 (0.76–0.92, $n=12$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous above, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:11:12:12:12:12:13:23:23:23:24:34, antennal ratio 1.26 (1.18–1.32, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on seg-

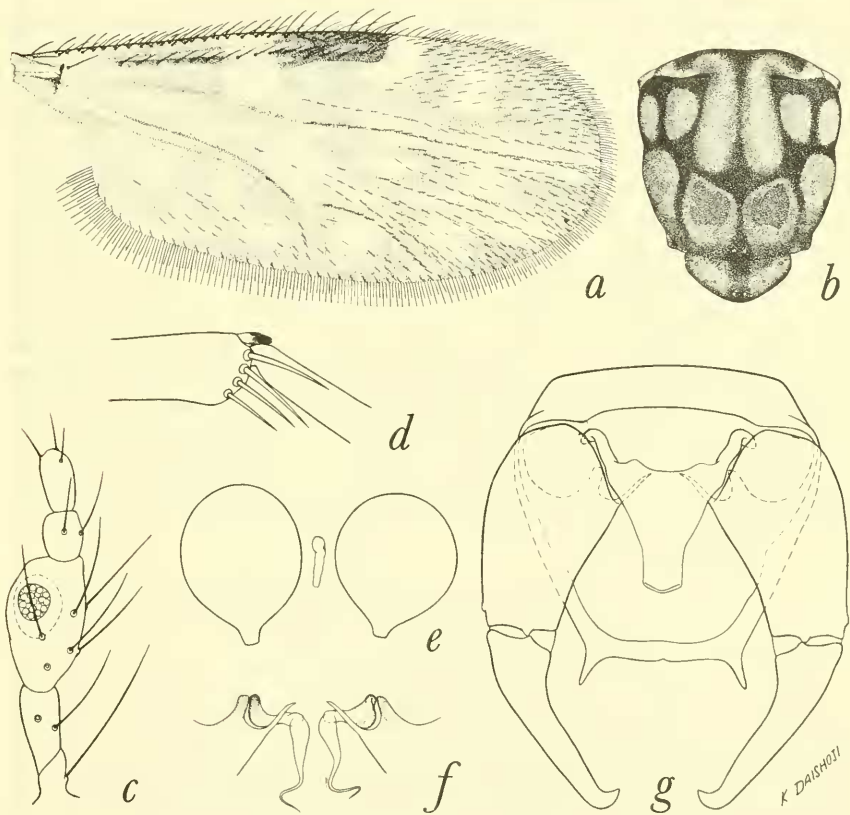


FIGURE 33.—*Culicoides poikilonotus* Macfie. a–e, Female: a, wing; b, thoracic pattern; c, palpus; d, tibial comb; e, spermathecae. f, g, Male: f, parameres; g, genitalia, parameres removed.

ments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:14:20:7:9, third segment short and swollen, 1.6 (1.4–1.8, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a very deep, large sensory pit opening by a very small distal pore. Mandible with 10 (10–11, $n=3$) very small, almost vestigial teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum yellowish brown with a prominent pattern of narrow, darker brown bands as figured, principally a very narrow median longitudinal line extending from anterior margin to scutellum and a transverse band across sutural level with short, broader, anterior and posterior, lateral longitudinal extensions. Scutellum yellowish, narrowly dark brown in middle and on extreme ends; postscutellum brownish; pleuron yellowish, dark brown transversely across middle. Legs brownish, all femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=12$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, pale spot over r-m crossvein very small but extending in full width to costal margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 double, the posterior part lying behind second radial cell; distal pale spot in cell R_5 transverse, not reaching anterior wing margin; veins M_1 and M_2 each with a narrow, elongate pale spot lying next to anterior side next to base of vein, the two at nearly the same longitudinal level, the pale spot lying next to vein M_2 , in Panama and Guatemala material only, rarely may be extended caudad to straddle the cell (typical form), usually lying entirely in front of cell (? variety *cacozelus*); pale spots in apices of cells M_1 and M_2 far removed from wing margin; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} each with a pale spot at wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 with broadened extension bordering posterior margin of vein M_{3+4} ; three pale spots in anal cell, one at base and two in distal portion; small pale spots present lying behind medial fork and in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia numerous but not dense, extending to base of cell M_2 and over distal half of anal cell; costa extending to 0.61 (0.59–0.62, $n=12$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, proximal terga pale grayish. Spermathecae two, slightly pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.043 by 0.034 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA.—Ninth sternum without caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and tapered with distinct caudomedian notch and very slender apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root very slender, pointed, dorsal root stouter; dististyle slender with hooked, pointed tip. Aedeagus with basal arch rounded, extending to about a third of total length of aedeagus; posterior portion tapered to a relatively stout, truncated tip. Parameres each with large, lat-

erally directed, basal knob; base of stem not greatly swollen, stem gradually tapered to very slender, filiform, simple, twisted tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico; Guatemala; Honduras (Lancetilla); Nicaragua (Villa Somoza); Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Valle, Río Hato (type locality of *hertigi*).

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: La Palma, Las Tablas.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana, Isla Taboga.

DISCUSSION: Except for the difference in the extent of the pale spot in front of (*cacozelus*) or straddling (*poikilonotus*) the base of vein M_2 , *cacozelus* seems to be identical with *poikilonotus*. A few specimens with *poikilonotus* wing markings are present in the series from Almirante as well as the series studied from Yepocapa, Guatemala, along with the much commoner and more widespread *cacozelus* type. At the time we described *hertigi* we were not sufficiently familiar with the Mexican species, but we now are convinced of the synonymy. The great reduction in the mandibles, as well as the wing pattern and antennal and palpal structure, ally *poikilonotus* with *panamensis* Barbosa, which, however, can readily be recognized by the pale spots straddling veins M_1 and M_2 and by the very unequal, retort-shaped spermathecae.

31. *Culicoides jamaicensis* Edwards

FIGURE 34

Culicoides loughnani var. *jamaicensis* Edwards, 1922, Bull. Ent. Res., vol. 13, p. 165 (female; Jamaica; fig. wing).—Hoffman, 1925, Amer. Journ. Hyg., vol. 5, p. 283 (Canal Zone).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 21 (Jamaica, St. Croix, Panama; fig. male genitalia).—Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 80 (Chiapas, Mexico; female descriptive notes).—Fox, 1949, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 44, p. 32 (Puerto Rico; fig. female palpus, mesonotum, male genitalia).

Culicoides jamaicensis, Wirth, 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 112 (Guatemala; fig. male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.97 (0.89–1.06, $n=16$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:10:11:12:12:13:14:14:20:21:21:22:30, antennal ratio 1.21 (1.12–1.32, $n=8$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III to XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:20:37:10:10, third segment very large and swollen to apex, 2.2 (1.9–2.3, $n=16$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a very large, deep, sensory pit

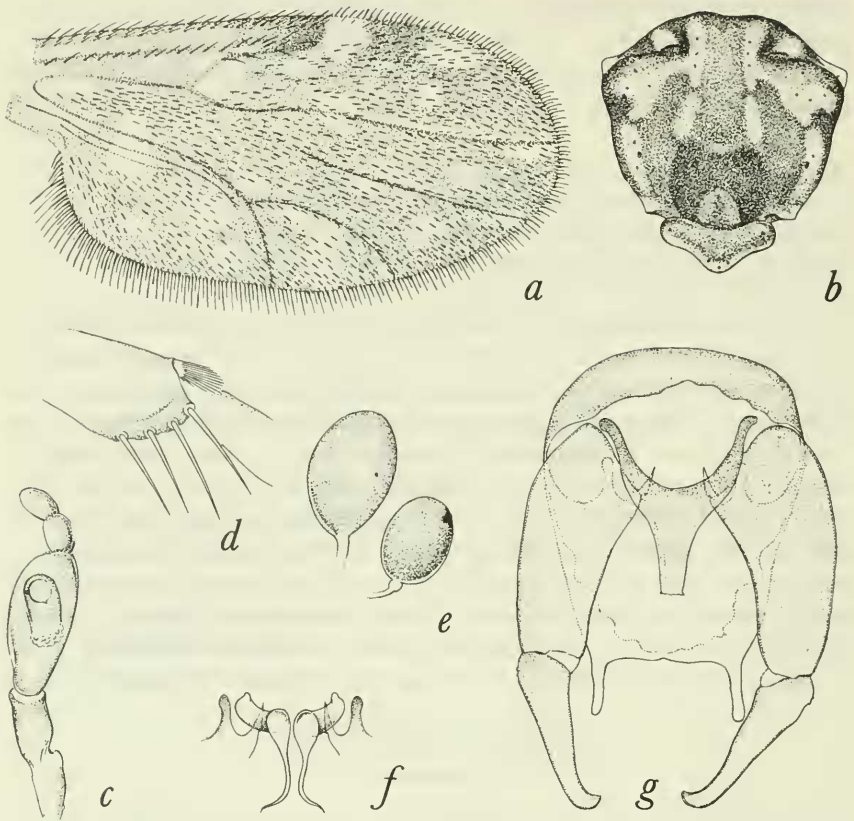


FIGURE 34.—*Culicoides jamaicensis* Edwards. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

opening by a small distal pore. Mandible with 15 (14–17, $n=9$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum with pattern as figured, dark pruinose gray, with three broad, dark brown bands, the median band extending from anterior margin to prescutellar depression and the lateral bands from behind humeral pits to ends of scutellum; these three bands bordered by conspicuous, narrow, whitish pruinose lines. Scutellum dark brown in middle, gray on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; femora pale at bases, femora with subapical and tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=15$) spines, the second from the spur very slightly the longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, pale spot over r-m crossvein small but broadly reaching costal margin; cell R_5 with four pale spots arranged in a rhomboid, the proximal and distal pairs each sometimes fused into oblique, double spots, the anterior portions of which lie at anterior

wing margin; small, double pale spots present straddling base of vein M_1 and middle of vein M_2 ; one pale spot in apex of cell M_1 and one in cell M_2 , well removed from wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 broadest along posterior margin of vein M_{3+4} ; two pale spots in apex and one at base of anal cell; pale spot at wing base and one straddling middle of stem of mediocubitus; pale spots at wing margin at apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} . Macrotrichia very dense, covering entire wing; costa extending to 0.57 (0.54–0.59, $n=16$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brownish black. Spermathecae two, oval, unequal, measuring 0.046 by 0.037 and 0.037 by 0.031 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with scarcely perceptible caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum tapered, with extremely long and slender apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots slender and simple, the ventral roots pointed apically; dististyle short and tapered to slender, hooked apex. Aedeagus with round basal arch extending nearly to half of total length, basal arms stout and curved; distal portion stout and tapered to rather broad, truncated apex. Parameres small, each with stout lateral arms at base, stem swollen bulbously at base, tapered very rapidly to very slender, simple tip abruptly bent ventrolaterad.

DISTRIBUTION: Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Trinidad (Port Delgada), Venezuela, Panama, Honduras (Lago Yojoa, Tela), Nicaragua (Tela, Villa Somoza), Guatemala, Mexico, United States (Kerrville, Texas).

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Ancón, Gamboa, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Chirú.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Penonomé, Puerto Farallón, Río Hato, Tranquilla.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Punta Patiño.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Puerta Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Guararé, La Palma, Pan de Azucar, San José.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Camarón, Chepo, El Coco, La Jolla, Río Las Lajas, Isla Toboga, Tocumen.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Río Santa María, San Francisco.

DISCUSSION: This species is widely distributed around the Caribbean from Texas to Venezuela and Trinidad. It was long called a variety of *loughnani* Edwards from Jamaica (from whence both species were described at the same time) and Florida (Foote and Pratt, 1954), but no *loughnani* specimens, with their extensive pale wing markings and long male apicolateral processes and parameres, have been seen from the Central American *jamaicensis* localities, and we believe there are two distinct species. *Culicoides bakeri* Vargas from Mexico

is also closely related to *jamaicensis*, but *bakeri* has the pale spot at the end of vein M_1 continued proximad as a pale border to the vein to the pale spot straddling this vein near its base, there is no pale spot at the apex of vein M_{3+4} and the male parameres are spinose at the tips.

The *iriartei* group

This group consists of small to medium-sized species with moderately hairy wings; wing with pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 and usually with one or two linear pale spots lying in front of vein M_1 toward its base; female antenna with sensoria present on segments III, VII-X; four spines in tibial comb; two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root of the basistyle long and curved and foot-shaped with a prominent basal hook, parameres with large basal knob, the base not directed laterad, the apex with fringing spines; aedeagus with bladelike projections on the caudolateral margin of the arch.

PANAMA SPECIES: Two: *evansi*, new species, and *iriartei* Fox. (*C. blantoni* Vargas and Wirth from Mexico and *C. baueri* Hoffman from the United States also belong to this group.)

32. *Culicoides evansi*, new species

FIGURE 35

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.17 (1.12–1.23, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 18:13:13:14:15:14:14:15:20:20:22:24:38, antennal ratio 1.02 (0.90–1.09, $n=3$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII-X. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:17:31:10:10, third segment greatly swollen, 2.0 (1.8–2.3, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a very broad, moderately deep, sensory pit. Mandible with 13 (12–14, $n=8$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum rich chocolate brown, with prominent pattern of pruinose gray patches, consisting mainly of a submedian anterior pair of elongate spots, a pair of similar shape and position in flattened prescutellar area, and several small spots over humeral pits and along lateral margins. Scutellum dark brown in middle, pruinose gray on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal, and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, pale spot over r-m crossvein narrow but broadening as it reaches costal margin; cell R_5 with two double, transverse pale spots, both broadly meeting anterior wing margin, each of these sometimes separated into two distinct small rounded

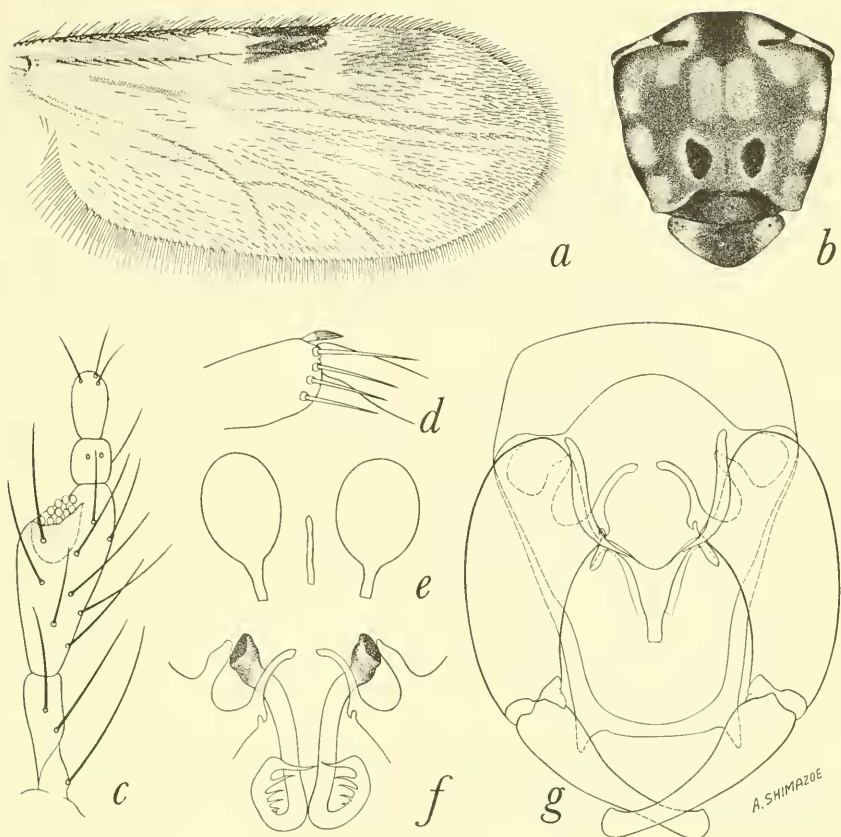


FIGURE 35.—*Culicoides evansi*, new species. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

spots; no pale spots or areas straddling or lying next to vein M_1 ; cell M_1 with a small round pale spot lying far from wing margin; a pale spot straddling middle of vein M_2 , a small pale spot lying near wing margin in apex of cell M_2 and another in cell M_4 ; only one pale spot in apex of anal cell and a small pale spot lying behind medial fork. Macrotrichia dense and very long over entire wing; costa extending to 0.57 (0.55–0.58, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Blackish brown. Spermathecae two, subequal, pyriform, measuring 0.071 by 0.047 mm. and 0.072 by 0.041 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, deep, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long and tapering with small apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, very slender, the

posterior heel small, the toe very long, slender and arcuate; dorsal root relatively stout; dististyle stout and slightly curved with bluntly rounded apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to about two-thirds of total length of aedeagus, distal mesal portion not rounded but with cleft continuing nearly to tip of apical portion of aedeagus; basal arms very slender and curved, a pair of short, bladelike processes on shoulders of basal arms; distal tip of aedeagus slender and simple. Parameres each with large basal knob, nearly straight, slender stem without ventral lobe and distal portion abruptly bent ventrad and bearing a lateral fringe of four large spines and a larger, bent, apical spine.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63165), allotype male, Volcán, Chiriquí Province, Panama, Apr. 17, 1952, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Paratypes, 12 males, 50 females; same data as type, except dates December 1952 and Mar. 25 to Apr. 23, 1954.

DISCUSSION: The male genitalia of *evansi* are nearly identical with those of *baueri* Hoffman from North America and *iriartei* Fox to which it is closely related. In both the related species there are definite, elongated pale spots lying just in front of vein M_1 , there are pale spots at the wing margin at the apices of veins M_1 to Cu_1 , and vein M_{3+4} is pale bordered. In *iriartei*, moreover, there are pale subapical bands on the hind femur.

We take great pleasure in dedicating this species, which is presently known only from the Panama Volcán area, to Mr. Thomas Evans, of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

33. *Culicoides iriartei* Fox

FIGURE 36

Culicoides iriartei Fox, 1952, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 45, p. 368 (female; La Salina, Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, tibial comb); 1955, Journ. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico, vol. 39, p. 243 (synonym, *vargasi* Wirth and Blanton).

Culicoides baueri Ortiz and Mirsa (misident., not Hoffman), 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 599 (male, female; Ocumare, Venezuela; fig. palpus, spermathecae, wing, male genitalia).

Culicoides vargasi Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 43, p. 74 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length 0.93 (0.89–0.92, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes nearly contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:12:12:12:12:12:12:20:22:25:28:36, antennal ratio 1.42 (1.36–1.46, $n=7$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:15:25:9:11, third segment swollen, 2.0 (1.9–2.2, $n=9$) times as long as greatest

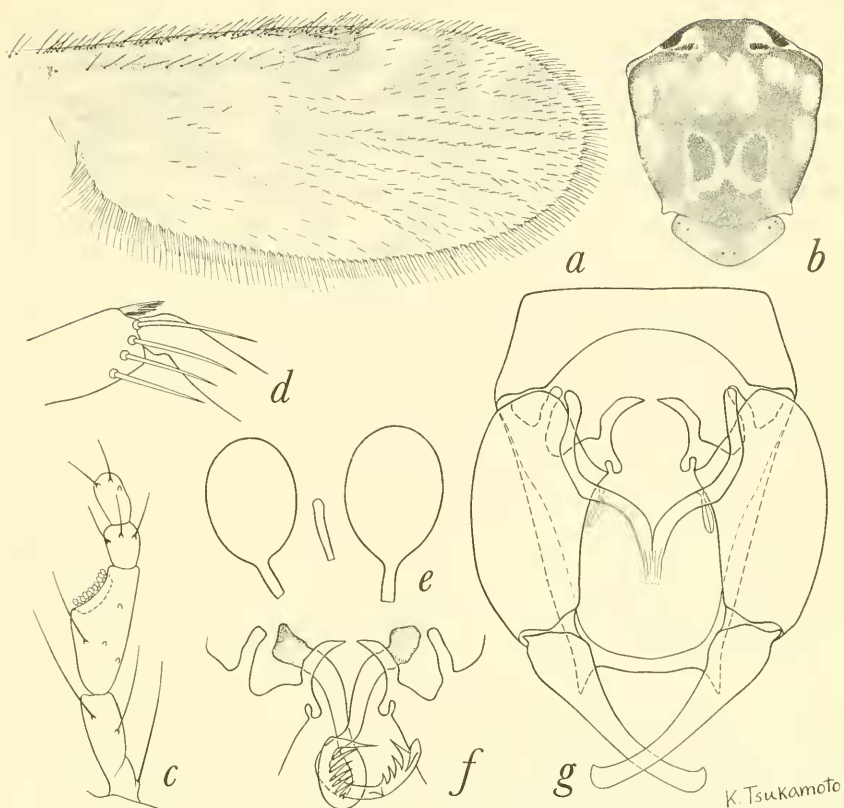


FIGURE 36.—*Culicoides iriartei* Fox. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

breadth, with a broad, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 11 (11–12, $n=9$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown, with prominent pattern of large pruinose gray patches as figured, including a submedian anterior pair of large oval spots and several pairs of spots along lateral margins. Scutellum gray, brown in middle. Postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; femora with subapical, tibiae with basal and hind tibia with apical narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=8$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, second radial cell in a very dark spot; pale spot over crossvein r-m broadly continued to costal margin; cell R_5 with two, oblique to transverse, double spots reaching anterior wing margin, one at apex of second radial cell, the other subapical; two small, elongate pale spots in cell R_5 lying adjacent to vein M_1 ,

one halfway between crossvein and poststigmatic pale spot, the other halfway between the poststigmatic spot and the distal pale spot in cell R_5 ; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 pale a considerable distance from wing margin; distal pale spot in cell M_1 lying far removed from wing margin; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; distal pale spot in cell M_2 small and not reaching wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 touching vein M_{3+4} and continued along posterior margin of this vein to base of cell M_4 ; anal cell with one pale spot in distal portion; a pale spot present in cell M_2 behind medial fork and another present in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia sparse and in rows on distal third of wing and a few in anal cell; costa extending to 0.61 (0.59–0.61, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, measuring 0.065 by 0.041 and 0.058 by 0.036 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA. Ninth sternum with broad, deep, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long and tapered, with short, triangular apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root long, curved and slender, with a small caudal hook, dorsal root nearly as long; dististyle slender and slightly curved. Aedeagus with basal arch broad and pointed, basal arms slender and curved, each bearing a bladelike process on posterior margin slightly caudad of midlength; distal portion slender and simple with serrated tip. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem slender and nearly straight, ventral lobe lacking, distal portion abruptly bent ventrad, and bearing a fringe of 4–6 sharp spines and a strong, bent distal spine.

DISTRIBUTION. Venezuela; Honduras (Lancetilla); Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Madden Dam, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Concepción.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Antón, Aguadulce, Coclé, El Valle, Penonomé, Poerí, Puerto Farallón, Río Hato.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Espino, Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Garachiné.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Ocu, Pesé, Puerto Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Guararé, La Palma, Las Cruces, Las Lajas, Las-Tablas (type locality of *vargasi*), Los Santos, Macaracas, Puerto Mensabe, Quemado, San José.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Bayano, Naranjal.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Río Santa María, Santiago.

DISCUSSION: *C. iriartei* is closely related to *C. baueri* Hoffman from the United States, *C. blantonii* Vargas and Wirth from Mexico, and *C. evansi*, new species, from Panama. *C. baueri* differs in having

only one pale line bordering the anterior side of vein M_1 and lying directly behind the poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 , and the hind femora and tibiae lack the distal pale bands. The female of *blantoni* is nearly identical with *iriartei* but the male paramere has a long ventral pouch. *C. evansi* has male genitalia almost identical with those of *iriartei*, but is a much larger species (wing 1.17 mm. long) and there are no pale spots lying adjacent to the anterior side of vein M_1 .

The *scopus* group

This group consists of large species with hairy wing; wing with r-m crossvein infuscated, pale spots present straddling middle of veins M_1 and M_2 , apices of veins not pale; female antenna with sensoria present on segments III, VIII, x-xv; palpal pit broad and shallow; two spermathecae; four tibial spines; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle simple, small and pointed, paramere with basal knob not directed laterad but with distinct anterior process, the stem long without ventral lobe and apex with fringing spines; tergum with deep mesal cleft and large apicolateral processes.

PANAMA SPECIES: One: *scopus* Root and Hoffman. (*C. dampfi* Root and Hoffman from Mexico also belongs to this group.)

34. *Culicoides scopus* Root and Hoffman

FIGURE 37

Culicoides scopus Root and Hoffman, 1937, Amer. Journ. Hyg., vol. 25, p. 170 (male, female; San Jacinto, Mexico; fig. wing, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.34 (1.15–1.78, $n=12$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:12:13:13:13:13:14:14:30:30:32:32:50, antennal ratio 1.65 (1.57–1.76, $n=3$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII, x-xv. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:25:31:10:12, third segment swollen toward apex, 2.1 (1.7–2.5, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (14–16, $n=9$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum golden brown pruinose, without prominent pattern. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; knees blackish; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; large pale area over wing base; r-m crossvein blackish, in the middle of a large round pale spot broadly meeting costal margin and extending past vein M_{1+2} into cell M_2 ; small round pale spot distal to end of costa at wing margin in cell R_5 ; distal pale spot in cell R_5 transversely rectangular, extending from

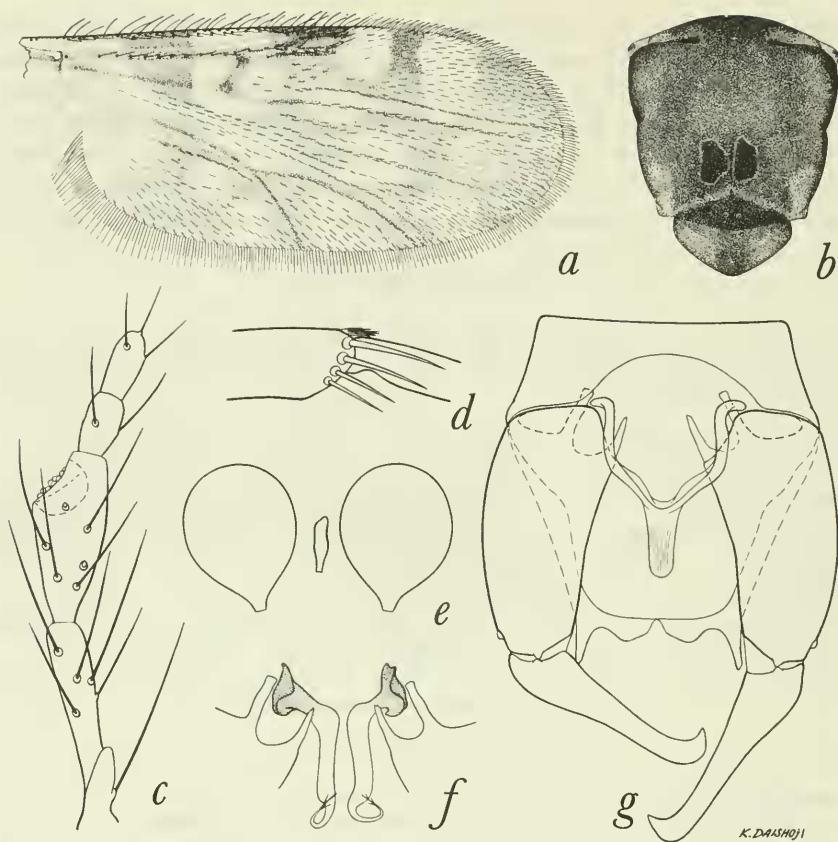


FIGURE 37.—*Culicoides scopus* Root and Hoffman. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

wing margin to anterior side of vein M_1 ; pale spot straddling base of vein M_1 , a larger pale spot straddling middle of vein M_2 ; a round subapical pale spot in cell M_1 , a spot at wing margin in apices of cells M_2 and M_4 ; two round, well separated pale spots in distal part of anal cell and a long pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia long, numerous and well distributed, extending to base of wing; costa extending to 0.58 (0.51–0.62, $n=12$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, subequal, pyriform, measuring 0.053 by 0.038 mm. and 0.050 by 0.041 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a very short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, relatively deep, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long and tapered, with very large, triangular, apicolateral processes and distinct caudomedian

notch. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots subequal, slender, simple; dististyle slender, sinuate with distinctly hooked apex. Aedeagus with rounded basal arch extending to about half of total length of aedeagus, the basal arms distinctly curved; distal portion simple, slender, tapered to rounded apex. Paramere with large basal knob, base of stem slender, abruptly bent, then swollen on sinuate midportion, no ventral lobe, apex slender and bent ventromesad with a few subapical, very fine hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Volcán.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Hermita.

DISCUSSION: This species has no close Panama relatives, but belongs to a distinct Central American group along with the Mexican species *dampfi* Root and Hoffman, both species having a similar wing pattern with r-m crossvein darkened and pale spots straddling both veins M_1 and M_2 , and similar male genitalia. *C. dampfi* has much more extensive wing spots than *scopus* and the stems of the male parameres are straight.

The *limai* group

This group consists of small species with wing pattern of large pale spots filling the cells, pale spots present straddling veins M_1 and M_2 in some species; female antenna with sensoria present on segments III, VII–X (present on XI–XIV only in the doubtful species *carpenteri*); four tibial spines; two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root of the basistyle foot-shaped; paramere with simple basal knob, apex fringed, stem straight, ventral lobe present or absent; aedeagus Y-shaped with simple tip; ninth tergum with narrow apex and short apicolateral processes.

PANAMA SPECIES: Four, possibly six: *camposi* Ortiz and Leon, *galindoi* Wirth and Blanton, *limai* Barretto, and *tenuilobus*, new species. Two species, *carpenteri* Wirth and Blanton and *magnipalpis* Wirth and Blanton, are provisionally referred here but their group position is uncertain.

35. *Culicoides galindoi* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 38

Culicoides galindoi Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 43, p. 73 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.83 (0.73–0.89, $n=15$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:12:14:15:15:14:14:15:18:20:22:20:30, antennal ratio

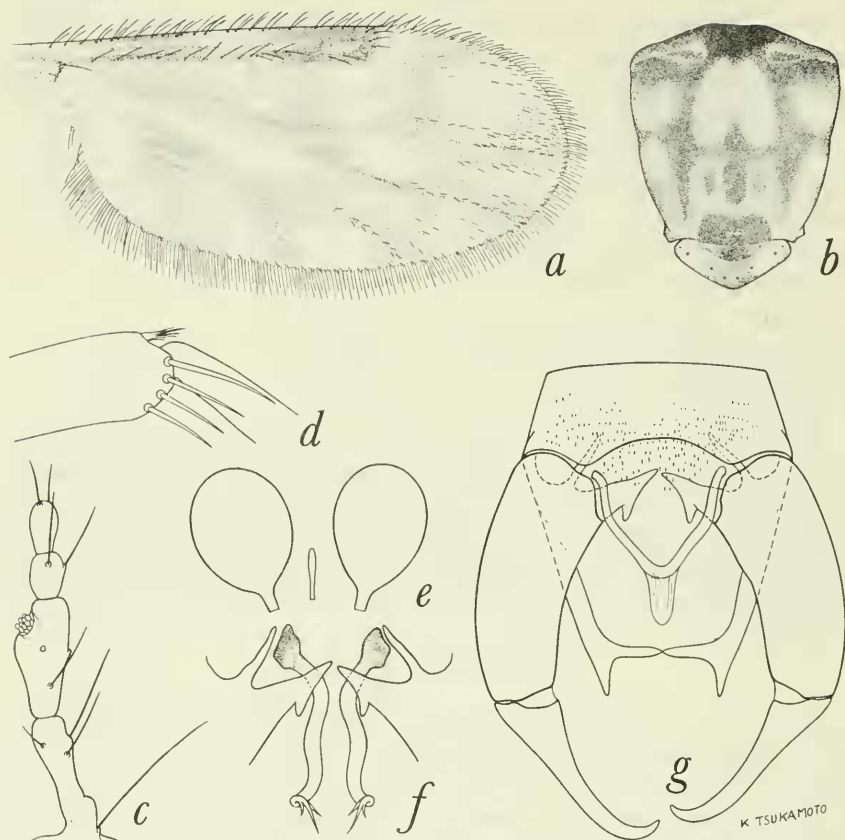


FIGURE 38.—*Culicoides galindoi* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

0.95 (0.91–1.00, $n=10$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:18:20:9:10, third segment slightly swollen, 2.1 (2.0–2.3, $n=14$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (12–15, $n=14$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown with extensive, pruinose, yellowish patches as figured, principally two elongate submedian anterior marks, two pairs of lateral spots and extensive pale prescutellar area; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown, pleuron yellowish on dorsal half. Legs dark brown, fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=14$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, ends of cells R_5 , M_1 , M_2 and anal cell with large pale areas extending broadly to wing margin, ends of the

branches of media and cubitus dark, two pale spots in cell M_2 beyond the pale spot in front of mediocubital fork, the proximal spot in cell M_1 completely filling the space between veins M_1 and M_2 but usually not appearing to straddle these veins, distal pale spot in anal cell consisting of two broadly fused spots. Macrotrichia sparse in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.62 of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dull brownish black. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, measuring 0.048 by 0.032 mm. and 0.043 by 0.029 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with shallow caudomedial excavation, the posterior membrane spiculate; ninth tergum short and strongly tapered, with well developed, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with dorsal and ventral roots relatively short, the ventral root foot-shaped with long heel and sharp-pointed toe; dististyle with slender, bent apex. Aedeagus with broad, rounded basal arch, the basal arms slender and curved; distal stem short and rounded apically. Parameres each with basal knob, stem abruptly bent near base, slender and sinuate distad, without ventral lobe, apex sharp with two or three lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort San Lorenzo, Huile Sia Clara(?).

Loma Boracho, Madden Dam, Mojinga Swamp (type locality).

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Río Tabasará, Tortugas.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Espiño.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Jaqué.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Camarón, Cerro Campana, Chepo, El Coco, La Jolla,

Pacora, Pedregal, Isla Taboga, Tocumen, Viqué Cove.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Río Santa María, Sapotilla.

DISCUSSION: Typical specimens of *galindoi* from Mojinga Swamp, Fort Sherman, and Loma Boracho have the pale distal spot in cell R_5 rounded distally, leaving a small dark area in apex of cell as figured in our 1953 paper. More common in Panama, however, is the form having the apex of cell R_5 entirely pale. Structurally, typical *galindoi* has the costal ratio longer (0.55), the antennal ratio greater (1.08), resembling *limai*, and the spermathecae more nearly equal in size. In the atypical *galindoi* (as well as in *tenuilobus*, new species) the antennal segments gradually increase in length to the seventh segment, then segment eight is shorter and the segments increase in length again, while in the typical specimens the segments gradually increase in length up to the tenth segment.

Culicoides limai is very closely related, having a wing pattern like the atypical specimens discussed in the paragraph above, but

limai can be readily distinguished by its smaller size, the subapical pale band on the hind femur and pale apex of the hind tibia, the much broader third palpal segment, and the presence of a small ventral lobe on the male parameres.

36. *Culicoides limai* Barretto

FIGURE 39

Culicoides limai Barretto, 1944, Anais Fac. Med. Univ. São Paulo, vol. 20, p. 99 (male; Est. São Paulo, Brazil; fig. genitalia, antenna, palpus, mesonotum, wing).—Ortiz and Mirsa, 1951, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 597 (male; Venezuela; fig. mesonotal pattern, palpus, spermatheca, wing, male genitalia); 1952, idem., vol. 17, p. 265 (female; Venezuela; fig. wing, antenna, palpus, spermathecae). Forattini; 1954, Fol. Clin. Biol., vol. 22, p. 224 (male, female; Brazil, Colombia; fig. wing, palpus, eyes, mesonotum, antenna,

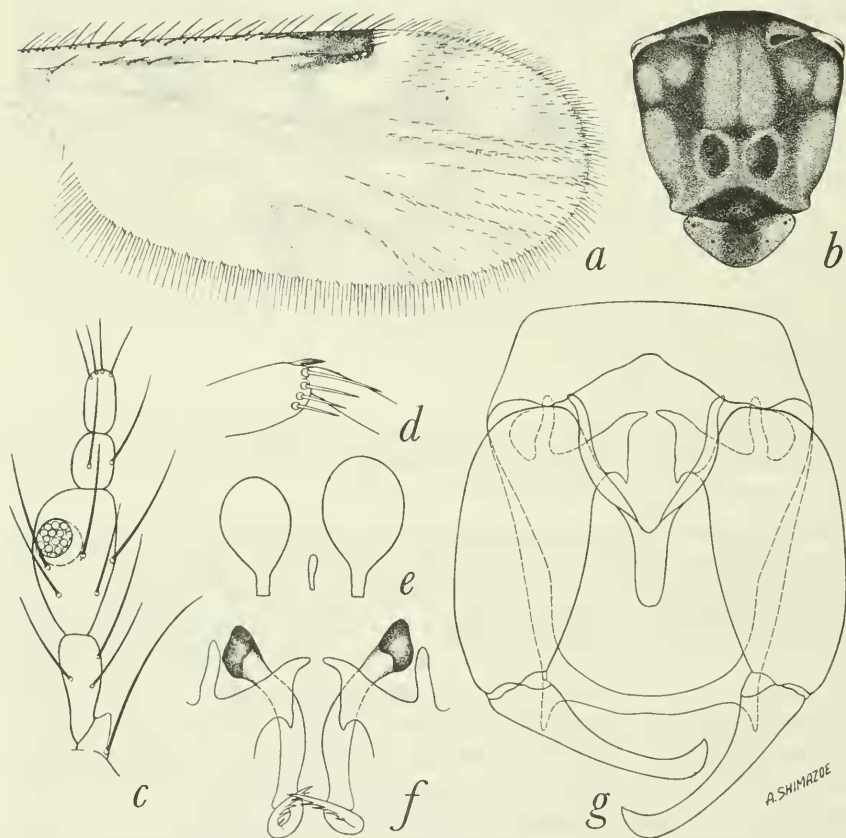


FIGURE 39.—*Culicoides limai* Barretto. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

male genitalia).—Ortiz and Leon, 1955, Inf. Cient. Nac. Ecuador, no. 67, p. 577 (Ecuador).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.80 (0.79–0.82, $n=5$) mm.

Head.—Eyes nearly contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:10:11:12:13:13:13:13:17:18:19:20:32, antennal ratio 1.06; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:15:20:6:7, third segment considerably swollen up to the apex, 1.8 (1.7–1.8, $n=5$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a moderately broad, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 13 (12–14, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown with extensive, pruinose, yellowish patches as figured, principally two elongate submedian anterior marks, two pairs of lateral spots and extensive prescutellar areas. Scutellum narrowly dark brown in middle, yellowish on sides; post-scutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, all femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal, and hind tibia with broad apical pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the one next to the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, closely resembling that of *galindoi* but with the distal pale spot in cell R_5 shortened and rounded distally, and extending obliquely to the anterior wing margin, not following vein M_1 to the wing tip. Macrotrichia sparse on distal fourth of wing; costa extending to 0.63 of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brownish black; cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, slightly unequal, pyriform, measuring 0.059 by 0.042 mm. and 0.055 by 0.046 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum tapering, with small, triangular apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender, with bent apex. Aedeagus with rounded basal arch, the basal arms slender and curved, distal stem slender and tapering to bluntly rounded apex, the ventral side appearing channel-like. Parameres each with knobbed base, slender, bent stem with distinct ventral lobe, apical portion tapered to fine point with sub-lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil; Ecuador; Honduras (Lancetilla); Panama; Trinidad (Tucker Valley); Venezuela.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Fort Sherman, Mojinga Swamp.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Cerro Campana.

DISCUSSION: This widely distributed Neotropical species is rare in Panama. It is readily distinguished from the closely related Panama species, *galindoi* Wirth and Blanton, by the presence of the

subapical pale ring on the hind femur, the pale apex of the hind tibia, and the presence of a distinct ventral lobe on the male paramere.

37. *Culicoides tenuilobus*, new species

FIGURE 40

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.89 (0.86–0.92, $n=7$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:12:12:13:14:12:12:12:19:19:22:24:34, antennal ratio 1.13 (1.04–1.19, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:13:27:8:7, third segment greatly swollen, 1.86 (1.76–1.93, $n=6$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large deep sensory pit opening by a small pore. Mandible with 13 (12–13, $n=5$) teeth.

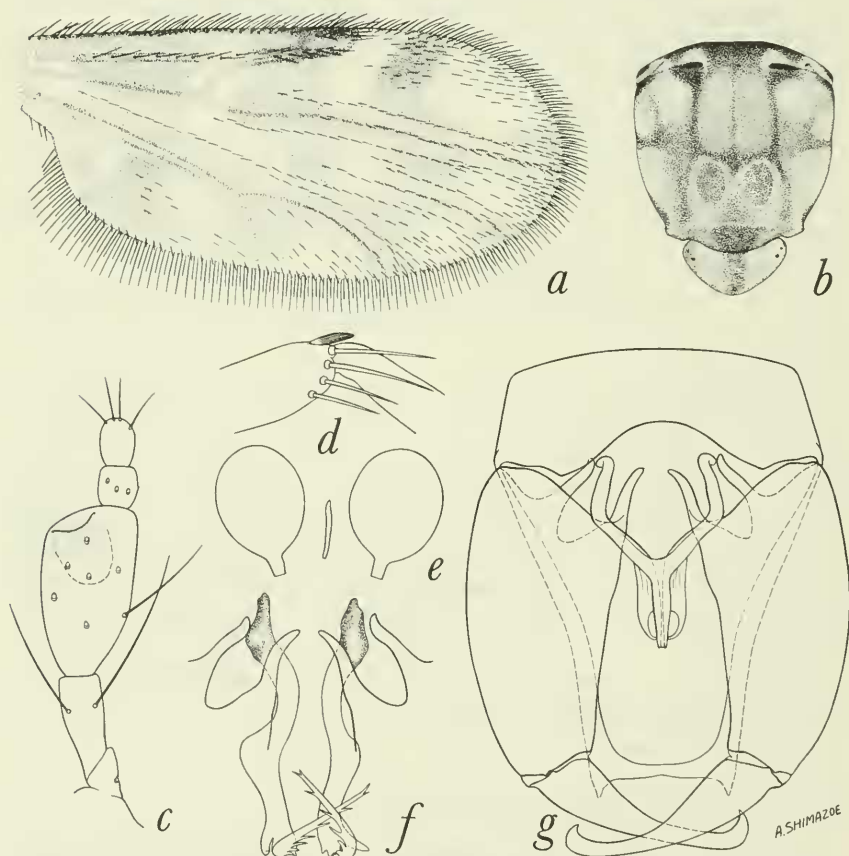


FIGURE 40.—*Culicoides tenuilobus*, new species. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose grayish brown with the anterior and lateral margins blackish; a moderately prominent pattern of narrow dark brown lines forming an H-shaped mark on the disc from the humeral pits to the sides of the scutellum. Scutellum dark brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, knee spots blackish; all femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical narrow pale rings; hind tibia with four ($n=6$) spines, the two nearest the spur longest, subequal.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell in a moderately dark spot; pale spot over r-m crossvein continued in full breadth to costal margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 double, the posterior portion slightly larger and located slightly proximad of the anterior portion; distal pale spot in cell R_5 suboval, broadly meeting anterior wing margin its full length, filling all but extreme caudodistal corner of cell; distal pale spot in cell M_1 elongate, broadly meeting wing margin; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; pale spots in apices of cells M_2 and M_4 broadly meeting wing margin, the one in cell M_4 broadly rounded, nearly filling apex of cell; one pale spot, which may nearly meet wing margin as a posterior point, in distal portion of anal cell; a small pale spot in basal portion of anal cell; cell M_2 without pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork, but a large pale spot lying behind medial fork and joined broadly to the pale spot over r-m crossvein. Macrotrichia sparse on distal half of wing and a few in anal cell; costa extending to 0.62 (0.60–0.64) of distance to wing tip. Halter dull yellowish.

Abdomen.—Brownish black. Spermathecae two, ovoid, subequal, measuring 0.056 by 0.036 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, moderately shallow, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum very long and narrow distad, with short apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots subequal, long and slender; dististyle very slender and bent at tip. Aedeagus with basal arch pointed at mesal apex, basal arms strong and curved; distal portion with well sclerotized slender median point flanked by a pair of sclerotized incurve processes nearly as long. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem sinuate and somewhat swollen beyond midlength and bearing a long, slender ventral lobe or process at the subapical bend; distal portion with sharp point and a lateral fringe of fine spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63166), Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, Oct. 28, 1952, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Allotype male, same data except dates October–December 1952.

Paratypes, 6 males, 33 females: 4 males, 31 females, Almirante, October 1952 to March 1953; 1 male, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, Sept. 28, 1953; 1 male, Mojinga Swamp, Canal Zone, February 1952; 2 females, Piña, Colón Province, Jan. 18, 1954.

DISCUSSION: This species is most closely related to *galindoi* Wirth and Blanton and *limai* Barretto, although vein M_2 is straddled by a pale spot, as in the species of the *copiosus*, *daedalus*, and *iriartei* groups. The wing markings are closest to those of *antefurcatus*, new species, which differs however in having only one pale spot in the anal cell, no pale spot in front of the mediocubital fork, and the hind femora with subapical pale rings. The ventral lobe of the male paramere is more extremely developed, into a rodlike process, in *tenuilobus* than in any species of *Culicoides* known to us.

38. *Culicoides camposi* Ortiz and Leon

FIGURE 41

Culicoides camposi Ortiz and Leon, 1955 (January–February), Bol. Inf. Cient. Nac. Ecuador, no. 67, p. 580 (female; Ecuador; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, antenna).

Culicoides fairchildi Wirth and Blanton, 1955 (October), Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 50, p. 103 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae; male genitalia). New synonymy.

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.86 (0.79–0.96, $n=3$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:10:12:13:11:11:12:13:20:21:22:21:41, antennal ratio 1.18 (1.10–1.27, $n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 6:13:17:10:8, third segment swollen, 2.1 times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, irregular sensory pit. Mandible with 13–14 ($n=2$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown on anterior half with a prominent pattern of yellowish patches, consisting of a submedian pair of large elongate spots, just laterad of which is another pair of very small round spots; humeri, a small area around each sensory pit, and entire posterior half of mesonotum yellowish. Scutellum dark brown in middle and yellowish on sides; postscutellum dark brown; pleuron yellow on upper half and dark brown below. Legs dark brown; knee spots blackish; fore and mid femora with very broad subapical bands, all tibiae with very broad basal bands and broad apex of hind tibia, yellowish; hind tibial comb with four ($n=2$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell very dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein broadly reaching costal margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 extended proximad behind second radial cell;

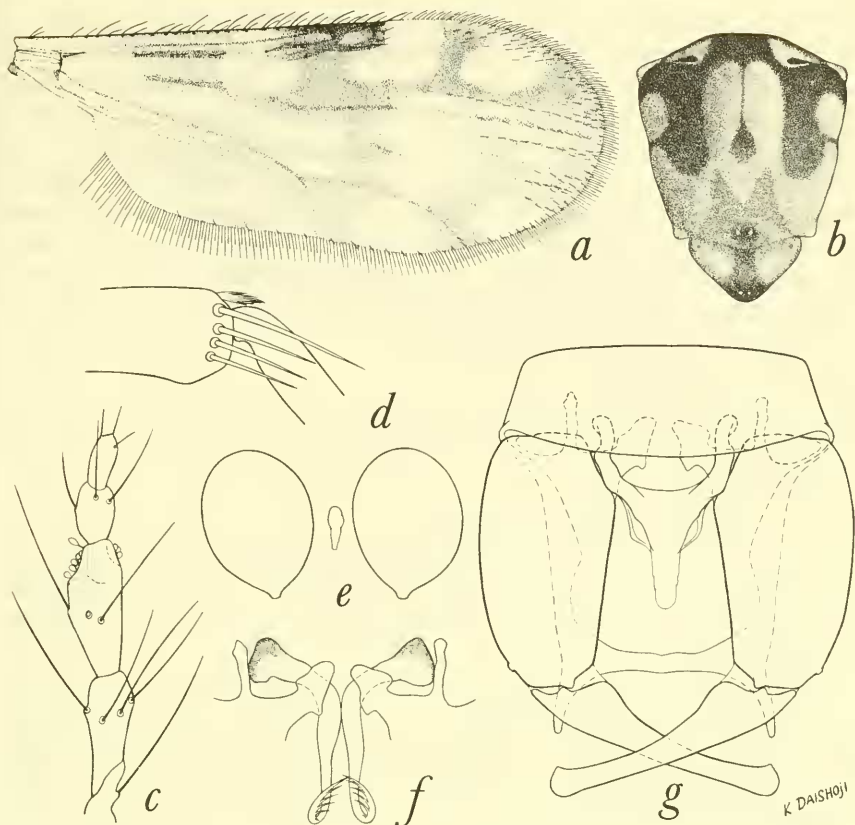


FIGURE 41.—*Culicoides camposi* Ortiz and Leon. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

distal pale spot in cell R_5 rounded, almost reaching anterior wing margin; a pale spot present in center of wing straddling middle of veins M_1 and M_2 and usually filling the intervening space in cell M_1 ; distal pale spot in cell M_1 elongate and nearly reaching wing margin; pale spots present at wing margin in apices of cells M_2 and M_4 ; two pale spots, which may be more or less fused, in distal part of anal cell; base of anal cell pale; cell M_2 with a small pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork and a pale area extending from behind medial fork to base of wing. Macrotrichia sparse in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 , none proximad; costa extending to 0.59 (0.58–0.60, $n=2$) of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Blackish on sides, grayish pruinose above. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, very small, each measuring 0.029 by 0.019 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum without caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum slightly tapering to long, slender, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel poorly developed, dorsal root slender, as long as ventral root; dististyle long and slender, nearly straight, with capitate tip. Aedeagus with basal arch short, reaching to about a third of total length of aedeagus, basal arms curved and stout; distal portion slender with rounded tip. Parameres each with very large basal knob, stem bent near base, slender, midportion straight, without ventral lobe; distal portion with slightly expanded fringe of fine spines toward the sharp tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort San Lorenzo, Madden Dam (type locality of *fairchildi*), Mojinga Swamp.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Cativá.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Garachiné.

DISCUSSION: We have no doubt of the synonymy of *fairchildi* with *camposi*, since this is such a strikingly marked species. We had not seen Ortiz and Leon's paper describing *camposi* when we prepared our description.

This species is apparently related to *carpenteri* Wirth and Blanton and *galindoi* Wirth and Blanton, which have very similar male genitalia, although the very striking wing pattern of *camposi* with pale spots straddling the middles of veins M_1 and M_2 will readily separate it from those two species.

39. *Culicoides carpenteri* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 42

Culicoides carpenteri Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 43, p. 72 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.99 (0.96–1.02, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:14:15:15:15:14:15:15:26:27:33:31:43, antennal ratio 1.22 (1.17–1.30, $n=8$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XIV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:20:25:10:10, third segment scarcely swollen, 2.4 (2.2–2.7, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (13–14, $n=10$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum elongate, color yellowish brown, anterior portion except humeri darker brown and a narrow median line and a sublateral pair of broader longitudinal bands of brown extending caudad to about middle of mesonotum, or sometimes to scutellum:

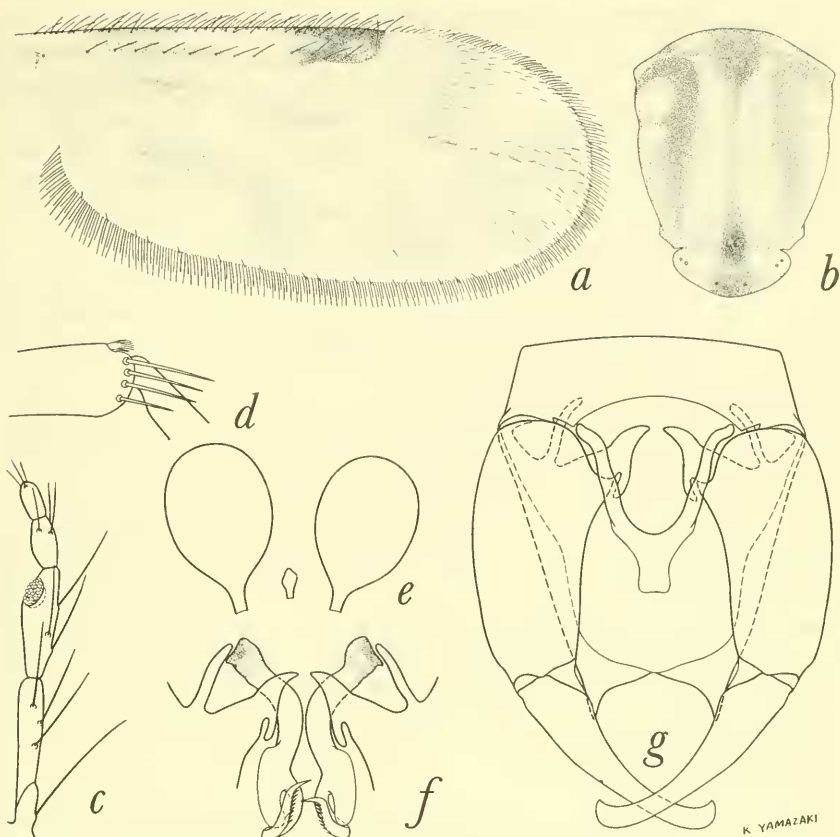


FIGURE 42.—*Culicoides carpenteri* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Scutellum dark in middle, sides yellowish; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs brown, all femora with basal and subapical, tibiae with subbasal, and hind tibia with apical wide pale bands; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale areas extensive but comparatively faint; second radial cell very dark; large pale area over r-m crossvein; poststigmatic pale area in cell R_5 extensive, extending from anterior wing margin around second radial cell and sometimes fusing with pale spot over crossvein; distal pale spot in cell R_5 extensive, broadly extending across cell near apex from anterior wing margin to vein M_1 ; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 dark; cell M_1 with a long basal area extending across veins M_1 and M_2 to fuse with poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 and subapical pale spot in cell M_2 , distal pale spot in cell M_1 broadly meeting wing margin; two pale spots in

distal part of cell M_2 , the distal one broadly meeting wing margin; the proximal one connected by a pale area extending to base of cell and including the pale spots lying in front of mediocubital fork and behind medial fork; pale area in cell M_4 nearly filling entire cell; anal cell pale except for a large dark area centering on middle of stem of medio-cubital vein. Macrotrichia very sparse, appearing only on distal fourth of wing in cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.61 (0.59–0.62, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Light brown, whitish on basal half above. Spermathecae two, ovoid to slightly pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.057 by 0.042 mm. and 0.046 by 0.031 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized for a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum markedly tapering, the large, triangular, apicolateral processes situated relatively close together. Basistyle with ventral root large and foot-shaped, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and slender with bent, pointed tip. Aedeagus with basal arch rounded, extending to two-thirds of total length, the basal arms well sclerotized and curved; the short distal portion broad with truncate apex. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem stout, abruptly bent a short distance from base, the midportion short and bearing a long ventral lobe, distal portion slender and abruptly bent and bearing a lateral fringe of fine spines before the pointed tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Barro Colorado Island (January–March 1944, Zetek), Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, Gamboa, Huile Sia Clara (?), Loma Boracho, Madden Dam (type locality), Mandinga River, Mojinga Swamp.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: El Coco, Pedregal.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Río Santa María.

DISCUSSION: By wing pattern, general appearance, and structure of the male genitalia, *carpenteri* appears to be related to *camposi* Ortiz and Leon, *galindoi* Wirth and Blanton, and *limai* Barretto, but the sensorial pattern, with sensoria present on segments III, XI–XIV, does not resemble that of any of these species, and the true relation of *carpenteri* thus remains obscure.

40. *Culicoides magnipalpis* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 43

Culicoides magnipalpis Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 43, p. 76 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, antenna, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.07 (1.06–1.09, $n=2$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 19:17:18:17:18:17:17:18:23:23:23:23:32,

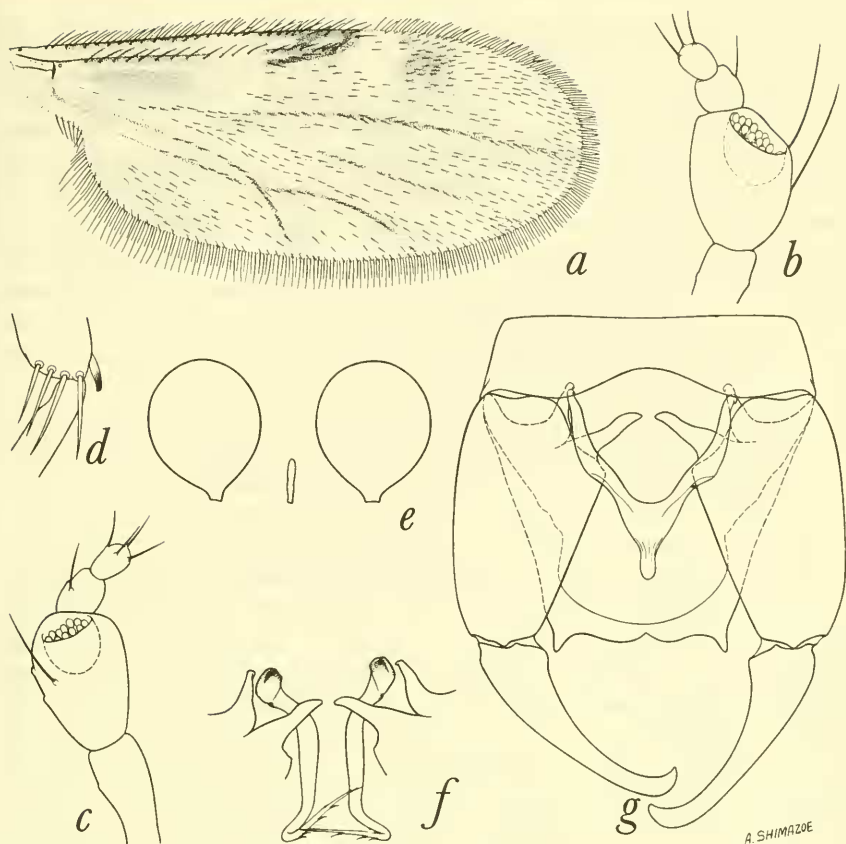


FIGURE 43.—*Culicoides magnipalpis* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

antennal ratio 0.91 (0.88–0.94, $n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XV. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:20:30:8:7, third segment remarkably bulbously swollen, 1.3 times as long as broad, with a broad, deep sensory pit on distal half. Mandible with 13 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum tawny yellowish brown, a contiguous pair of faint, paler yellowish, oval, submedian, anterior spots on disc; humeral corners with a pair of small whitish spots; area between these spots and humeral pits blackish. Scutellum yellowish, darker in middle; postscutellum and pleuron blackish, pleuron pale on upper half. Legs brown; femora with subapical and tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with 4 ($n=2$) spines, the two nearest the comb subequal, longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell moderately dark brown; pale spot over r-m crossvein small, broadly meeting anterior wing margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 simple, transverse, extending across cell nearly to vein M_1 , the pale spot in distal part of cell elongate, lying parallel to wing margin, sometimes extending broadly to wing margin; two pale spots in cell M_1 , the distal one broadly meeting wing margin; one pale spot in distal part of cell M_2 , broadly meeting wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 extending broadly from vein M_{3+4} to wing margin; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 dark at wing margin; anal cell with a single, more or less double pale spot across distal portion and a pale area along anal vein near base; cell M_2 with an elongate pale mark behind medial fork, dark in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia numerous and long over entire wing to base of cell M_2 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.60 (0.59–0.61, $n=2$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, subequal, subspherical, collapsed in specimens available and not measured.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, shallow caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum with apex broad, apicolateral processes slender and pointed. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel poorly developed, ventral root slender; dististyle slender and curved with bent, pointed tip. Aedeagus with narrow, pointed basal arch, the basal arms slender and curved, distal portion tapered to slender point with indistinct subapical points. Parameres each with small basal knob, stem slender and slightly bent near base, straight in midportion and gradually tapering to ventrally curved, points with a subapical fringe of very fine spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Volcán.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana (type locality).

DISCUSSION: This species is provisionally placed in the *limai* group near *galindoi* Wirth and Blanton on the basis of wing pattern and male genitalic structure, but the sensorial pattern and very hairy wing would indicate possible affinities with the *daedalus* group.

The *acotylus* group

This is a heterogeneous group of species, placed here more for convenience than because of any definitely close relation. Moderate sized to large species with very prominent wing pattern of numerous round spots, cells R_5 and M_1 with pale spots in apices of cells or with poststigmatic pale spots clustering around a small dark spot behind second radial cell; r-m crossvein often dark; antenna with sensoria

always present on some of the proximal flagellar segments, absent on the last five except in *venezuelensis*; tibial comb with four or five spines; two spermathecae present; ventral root of male basistyle slender or foot-shaped; aedeagus often with stout basal arch and modified tip with well developed lateral points; parameres with or without ventral lobe or distal fringing spines.

PANAMA SPECIES: Six: *acotylus* Lutz, *carsiomelas* Wirth and Blanton, *guyanensis* Floch and Abonnenc, *lanei* Ortiz, *venezuelensis* Ortiz and Mirsa, and *wokei* Fox.

41. *Culicoides wokei* Fox

FIGURE 44

Culicoides wokei Fox, 1947, Kuba, vol. 3, p. 90 (female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus). *Culicoides aethionotus* Wirth and Blanton, 1955, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 50, p. 121 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia). New synonymy.

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.78 (0.75–0.84, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:13:13:13:13:13:13:13:16:17:18:20:30, antennal ratio 0.95 (0.93–0.96, $n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III to X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:16:20:8:10, third segment short and swollen, 1.6 (1.5–1.7, $n=8$) times as long as greatest breadth, with broad, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (13–15, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dull, blackish brown on humeri, broadly on each side of sensory pits and narrowly along sides to wing bases, disc uniformly dark grayish to coppery pruinose. Scutellum uniformly pruinose brown; postscutellum and pleuron blackish. Legs dark brown, all femora pale at bases; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spots whitish and extensive, in a framework of narrow, connected dark linear markings, principally along the veins; second radial cell dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein very broad, a large pale area over base of wing, the dark area between these pale areas quite short; cell R_5 with three pale spots, a small one at end of second radial cell, an elongate one behind second radial cell sometimes narrowly meeting the pale spot over crossvein and the anterior poststigmatic pale spot, and the third pale spot extensive, nearly filling apex of cell R_5 , broadly meeting anterior wing margin and continuing along the margin as a narrow pale appendage nearly to end of cell M_1 ; two elongate, pale, streak-like spots in cell M_1 , the distal one broadly meeting wing margin; two pale spots in distal part of cell M_2 , the distal one broadly meeting wing margin; pale spot in

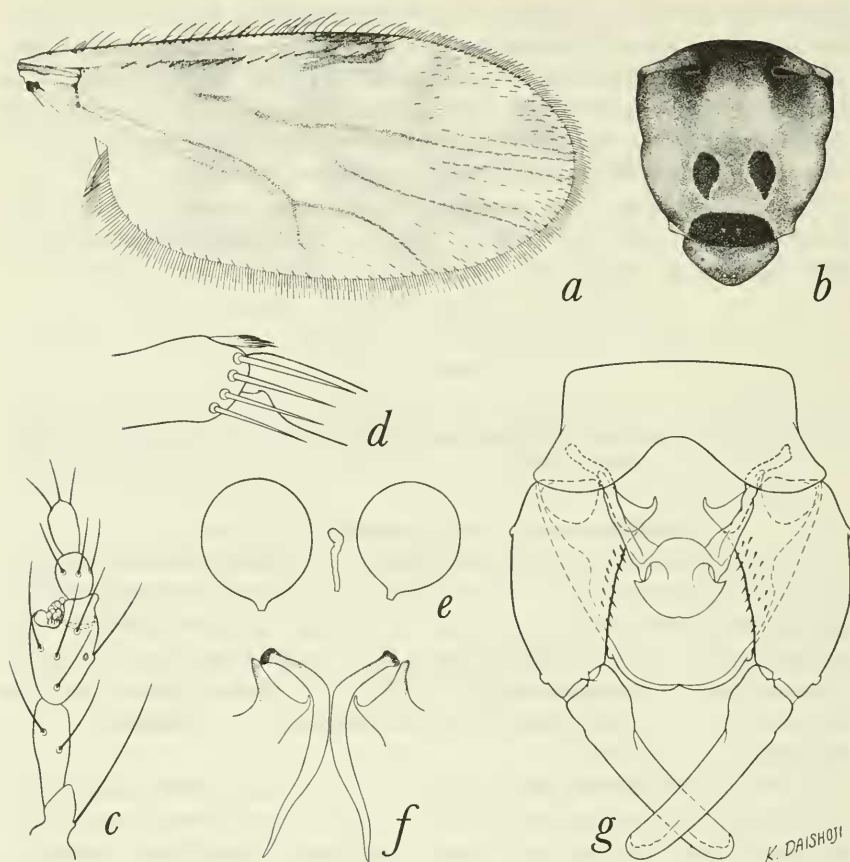


FIGURE 44.—*Culicoides wokei* Fox. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

cell M_4 continued in full breadth across cell from vein M_{3+4} to wing margin, one pale spot in distal part of anal cell; Cell M_2 with a small pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork and one lying behind medial fork. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing; costa extending to 0.61 (0.60–0.64, $n=9$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dull brownish black. Spermathecae two, large and heavily sclerotized, slightly ovoid, slightly unequal, measuring 0.062 by 0.047 mm. and 0.051 by 0.043 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with moderately deep caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum rounded caudal, the apicolateral processes not developed. Basistyle short and broad with mesal mar-

gin densely setose, ventral and dorsal roots short and pointed, slender, subequal in length, and joined together by a dark sclerotization; dististyle longer than basistyle, moderately stout and straight, with blunt apex. Aedeagus with a broad basal arch extending to two-thirds of total length, the basal arms nearly straight; distal portion very broad and heavily sclerotized with the apex in the form of a mushroom-shaped cap. Parameres each with long, heavily sclerotized, rodlike, laterally directed basal processes, abruptly bent at the base of the stem which is somewhat swollen at the base of the straight midportion and gradually narrowed and only slightly curved to a slender simple tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Balboa (West Bank, June 26, 1942, P. A. Woke 1021, at light; holotype of *wokei* Fox), Galeta Point, Loma Boracho, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Alanje, Chiriquí.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Puerto Farallón, Río Hato.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Jaqué, Punta Patiño (type locality of *aethionotus*).

HERRERA PROVINCE: Puerto Chitré.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Bayano, Chepo, Pedregal, San Carlos, Isla Taboga.

ARCHIPIÉLAGO DE LAS PERLAS: Isla del Rey.

DISCUSSION: We are sinking *aethionotus* in the synonymy under *wokei* as the result of a direct comparison of the respective holotypes, that of *wokei* having kindly been loaned to us by Dr. Irving Fox.

The wing pattern of *wokei* is very similar to that of *galindoi* and *limai*, but the antennal sensorial pattern and structure of the male genitalia make it seem likely that *wokei* is more closely related to the species of the *acotylus* group.

42. *Culicoides carsiomelas* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 45

Culicoides carsiomelas Wirth and Blanton, 1955, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 50, p. 100 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.99 (0.96–1.02, $n=6$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 19:14:14:15:16:16:15:15:20:21:23:23:32, antennal ratio 0.96; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:19:22:7; 8, third segment broadly swollen, 1.8 (1.6–2.0, $n=5$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, very deep, sensory pit. Mandible with 13 (12–14, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum without prominent pattern, the sides and entire anterior margin to sensory pits dark brown; median area from

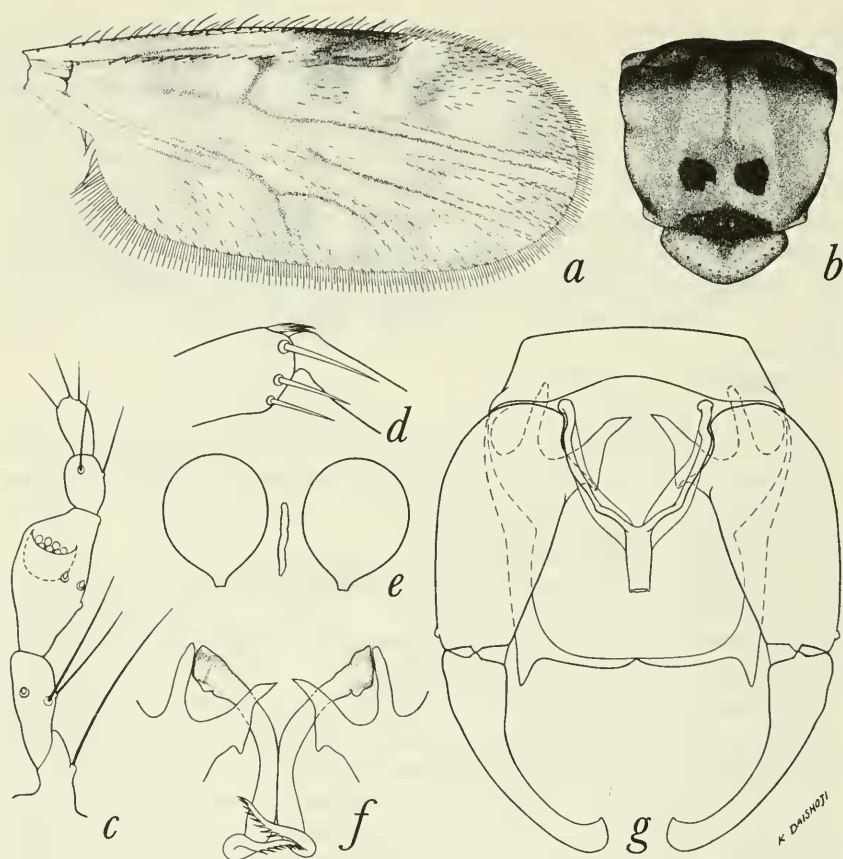


FIGURE 45.—*Culicoides carsiomelas* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

pits to prescutellar depression and wing bases brownish yellow. Scutellum yellowish, brown in middle on anterior margin; postscutellum and pleuron brownish black. Legs brown, fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibia with subbasal and hind tibia with apical narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four (3-5, $n=6$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell moderately dark, very broad, subequal in length to the first; r-m crossvein infuscated, lying in a broad pale spot which broadly reaches costal margin; cell R_5 with three pale spots, the proximal one a flattened U-shaped spot lying behind second radial cell, second spot lying on anterior wing margin just distad of end of costa, third spot occupying middle of distal part of cell, sometimes attaining anterior wing margin; apices

of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} with small pale spots at wing margin; cell M_1 with two elongate pale spots, the distal one lying far from wing margin; two pale spots in distal part of cell M_2 , the distal one not reaching wing margin; a small pale spot present in center of cell M_4 ; distal portion of anal cell with one small round pale spot; cell M_2 with a small pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork and one lying behind medial fork; base of wing broadly pale. Macrotrichia sparse but scattered over wing, including anal cell and base of cell M_2 ; costa extending to 0.65 (0.64–0.67, $n=6$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob infuscated.

Abdomen.—Dull blackish, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, large, unequal, pyriform, measuring 0.061 by 0.043 mm. and 0.040 by 0.029 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum broad apically with short, pointed apico-lateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root long and slender; dististyle slender with narrow, curved apex. Aedeagus with broad, pointed basal arch extending to three-fourths of total length, the basal arms curved and stout; distal apex slender with truncated tip. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem slightly curved basally, straight and fairly stout on midportion with a well-developed ventral lobe, distal portion slender with fine lateral spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, Mojinga Swamp (type locality).

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real.

DISCUSSION: This species bears a close superficial resemblance to *acotylus* Lutz, with its infuscated crossvein, unmarked brownish mesonotum and general wing pattern. However, *acotylus* can be readily distinguished by the presence of two pale spots in the distal part of the anal cell, by the presence of five rather than three pale spots in cell R_5 , by the presence of only one pale spot in the apex of cell M_2 , and by the absence of a palpal pit.

43. *Culicoides acotylus* Lutz

FIGURE 46

Culicoides acotylus Lutz, 1913, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 5, p. 69 (female; Rio Tapajos, Mato Grosso, Brazil; fig. wing, palpus).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 10 (Mato Grosso, Brazil).—Ortiz, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 17, p. 257 (female; Falcón and Guarica, Venezuela; fig. palpus, spermathecae, wing; synonym, *panamericanus* Fox). *Culicoides panamericanus* Fox, 1947, Kuba vol. 3, p. 90 (female; Mexico; fig. wing, palpus).

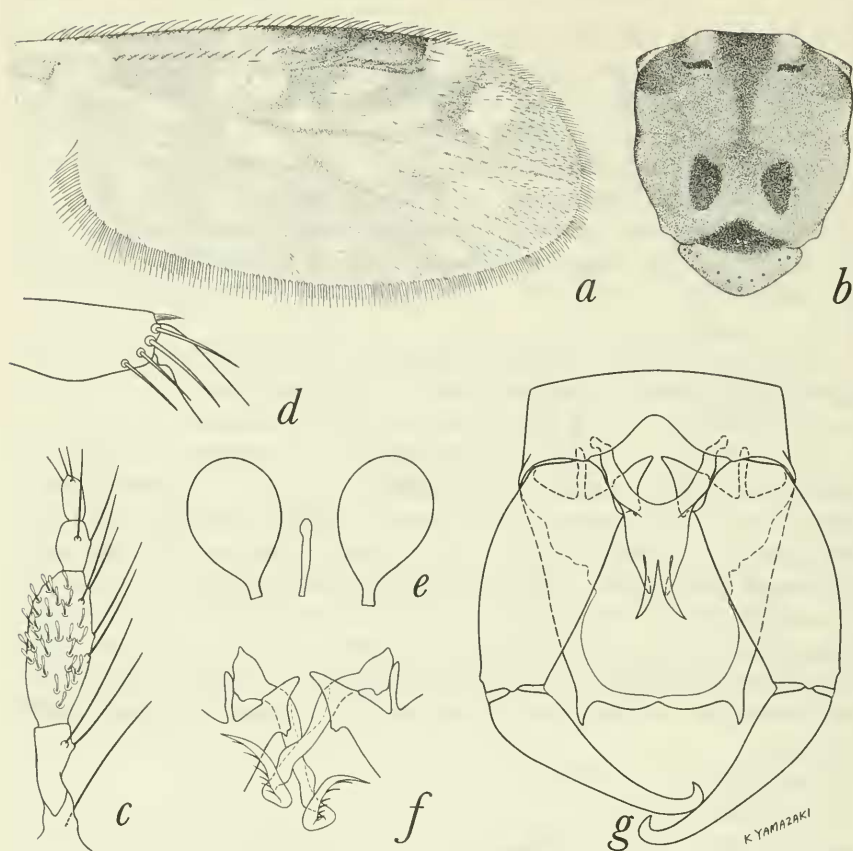


FIGURE 46.—*Culicoides acotylus* Lutz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.05 (0.96–1.11, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 24:19:19:20:20:20:20:22:22:22:22:37, antennal ratio 0.78 (0.74–0.80, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III and from VI or VII to X. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:16:32:10:9, third segment moderately swollen, 2.3 (2.1–2.8, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, without sensory pit, the sensoria scattered on surface of segment. Mandible with 15 (14–15, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum and scutellum dark brown, without prominent pattern, in some specimens paler brown in midportion. Postscutellum and pleuron brownish black. Legs dark brown, narrow pale rings at bases of all tibiae and at apex of hind pair; hind tibial comb with five (4–5, $n=7$) spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell very dark; radial cells broad, the second very broad, the first about twice as long as the second; r-m crossvein blackish, in the center of a large pale spot which broadly reaches costal margin; cell R_5 with five definite pale spots, one resting on anterior side of vein M_1 near base of cell, the next three arranged in an arc behind and around the apex of second radial cell and the fifth spot lying in middle of distal portion of cell R_5 , not reaching wing margin; two pale spots in cell M_1 , the distal one lying far from wing margin; apices of veins M_1 and M_2 pale margined a short distance; one pale spot each in apex of cell M_2 and cell M_4 , neither attaining wing margin; two pale spots in distal portion of anal cell and two in basal portion of this cell; cell M_2 with a pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork, one lying behind medial fork and another lying across cell about halfway from these spots and wing base. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing; costa extending to 0.70 (0.69–0.72, $n=8$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brownish black, cerci whitish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.063 by 0.043 mm. and 0.059 by 0.042 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum quadrate, with large, triangular apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root large, foot-shaped; ventral root slender; dististyle long and slightly curved with pointed, bent tip. Aedeagus with rounded basal arch extending to a third of total length, the basal arms stout and curved; distal portion with four long, tapering pointed branches, the median pair cleft about half the distance from their apices to the arch, the lateral pair arising nearer to arch. Parameres each with very large basal knob, stem curved near base, only slightly swollen on curved portion, midportion of stem slightly sinuate, slender, without ventral lobe, the distal apex with a lateral fringe of long spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil; Mexico; Panama; Venezuela.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Davis, Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Jaqué.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, La Jolla.

DISCUSSION: *Culicoides carsiomelas* Wirth and Blanton resembles *acotylus* in having an unmarked brownish mesonotum, darkened crossvein and the same general wing pattern, but can be readily distinguished by the presence of only one pale spot in the distal part of the anal cell, by the presence of two distal pale spots in cell M_2 , and the presence of five rather than three pale spots in cell R_5 .

44. *Culicoides guyanensis* Floch and Abonnenc

FIGURE 47

Culicoides guyanensis Floch and Abonnenc, 1942, Inst. Pasteur Guyane Terr. l'Inini, no. 37, p. 5 (male, female; Cayenne, French Guiana; fig. male, female wings, antenna, palpus, male genitalia).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 19 (Panama, Trinidad, Brazil; fig. male genitalia; synonyms, *recifensis* Barbosa, *stubalensis* Fox).

Culicoides stellifer Macfie (not Coquillett, misident.), 1937, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 20, p. 12 (female; Trinidad).

Culicoides recifensis Barbosa, 1943, Rev. Bras. Biol., vol. 3, p. 261 (female; Brazil; fig. wing).

Culicoides stubalensis Fox, 1946, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 39, p. 254 (female; Trinidad; fig. wing, mesonotum).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.99 mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:14:14:15:15:15:15:20:20:22:25:34, antennal ratio 1.0 (0.99–1.1, $n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VI–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:23:27:10:13, third segment moderately swollen, 2.4 (2.1–2.6, $n=3$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 15 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum densely pruinose gray, with a prominent pattern consisting mainly of a sublateral pair of broad brownish bands; a median area on anterior margin between humeral pits blackish. Scutellum narrowly brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs brown; femora with bases broadly pale; all femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell very dark; yellowish area over r-m crossvein extending broadly to costal margin; cell R_5 with five small round, separate, pale spots spread from base to apex of cell; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3-4} with a small pale spot at wing margin; three pale spots in cell M_1 , the distal one meeting wing margin; two pale spots in distal part of cell M_2 , the distal one meeting wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 broadly meeting wing margin; one small round pale spot in distal portion of anal cell and a large pale area anteriorly at base of cell; cell M_2 with a pale spot behind medial fork and one at half the length of the mediocubital stem; pale spot just distad of basal arcus. Macrotrichia fairly numerous on distal half of wing and a few in anal cell; costa extending to 0.58 of distance to wing tip. Halter with base of knob brownish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, measuring 0.050 by 0.034 mm. and 0.050 by 0.029 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

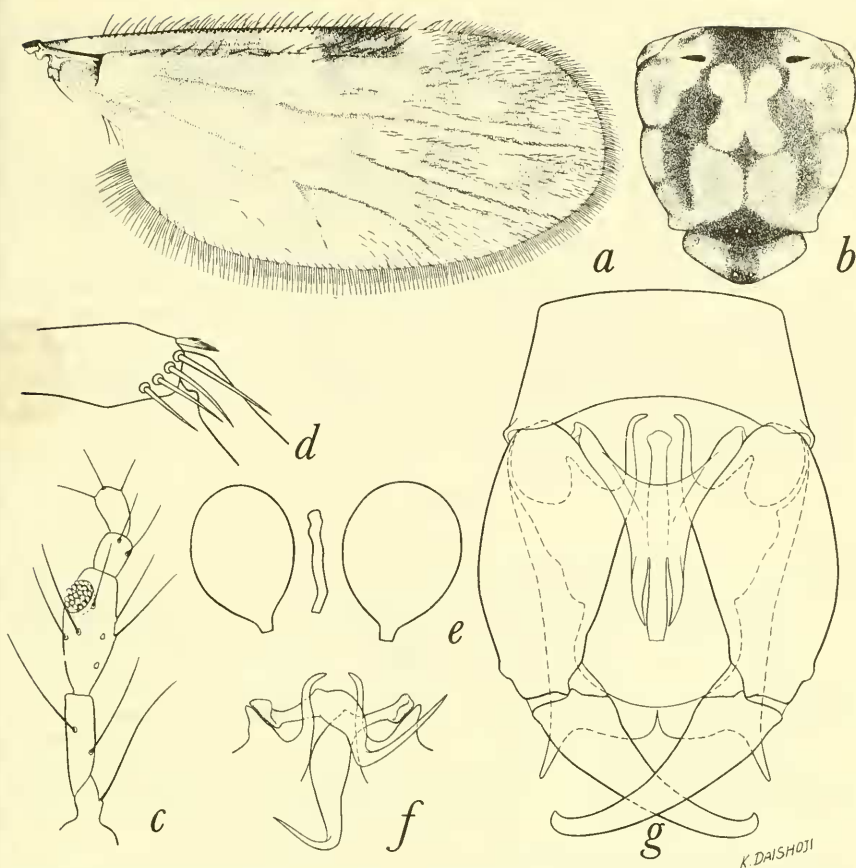


FIGURE 47.—*Culicoides guyanensis* Floch and Abonnenc. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum remarkably long, without appreciable caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum quadrate, with slender, pointed, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root long and slender, dorsal root shorter and stouter; dististyle tapered to slender pointed tip. Aedeagus remarkably modified: basal arch broad and round, extending to half of total length, the basal arms curved and strongly sclerotized; distal portion with the long, slender median lobe detached at the base, its base curving dorsad of the arch and its proximal end lying free a short way between basal arms; a pair of slender, pointed, lateral lobes nearly as long as median lobe arising from basal arch on each side of median lobe. Parameres separate, each with basal lobe bearing a slender anterior process;

stem stout and curving on basal portion, gradually tapering distad to a slender simple point curving ventromesally.

DISTRIBUTION: French Guiana; Brazil; Panama; Trinidad.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Balboa (June 23, Sept. 4, 1942, P. A. Woke), Empire (A. H. Jennings, coll.), Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, France Field, Loma Boracho, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Bayano.

DISCUSSION: This species is not closely related to any other known species, but somewhat resembles *furens* (Poey) and *lanei* Ortiz in wing pattern. The remarkable structure of the male aedeagus is distinctive and suggests relations with the species *phlebotomus* (Williston) and *willistoni* Wirth and Blanton of the subgenus *Culicoides* (*Macfiella*).

45. *Culicoides venezuelensis* Ortiz and Mirsa

FIGURE 48

Culicoides venezuelensis Ortiz and Mirsa, 1950, Arch. Venez. Pat. Trop. Parasit. Med., vol. 2, p. 137 (male, female; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, spermathecae, male genitalia).—Wirth, 1955, Rev. Chilena Ent., vol. 4, p. 234 (synonyms, *pictipennis* (Philippi) 1865 preoccupied, and *ortizi* Fox).

Psychophaena pictipennis Philippi, 1865, Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien, vol. 15, p. 628 (Chile; female; fig. wing). Preoccupied in *Culicoides* by *pictipennis* (Staeger) 1839.

Culicoides ortizi Fox, 1952, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 45, p. 366 (female; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, tibial comb, spermathecae).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.37 (1.29–1.48, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:15:15:15:16:16:16:16:26:26:28:30:37, antennal ratio 1.19 (1.13–1.26, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XIV always, and also variably on segments V to X. Palpal segments in proportion of 11:22:36:8:15, third segment moderately swollen, 2.1 (1.9–2.2, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 13 (13–14, $n=9$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum densely grayish pruinose, with a prominent pattern of numerous punctiform brown dots at the seta bases, those in midline and on sublateral rows more or less coalescing to form indistinct vittae. Scutellum pruinose gray, narrowly brown in middle and on extreme sides; postscutellum dark brown with pruinose gray patches, pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with five ($n=9$) spines, the second from the spur longest.

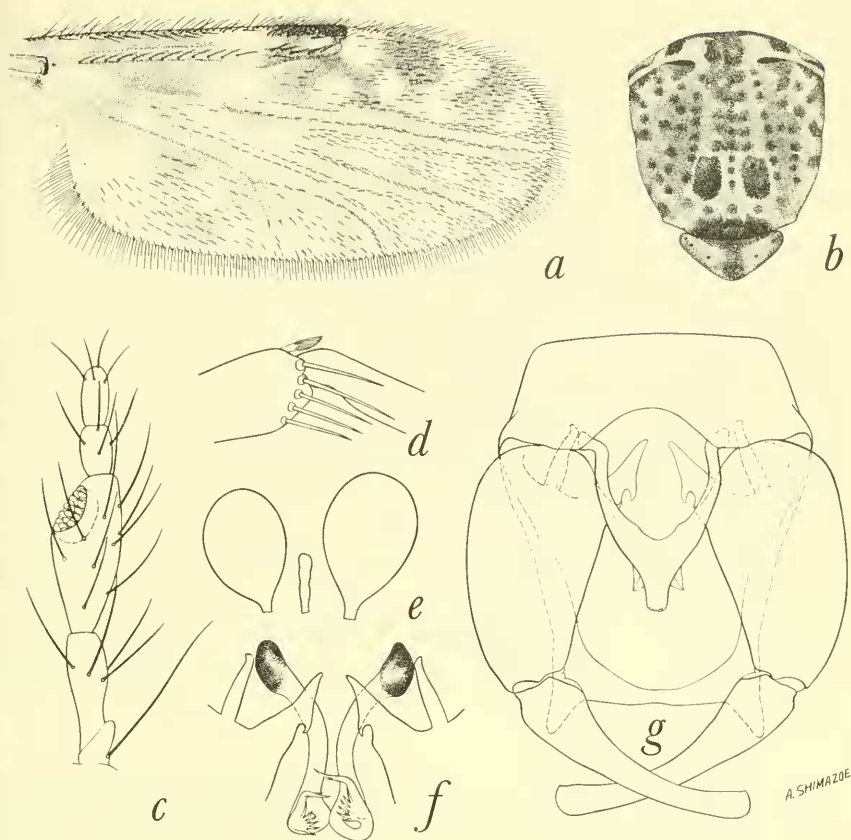


FIGURE 48.—*Culicoides venezuelensis* Ortiz and Mirsa. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; anterior margin of wing, including second radial cell, very dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein; cell R_5 pale at base next to r-m crossvein, distally with six small round pale spots arranged in two triangular groups of three each, the proximal group at level of end of costa, the distal group near apex of cell; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 with small pale spots at wing margin; three pale spots in cell M_1 , the proximal one with a pale extension across middle of vein M_2 and joining with the subapical pale spot in cell M_2 ; the distal spot in cell M_1 not reaching wing margin; two pale spots in distal portion of cell M_2 , the distal one separate from wing margin; round pale spot present in center of cell M_4 ; anal cell with two round pale spots in distal portion, two irregular pale areas at base, a faint pale streak in cell M_2 in front of medio-

cubital fork, two separate small pale spots behind base of medial fork and a proximal small pale spot lying in front of middle of mediocubital stem; base of wing with a pale spot. Macrotrichia fairly numerous over wing, including all of anal cell but not extending into proximal half of cell M_2 ; costa extending to 0.58 (0.56–0.59, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter whitish, the base of the knob dark.

Abdomen.—Brownish black; cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.064 by 0.044 mm. and 0.057 by 0.038 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a moderately narrow, deep, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum broad apically, with short, triangular apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root slender; dististyle slightly curved with fairly blunt tip. Aedeagus with narrow, pointed basal arch extending to 0.8 of total length, the basal arms stout and nearly straight with flaring bases, a sclerotized membrane extending across distal fifth of arch; distal portion short, with truncated apex. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem moderately stout and slightly sinuate, bearing a short ventral lobe distally, the distal portion slender and bearing a lateral fringe of 4–5 spines well back from the pointed, simple tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Chile; Panama; Trinidad (Port Delgada).

PANAMA RECORDS:

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Volcán.

DISCUSSION: The synonymy of *venezuelensis* was published by Wirth (1955) after a comparison of the type of *pictipennis* (Philippi) from Santiago, Chile, with paratype material of *venezuelensis* from Venezuela.

46. *Culicoides lanei* Ortiz

FIGURE 49

Culicoides lanei Ortiz, 1950, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 15, p. 431 (male; Cerro Sefa, Panama; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, genitalia); 1951, idem., vol. 16, p. 577 (notes; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, genitalia of male).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.02 (0.96–1.12, $n=7$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 21:17:20:20:20:20:20:21:19:21:20:20:33, antennal ratio 0.72; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:15:23:9:10, third segment moderately swollen, 1.8 (1.6–2.1, $n=6$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, deep, sensory pit. Mandible with 13 (12–14), $n=4$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown, with a prominent pattern of round or oval, yellowish gray pruinose patches as figured. Scutellum

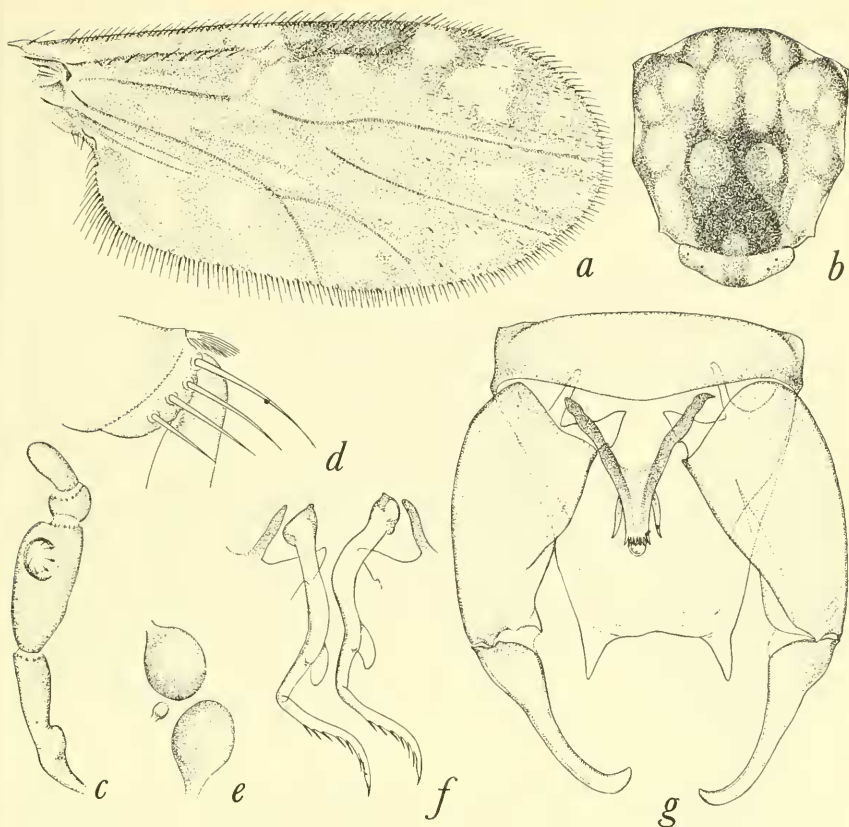


FIGURE 49.—*Culoicoides lanei* Ortiz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

narrowly dark brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=7$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell dark brown, more than twice as long as broad; pale spot over r-m crossvein narrow; cell R_5 with five definite pale spots; a small round one at end of costa and two, usually more or less confluent, in a longitudinal line behind second radial cell, these three more or less delimiting a small dark spot behind second radial cell; subapical pale spot in cell R_5 of irregular shape, usually with a narrow anterior connection to wing margin; a small round pale spot in apex of cell R_5 ; nearly all of vein M_1 and distal half of veins M_2 and M_{3+4} pale margined; three pale spots in cell M_1 , the distal one nearly reaching wing margin; cell M_2 with two pale spots in distal portion, the apical one nearly touching

wing margin; cell M_4 with a round pale spot in center; anal cell with two round pale spots in distal portion and an irregular pale area at base; cell M_2 with a double pale spot between medial and medio-cubital forks, with a pale line connecting it to the subapical pale spot in cell and to another pale spot in basal third of cell. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing, none in anal cell; costa extending to 0.66 (0.63–0.68, $n=7$) of distance to wing tip. Halter with base of knob infuscated.

Abdomen.—Blackish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.050 by 0.035 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very small caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum tapering, the apicolateral processes long and triangular. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel poorly developed, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender and curved to pointed tip. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to half of total length, the basal arms stout and nearly straight; distal portion tapering to a slender, striated tip with sclerotized subapical points well developed. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem moderately stout and slightly curved on basal and mid portions, with a large, bladelike, ventral lobe; distal portion long and slender with a lateral fringe of fine spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Honduras (Lancetilla); Trinidad.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, Gamboa, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

DISCUSSION: Ortiz described this species from a male specimen collected by Fairchild at Cerro Sefa, Panama, 2,300 feet elevation, and sent to John Lane at the University of São Paulo, Brazil, where the type is now deposited.

The *reticulatus* group

This group consists mostly of medium-sized species, the wings usually with extensive pale markings, either veins M_1 and M_2 pale margined or pale spots at ends of veins (except in *macrostigma*); many species with a basic pattern of four pale spots in cell R_5 with the proximal three forming a ring around the second radial cell leaving a small dark spot just behind this cell; female antenna with sensoria present on segments III, and VI, VII or VIII to X; four tibial spines; two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root foot-shaped (except in *macrostigma*); paramere with simple basal knob, the stem very long and slender without ventral lobe, the apex simple or fringed; aedeagus with arch high and pointed, subapical points usually present.

PANAMA SPECIES: Eight or nine: *azureus*, new species; *dicrourus* Wirth and Blanton, *lyrinotatus* Wirth and Blanton; *mojingaensis* Wirth and Blanton; *parucienfuscatus* Barbosa; *pifanoi* Ortiz; *reticulatus* Lutz; and *volcanensis*, new species. *Macrostigma* Wirth and Blanton is provisionally referred here but its position is doubtful.

47. *Culicoides azureus*, new species

FIGURE 50

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.04 (1.02–1.09, $n=4$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous a short distance, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:13:14:14:14:15:15:16:24:24:25:24:38, antennal ratio 1.18 (1.15–1.21, $n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of

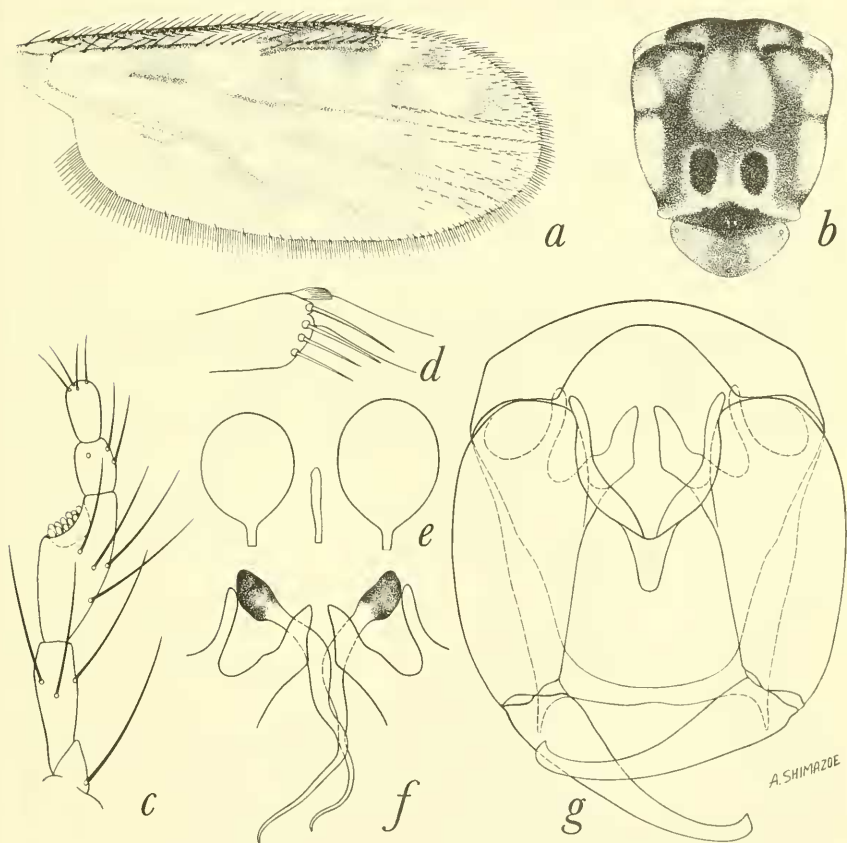


FIGURE 50.—*Culicoides azureus*, new species. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

8:16:23:9:9, third segment moderately swollen, 2.18 (2.09–2.27, $n=2$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 14–15 ($n=2$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum a rich, dark, brownish black with a prominent pattern of bluish gray patches, consisting mainly of a submedian, anterior, elongate pair and three lateral pairs of irregularly rounded, smaller spots. Scutellum brownish black in middle, grayish pruinose on sides; postscutellum and pleuron brownish black. Legs dark brownish black, femora with subapical and tibiae with subbasal, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell moderately dark, markedly elongated; pale spot over r-m crossvein very large, extending well into cell M_2 ; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 3-lobed, L-shaped, nearly isolating a small round dark spot behind second radial cell; distal pale spot in cell R_5 irregularly shaped, broadly meeting wing margin anterodistad and narrowly touching pale line along vein M_1 posteriorly; vein M_1 pale margined distal to level of distal pale spot in cell R_5 , veins M_2 and M_{3+4} with only a pale spot at wing margin; cell M_1 with two elongate pale spots, the distal one nearly meeting wing margin; two pale spots in distal portion of cell M_2 , the apical one broadly meeting wing margin; cell M_4 with a small, round, pale spot in center of cell; anal cell with two separate pale spots in distal portion and base broadly pale with basal pale area covering a band across entire wing; cell M_2 with a pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork and one lying behind medial fork. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing in cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.63 (0.62–0.68, $n=3$) of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish, base of knob dark.

Abdomen.—Brownish black, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, ovoid, slightly unequal, measuring 0.050 by 0.034 mm. and 0.046 by 0.034 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, deep, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum broad at apex, with long, slender, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel not developed, the dorsal root well developed; dististyle long, slender and gently curved, with pointed tip. Aedeagus with broad, pointed basal arch extending to more than three-fourths of total length, the basal arms stout and curved; distal portion a short lobe with rounded, simple tip. Parameres each with small basal knob, stem slender, gently curved and somewhat swollen in midportion, gradually tapered distad to long, simple filiform tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63167), allotype male, Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, December 1952, F. S.

Blanton, light trap. Paratypes, 1 male, 7 females, same data except dates November and December 1952.

DISCUSSION: This species is very closely related to *mojingaensis* Wirth and Blanton, but can readily be distinguished by the submedian mesonotal spots being bluish instead of bright yellowish, vein M_2 not extensively pale margined distally, the distal pale spot in cell M_1 nearly meeting the wing margin, the apex of the male aedeagus stouter, and the tips of the parameres much slenderer.

48. *Culicoides mojingaensis* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 51

Culicoides mojingaensis Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Parasit., vol. 39, p. 232 (male [sic], female; wing, mesonotum, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia [sic]).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.96 (0.89–1.02, $n=5$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:10:11:12:13:14:14:15:22:23:25:27:43, antennal ratio 1.32 (1.31–1.33, $n=2$), distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X, rarely present on VII. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:16:24:9:9, third segment moderately swollen, 2.1 (1.8–2.3, $n=5$) times as long as broad, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 14 ($n=4$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum with a conspicuous 4-colored pattern; a median anterior marginal spot blackish; a pair of elongate submedian anterior spots yellowish; irregular lateral spots and prescutellar area bluish gray pollinose; and a pair of angular, sublateral bands, broadest at the lateral suture, deep brown. Scutellum brownish in middle, yellowish on the sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, all femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=7$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell very dark; r-m cross-vein in a very large pale spot extending from costal margin to half of distance across cell M_2 ; cell R_5 with two pale spots, a narrow, U-shaped, poststigmatic area which isolates a small, round, dark spot behind end of second radial cell, the distal pale spot in cell R_5 large and diamond-shaped, broadly meeting wing margin anterodistad and the posterior corner joined with pale line bordering vein M_1 ; two pale spots in cell M_1 , each fusing with the pale line bordering vein M_1 which extends distad from the proximal pale spot in cell M_1 , distal pale spot in cell M_1 located more than its own length from wing margin; distal third of vein M_2 pale-margined; cell M_2 with two pale spots in distal part, the distal one small and round and not quite meeting wing margin; apex of vein M_{3+4} with a pale spot at wing margin; cell M_4 with a large round pale spot in middle of cell, barely

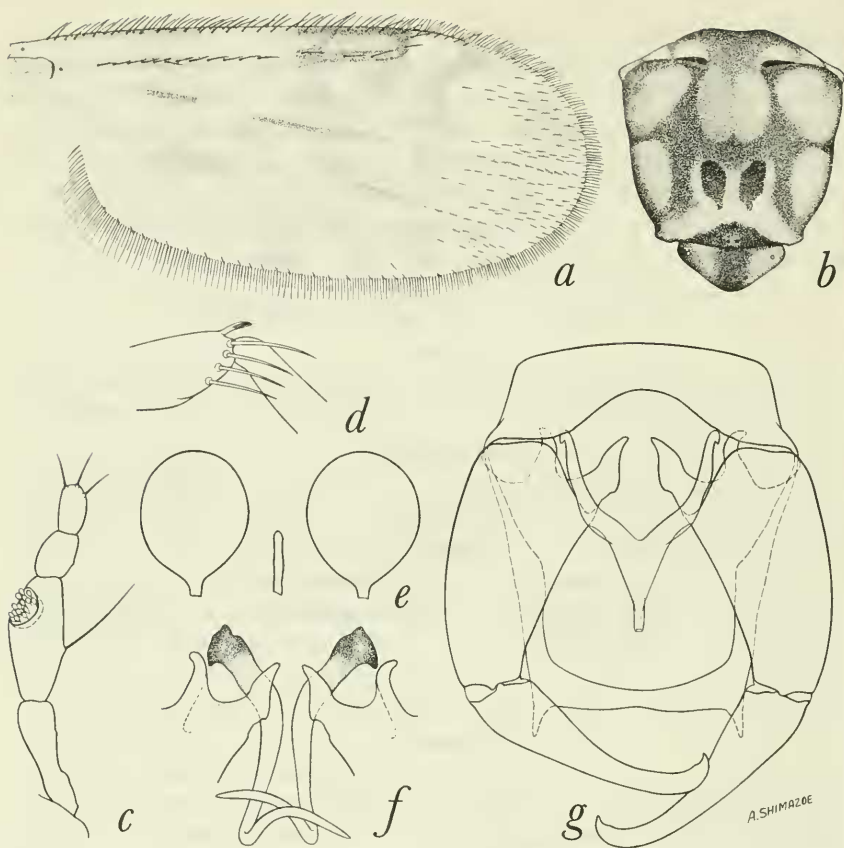


FIGURE 51.—*Culicoides mojingaensis* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

meeting wing margin; two small round pale spots in distal part of anal cell; cell M_2 with a small pale spot present in front of medio-cubital fork and one present behind medial fork; base of wing with large pale area extending into base of anal cell. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing, none in cell M_4 or anal cell, costa extending to 0.66 (0.63–0.68, $n=5$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale, base of the knob dark.

Abdomen.—Brownish black, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, oval, slightly unequal, measuring 0.049 by 0.038 and 0.039 by 0.034 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a very short distance.

MALE GENITALIA.—Ninth sternum with a relatively narrow, deep, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum broad at the apex with slender, pointed, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel not developed, dorsal root slender; disti-

style slender, with bent, pointed apex. Aedeagus with pointed basal arch extending to half of total length, the basal arms slender and curved, distal portion tapered to very slender distal point. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem gently curving and moderately stout on basal portion, midportion slender and straight, ventral lobe absent, abruptly curved to relatively stout, long simple tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Davis, Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp (type locality).

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Pan de Azucar.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján.

DISCUSSION: Our original description of the male genitalia of *mojingaensis* was based on a misidentified specimen of *paucienfuscatus*. We have seen correctly associated males from most of the above localities, and on these the present description of the male is based.

This species is related to *paucienfuscatus* Barbosa, *bricenoi* Ortiz, and *azureus*, new species, all of which have the distal pale spot in cell M_1 nearly attaining wing margin. *Paucienfuscatus* and *bricenoi* have the pale wing spots much more extensive with the pale margins of veins M_1 and M_2 connected extensively to the discal pale wing spots. In *azureus* vein M_2 is pale only on a small apical spot at the wing margin and the parameres are slenderer, while in *bricenoi* the parameres have remarkable spatulate tips. *Bricenoi* is known only from Venezuela and Ecuador.

49. *Culicoides paucienfuscatus* Barbosa

FIGURE 52

Culicoides paucienfuscatus Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 23 (female; Brazil, Panama; fig. wing, palpus).

Culicoides mojingaensis Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Parasit., vol. 39, p. 232 (in part, male allotype was misdetermined).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.02 (0.84–1.16, $n=13$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:14:14:14:13:14:13:13:21:21:23:23:36, antennal ratio 1.18 (1.02–1.34, $n=8$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X, rarely absent on VII. Palpal segments in proportion of 11:26:28:9:12, third segment moderately swollen, 2.21 (1.80–2.73, $n=13$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a moderately large, deep, sensory pit. Mandible with 12 (11–15, $n=12$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose blackish brown on anterior and lateral margins, midportion grayish brown pruinose, with pattern of elongate, longitudinal oval patches delimited by three narrow dark

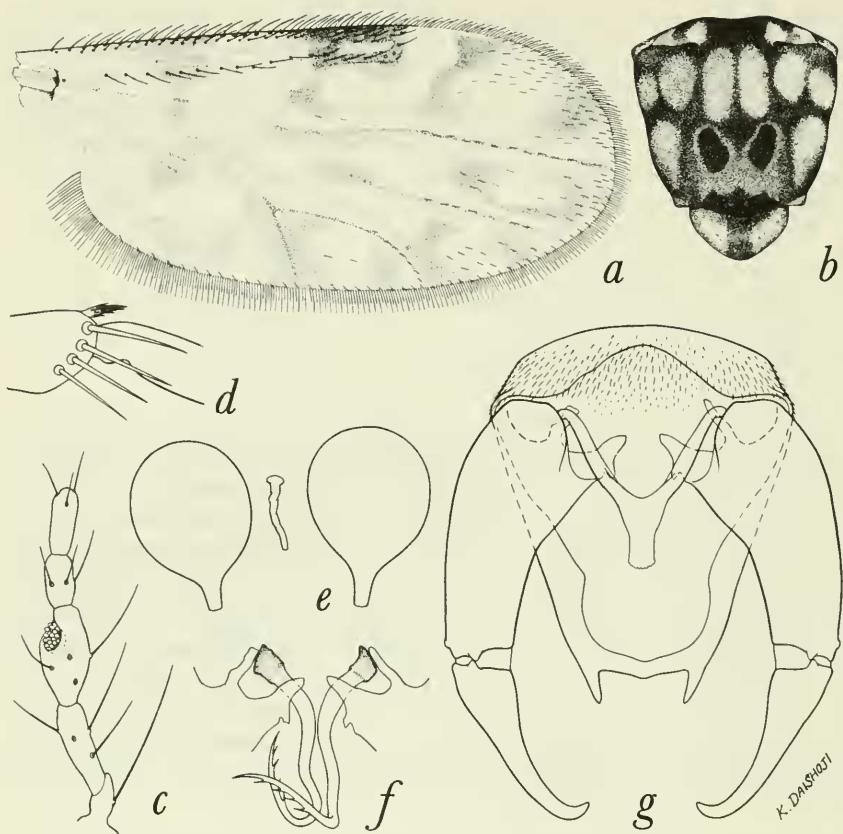


FIGURE 52.—*Culicoides paucienfuscatus* Barbosa. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

brown longitudinal lines with a transverse line at level of lateral suture. Scutellum narrowly blackish in middle, yellowish on sides; post-scutellum and pleuron blackish. Legs dark brown; all femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four 4 ($n=12$) spines, the two nearest the spur longest, subequal.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell very dark; very large pale spot over r-m crossvein, broadly reaching costal margin and extending through half the breadth of cell M_2 ; wing pattern appearing as limited dark spots on a pale ground due to extensive fusion of the pale spots; pale spots at post-stigmatic level continued as an unbroken band to hind wing margin, distad of this band veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} are pale margined; cell R_5 with a C-shaped pale poststigmatic pale spot

isolating a small round black spot behind apex of second radial cell; distal pale spot in cell R_5 quadrate, broadly extending across cell from anterior wing margin to vein M_1 ; two pale spots present in cell M_1 , the proximal one merged into transverse band of wing, the distal one failing by less than its length to meet wing margin; two pale spots in distal part of cell M_2 , the distal one meeting wing margin; pale spot in cell M_4 large and broadly meeting wing margin; two pale spots in distal portion of anal cell; cell M_2 with small pale spot in front of mediocubital fork and a pale spot behind medial fork; base of wing broadly pale. Macrotrichia numerous on distal half of wing, a few in cell M_4 and anal cell; costa extending to 0.63 (0.60–0.66, $n=12$) of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown; cerci pale. Spermathecae two, pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.055 by 0.038 mm. and 0.050 by 0.036 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a moderately deep caudo-median excavation, the ventral membrane spiculate; ninth tergum long and tapering, the apicolateral processes long and pointed. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and slender, moderately curved. Aedeagus with rounded basal arch extending to about half of total length, the basal arms curved and slender, the distal apex slender and rounded with fine distal spinules. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem gently curved on basal portion, slender, distally slightly sinuate, without ventral lobe, very long, with pointed tip bearing a lateral fringe of fine spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil; Panama; Trinidad (Tucker Valley).

PANAMA RECORDS.

CANAL ZONE: Camp Piña, Fort Davis, Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Madden Dam, Mojinga Swamp.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Nuevo Chagres, Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: La Jolla, Pacora, Pedregal, Río Trinidad (Busck, coll.), Tocumen.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Río Santa María.

DISCUSSION: Barbosa described *paucienfuscatus* from two cotype specimens in the U. S. National Museum: a pinned female from Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, June 1931, R. C. Shannon, which we are here designating the lectotype, and a female (paratype), mounted on a slide, from Río Trinidad, Panama, June 9, 1912, A. Busck.

This species, while remaining remarkably constant in color and wing pattern characters and male genitalic structure, exhibits an interesting type of variation in structural characters which we suspect may lead to the recognition of subspecies when more distributional records are obtained. For example, the Panama specimens from near the Canal Zone have a much stouter third palpal segment (1.64–2.09 times as

long as broad) and an antennal ratio of 1.07–1.12. A series of specimens measured from Trinidad, B. W. I., have the palpal ratio 2.15 to 2.64 and the antennal ratio 1.28–1.34. Furthermore, specimens from Jaqué in Darién Province and Río Santa María in Veraguas have an even slenderer palpus (2.4–2.73) and shorter distal antennal segments (antennal ratio, 1.02–1.19).

The extreme development and confluence of the pale areas of the wing and the unicolorous grayish brown mesonotum with a pattern of narrow dark brown lines will readily separate *paucienfuscatus* from the related species, *mojingaensis* and *azureus*.

50. *Culicoides pifanoi* Ortiz

FIGURE 53

Culicoides pifanoi Ortiz, 1951, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 588 (male, female; San Felipe, Yaracuy, Venezuela; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, antenna, spermathecae, male genitalia); 1954, Arch. Venezolana Patol. Trop. Parasit. Med., vol. 2, p. 225 (female; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, antenna).—Fox, 1955, Journ. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico, vol. 39, p. 251 (synonym, *tricoloratus* Wirth and Blanton).

Culicoides tricoloratus Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Parasit., vol. 39, p. 233 (male, female; Panama, Florida; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.79 (0.73–0.89, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 14:10:11:13:12:12:13:13:14:16:16:16:26, antennal ratio 0.91 (0.84–0.97, $n=6$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:16:16:7:7, third segment moderately swollen, 1.8 (1.6–1.9, $n=8$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (12–15, $n=6$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown with a pair of elongate, submedian, yellowish spots on disc and two sublateral pairs of irregularly rounded, bluish pruinose light spots. Scutellum narrowly dark brown in middle, sides paler. Postscutellum dark brown, pleuron light brown, darker across middle transversely. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical (a faint trace of subapical pale ring on hind femur of some specimens), all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, pale spot over r-m crossvein extensive; poststigmatic pale spot consisting of a single spot extending from anterior wing margin around end and posterior side of second radial cell and narrowly connected proximad to the pale spot over r-m crossvein; distal pale spot in cell R_5 more or less quadrate in outline with one side meeting wing margin and one corner nearly meeting the pale

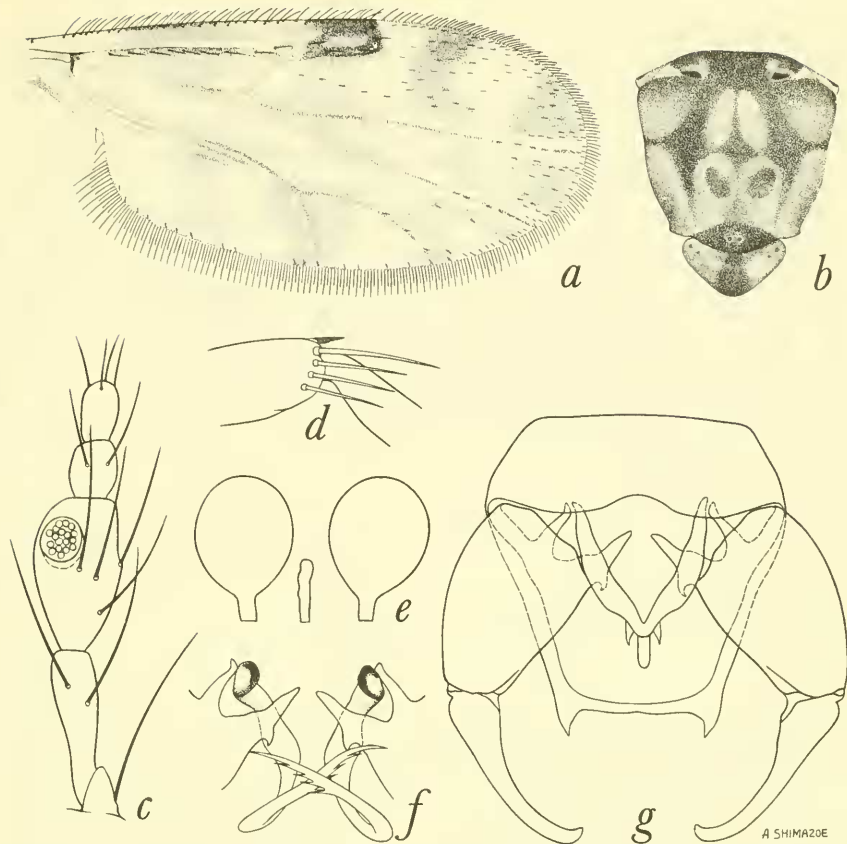


FIGURE 53.—*Culicoides pifanoi* Ortiz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

line along vein M_1 ; veins M_1 and M_2 pale margined on their distal halves, the basal pale spot in cell M_1 joined to these pale lines, the distal pale spot in cell M_1 far removed from wing margin; the two distal pale spots in cell M_2 not connected; cell M_4 with large pale spot; two pale spots in distal part of anal cell; pale spots lying ahead of medio-cubital fork and behind medial fork joined by a pale area extending to base of wing; proximal fifth of wing pale from costal margin to anal angle of anal cell. Macrotrichia scanty, only a few in cells R_5 and M_1 ; costa extending to 0.60 (0.58–0.62, $n=9$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brown, terga more or less pale; cerci pale. Spermathecae two, ovoid, unequal, measuring 0.049 by 0.046 mm. and 0.038 by 0.026 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized for a distance of about a fourth the length of spermathecae.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and tapering with small apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel small, the toe slender, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender and curved with slightly expanded apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to about three-fourths of total length, narrow at the mesal apex, the stout basal arms nearly straight; distal stem slender and flanked by a subapical pair of sclerotized points. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem slender at base, abruptly bent at about midlength of stem, this portion slightly swollen, the distal portion of stem tapering gradually, without ventral lobe, abruptly bent and tapered to fine apical point, with a subapical fringe of well-developed barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Florida; Honduras (Lancetilla); Nicaragua (Villa Somoza); Panama; Trinidad.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Barro Colorado Island, Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, Gamboa, Madden Dam, Mojinga Swamp.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Garachiné, Punta Patiño.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Cerro Campana, Pacora (type locality of *tricoloratus*).

DISCUSSION.—Among those species with dark second radial cell and prominent mesonotal pattern and large distal pale spot in cell R_5 broadly meeting wing margin, this species is readily identified by the extensive pale margins to veins M_1 and M_2 which are connected to the pale spots in cell M_1 and in apex of cell R_5 , with the distal spot in cell M_1 much smaller than its distance from the wing margin. In some specimens the bluish pruinosity of the lateral pale areas of the mesonotum is not evident and in some there is an indication of a subapical pale band on the hind femur.

51. *Culicoides dicrourus* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 54

Culicoides dicrourus Wirth and Blanton, 1955, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 50, p. 123 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.14 (1.02–1.25, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 19:16:16:17:17:17:23:25:27:27:41, antennal ratio 1.04 (0.98–1.07, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VI–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:22:28:10:10, third segment swollen, 2.1 (1.9–2.3, $n=8$) times as long as greatest

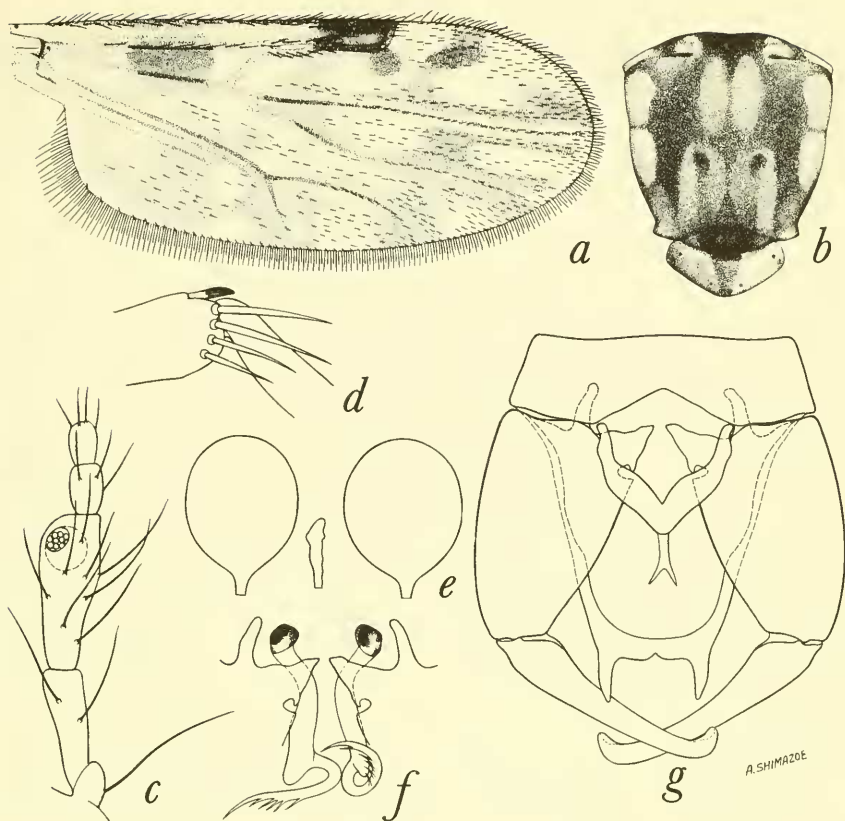


FIGURE 54.—*Culicoides dicrourus* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

breadth, with a large sensory pit opening by a slightly smaller pore. Mandible with 13 (12-14, $n=11$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum elongated, dark brown, with a prominent pattern of yellowish patches as figured. Scutellum narrowly dark in middle, yellowish on sides. Legs dark brown, all femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, broad yellowish bands: four distal tarsomeres pale; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the two adjacent to the spur longest, subequal.

Wings.—Pattern as figured, large yellow spots at base of wing and over r-m crossvein; cell R_5 with two large pale marks, the poststigmatic spot roughly in the form of an incomplete circle isolating a small black round spot just behind end of second radial cell, distal pale spot in cell R_5 oblique and hourglass-shaped, very broadly meeting the

anterior wing margin; cell M_1 with two elongate pale spots, the distal one attaining distal wing margin; large pale spots present in ends of cells M_2 and M_4 , pale areas in cell M_2 at base, one lying behind medial fork, one lying in front of mediocubital fork and another between the latter two and the pale spot at apex of cell M_2 , all the proximal spots in cell M_2 narrowly connected by a pale line running through the axis of cell; two pale spots in distal portion of anal cell more or less coalesced. Macrotrichia sparse over distal half of wing and in anal cell; costa extending to 0.65 (0.63–0.67, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.070 by 0.050 mm. and 0.062 by 0.042 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long and tapered, apicolateral processes long and closely approximated. Basistyle with ventral root broad and foot-shaped, with distinct heel and flat sole, dorsal root short and slender; dististyle long and slender, apex slightly curved. Aedeagus with short, broad, pointed basal arch, the basal arms rather stout, median portion long and slender with a deeply bifid (2-pronged) apex. Parameres each with knobbed base, stem stout and nearly straight with a subapical ventral lobe, distal portion greatly narrowed to a curved, flattened, distally pointed blade with about five lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Atlantic side; Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort Gulick; Fort Sherman, France Field, Huile Sia Clara(?), Loma Boracho (type locality), Madden Dam, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp, Tabernilla.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Concepción, David, Tortugas.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Cativá, Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Garachiné, Jaqué.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Capitana, La Jolla, Pedregal, Isla Taboga, Tocumen.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Río Santa María, Las Palmas.

DISCUSSION: Two species from Venezuela, *discrepans* Ortiz and Mirsa and *avilaensis* Ortiz and Mirsa, are closely related to *dicrourus*. The former species is larger (wing 1.9 mm. long), wing with the pale spot at the end of the costa entire, not broken into two more or less separate spots and the lower portion not bending around U-shaped proximad toward vein R_{4+5} and not isolating a separate black spot behind end of second radial cell, the three discal pale spots in cell M are discrete and not connected by a long pale line, there are

antennal sensoria only on segments III, VIII-X, palpal segments IV and V combined are only 0.88 as long as III and the sensory pit on the third palpal segment is deeper with a narrower opening. *C. avilaensis* has the pale wing spots even more reduced than in *discrepans*.

52. *Culicoides volcanensis*, new species

FIGURE 55

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.45 mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 30:24:24:25:25:26:24:24:33:35:41:43:65, antennal ratio 1.07; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII-X. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:15:30:7:10, third segment moderately swollen, 2.1 times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 13 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum slender and long, very convex on front portion; color a deep chocolate brown, anterior margin blackish, with a submedian anterior pair of elongate spots, a prescutellar area, two small spots in area of humeral pit and three small lateral spots on each side yellowish. Scutellum broadly dark brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum dark brown, pleuron yellowish above, dark

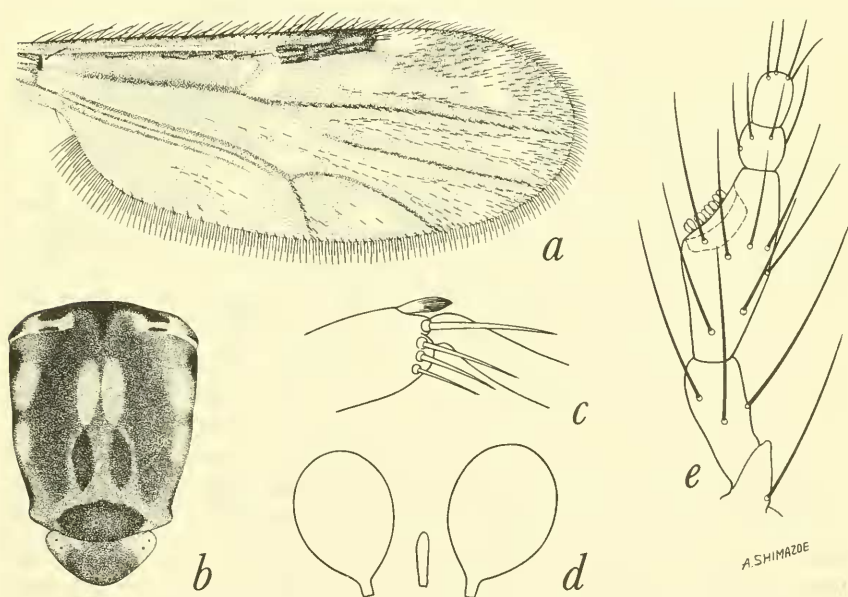


FIGURE 55.—*Culicoides volcanensis*, new species. Female: a, wing; b, thoracic pattern; c, tibial comb; d, spermathecae; e, palpus.

brown below. Legs dark brown, femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; knee spots blackish; hind tibial comb with four spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Very long and narrow, four times as long as broad; with pattern as figured; pale areas of wing few and not prominent; second radial cell very dark; pale area over r-m crossvein continued in full breadth to costal margin; two well-separated, round, pale, poststigmatic spots in cell R_5 , the posterior one located slightly proximad of the other; distal pale spot in cell R_5 small and oblique, meeting wing margin in slightly reduced breadth; apex of vein M_1 with a pale spot at wing margin; cell M_1 with two small pale spots, the distal one elongate and not quite meeting wing margin; two pale spots in distal portion of cell M_2 , the proximal one very small and faint, the distal one lying at wing margin; large pale spot in cell M_4 ; a single, large double pale spot in distal portion of anal cell; a pale spot in cell M_2 lying in front of mediocubital fork and one lying behind medial fork; a pale spot over basal arculus. Macrotrichia sparse over distal half of wing and a few in middle of anal cell; costa extending to 0.61 of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish, base of the knob infuscated.

Abdomen.—Dark brown. Spermathecae two, collapsed in single slide specimen and not measured, apparently subequal and pyriform, with the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63168); 1 female paratype, Volcán, Chiriquí Province, Panama, May 28, 1954, G. Field, light trap.

DISCUSSION: This is such a distinctive species that we do not hesitate to describe it as new from two specimens, one pinned (holotype) and the other mounted on a slide. The large size, elongated, convex mesonotum, striking yellowish and brown markings of the thorax and legs, the sensorial pattern, palpal structure and number of mandibular teeth seem to ally this species with *dicrourus* Wirth and Blanton, *avilaensis* Ortiz and Mirsa, and *discrepans* Ortiz and Mirsa. These three species, however, all have more extensive pale wing markings, a large area at wing base pale, the penultimate spot in cell M_2 well developed, the pale spot in the distal part of the anal cell more nearly or distinctly separated into two separate pale spots and the wing much hairier. *C. discrepans* is a much larger species (wing 1.9 mm. long) and *avilaensis* and *dicrourus* are smaller (wing 1.1–1.3 mm. long) than *volcanensis*.

53. *Culicoides lyrinotatus* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 56

Culicoides lyrinotatus Wirth and Blanton, 1955, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 50, p. 126 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.17 (1.12–1.22, $n=2$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 28:24:24:26:24:25:25:25:26:27:35:37:58, antennal ratio 1.01; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:20:20:10:10, third segment swollen, 2.27 times as long as greatest breadth, with a very broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 12 teeth.

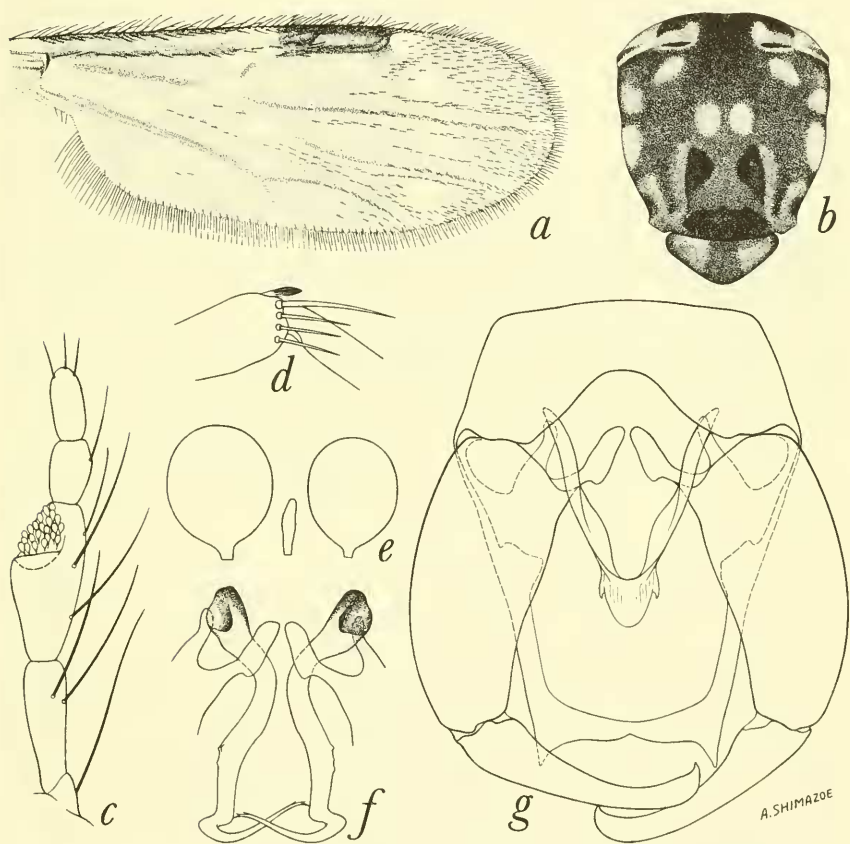


FIGURE 56.—*Culicoides lyrinotatus* Wirth and Blanton. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown, with prominent pattern of small, yellowish-white spots arranged as follows: a pair on humeri; two pairs of elongate submedian spots, one at suture, the other in the prescutellar depression; five pairs of very small spots in a pair of lyre-shaped, curving lines, the anteriormost pair covering sensory pits, the second pair behind and slightly laterad, third and fourth pairs on lateral margins on each side of suture and the fifth pair above the wing bases. Scutellum broadly black in the middle, yellowish on sides, extreme sides narrowly black. Postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal, and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=2$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, the distal wing spots forming a wheel-like pattern; second radial cell long, very dark; r-m crossvein dark, with a very small pale spot from anterior end to costal margin and a smaller pale spot at the posterior juncture with the media; cell R_5 with three small round spots in a triangle at end of costa and a small spot near base of cell forming a triangle with the two pale spots at ends of r-m crossvein; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 each with a small pale spot at wing margin; cell M_1 with two oval pale spots, the distal one far from wing margin; one pale spot in distal part of cell M_2 ; a small pale spot in center of cell M_4 ; anal cell with two small pale spots in distal portion and a small pale spot near hind margin at base; cell M_2 with small pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork and one lying behind medial fork. Macrotrichia numerous on distal half of wing and on distal part of anal cell; costa extending to 0.68 (0.67–0.71, $n=3$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob infuscated.

Abdomen.—Brownish black, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, large, subequal, collapsed in available specimens and not measured, bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a deep caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum tapering, with short, pointed apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel poorly developed, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender with bent, pointed tip. Aedeagus with rather narrow, pointed, basal arch extending to 0.8 of total length, the basal arms stout and nearly straight; distal portion a short, rounded, faintly sclerotized blade with a pair of lateral, subapical points. Parameres each with stout basal knob, stem slender, strongly bent at base, sinuate in midportion, abruptly bent at base of tapered distal portion which is narrowed to a fine point with a few very minute, subapical spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Nicaragua (Villa Somoza).

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante (type locality).

DISCUSSION: This species and *reticulatus* Lutz belong in the group with *paucienfuscatus* Barbosa on structural features in spite of the reduction of the wing markings to numerous small round pale spots. The distinctive arrangement of these spots in a wheel-like pattern on the distal part of the wing and the dark crossvein with small pale spots on each end will readily serve to identify *lyrinotatus*.

54. *Culicoides reticulatus* Lutz

FIGURE 57

Culicoides reticulatus Lutz, 1913, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 5, p. 49 (male, female; Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, Brazil; biology, larvae in crab holes in mangrove edge; fig. wing, palpus, male).—Barbosa, 1943, Rev. Brasil. Biol., vol. 3, p. 261 (Brazil; fig. wings, palpus, male genitalia).—Forattini and Galvao, 1955, Rev. Brasileira Malariologia, vol. 7, p. 229 (male, female; Brazil, Panama; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, antenna, male genitalia).

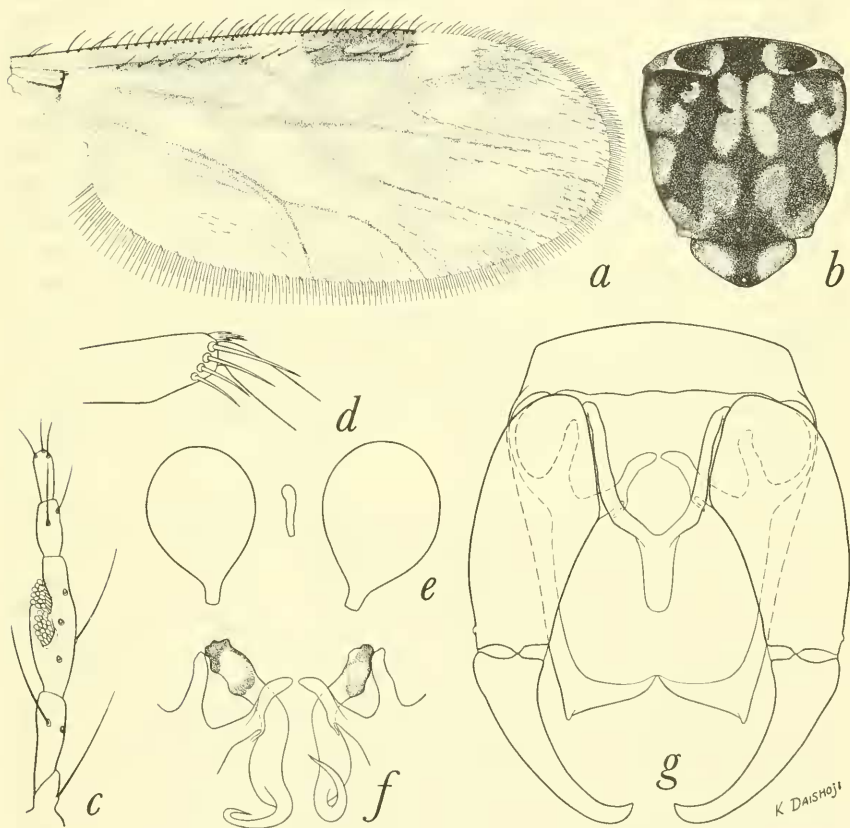


FIGURE 57.—*Culicoides reticulatus* Lutz. a-e, Female: a, wing; b, thoracic pattern; c, palpus; d, tibial comb; e, spermathecae. f, g, Male: f, parameres; g, genitalia, parameres removed.

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.96 (0.89–1.06, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 19:14:15:16:16:16:16:22:24:26:26:44, antennal ratio 1.10 (1.08–1.11, $n=3$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:22:34:13:15, third segment extremely long, slightly swollen, 2.8 (2.4–3.3, $n=1$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a very large, shallow, irregular, generally double sensory pit. Mandible with 21 (20–22, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown with a very prominent pattern of yellowish patches, median anterior area with four spots arranged in a four-leaf-clover design, lateral areas with 4–5 small pale spots, prescutellar depression pale. Scutellum narrowly brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, bases of femora pale; femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell long and fairly broad; pale spot over r-m crossvein broken into two spots by a dark area at anterior end of crossvein, the posterior one small and round, the anterior one slightly larger; cell R_5 with four small, well-separated, pale spots arranged in a rhomboid, the distal one broadly extended to wing margin; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} each with a pale spot at wing margin; two pale spots in cell M_1 , the second located far from wing margin; two pale spots in distal part of cell M_2 ; cell M_4 with a small round pale spot in center of cell; two separate pale spots in distal part of anal cell and an irregular pale area at base; cell M_2 with a distinct pale spot lying behind medial fork and one lying in front of mediocubital fork, one lying near base of cell; pale spot present at basal arculus. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing; costa extending to 0.65 (0.64–0.67, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob brownish at base.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.056 by 0.042 and 0.049 by 0.036 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum without apparent caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum with well-developed median cleft on caudal margin, the apicolateral processes very short and blunt. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel very poorly developed, dorsal root slender; dististyle nearly straight, slender, with bent tip. Aedeagus with pointed basal arch extending to two-thirds of total length, the basal arms slightly curved and slender; posterior portion slender with simple, rounded tip. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem moderately stout, bent near base, midportion slightly

swollen with very low ventral lobe, distal portion tapered to relatively stout, pointed, simple apex.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, France Field, Galeta Point, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Alanje.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Puerto Farallón, Puerto Obaldía.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Cativá, Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Garachiné, Punta Patiño.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Guararé, La Palma, Las Tablas, Puerto Mensabé.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Camarón, Panamá Vieja, Pedregal, Venado Beach, Vique Cove.

DISCUSSION: This species is closely related to *lyrinotatus* Wirth and Blanton, both species having the distinctive division of the pale spot over the r-m crossvein into two separate pale spots. The two species agree also in many other less conspicuous details including the general wing pattern, but *lyrinotatus* can readily be distinguished by the wheel-like design of the pale wing spots and the dark crossvein, while the four-leaf-clover design of the anterior mesonotal spots will distinguish *reticulatus* from all other known species. The male parameres of *reticulatus* greatly resemble those of *mojingaensis* and *azureus*.

55. *Culicoides macrostigma* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 58

Culicoides macrostigma Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Parasit., vol. 39, p. 230 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.91 (0.83–0.96, n=9) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:8:9:9:10:10:11:12:28:28:29:29:48, antennal ratio 1.97; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:14:20:9:10, third segment swollen, 1.8 (1.6–2.0, n=8) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large deep sensory pit opening by a small pore. Mandible with 11 (9–12, n=9) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark chocolate brown, with prominent pattern of pruinose gray patches consisting of a pair of elongate, submedian spots, a pair of small humeral spots, and two pairs of rounded lateral spots, one on each side of lateral suture. Scutellum brown in middle, pruinose gray on the sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with

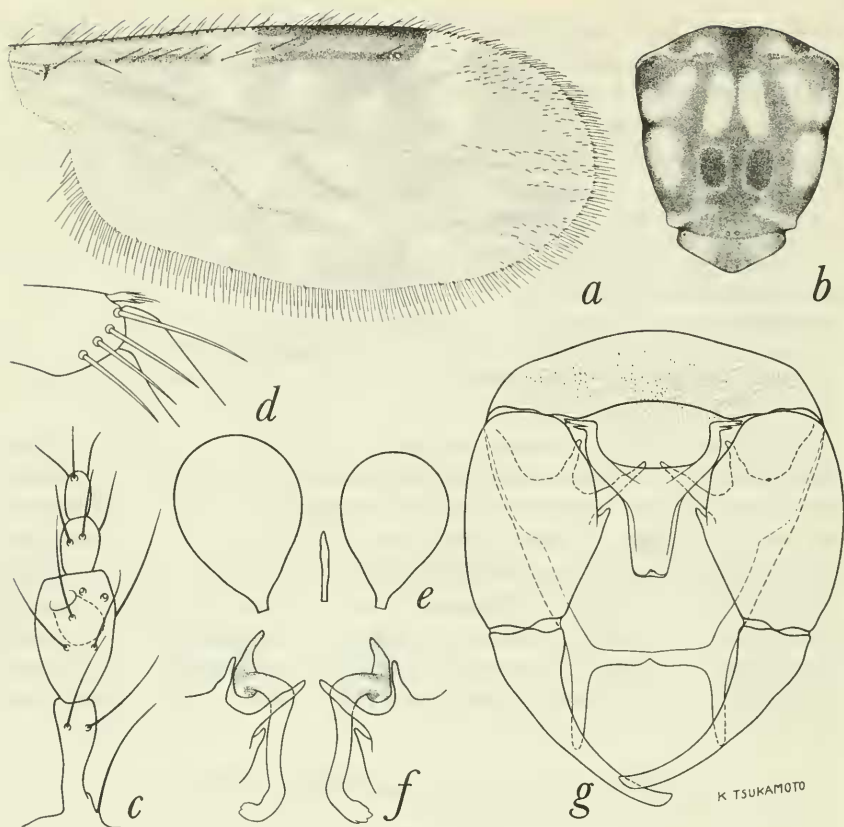


FIGURE 58.—*Culicoides macrostigma* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=8$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell dark, quite broad and very long, over twice as long as first; pale spot over r-m cross-vein continued broadly to costal margin; cell R_5 with four well-separated, small pale spots, two in a longitudinal row behind second radial cell, one at wing margin at end of costa and the distal one located in middle of cell toward the apex, the distal side of the last spot concaved; two pale spots in cell M_1 , the second located far from wing margin; two pale spots in distal part of cell M_2 , the apical one rounded and located at wing margin; one pale spot in cell M_4 , not touching the veins or wing margin; two pale spots in distal portion of anal cell; a pale spot in cell M_2 lying in front of mediocubital fork and another behind medial fork; a pale spot at basal arcus of wing;

a very narrow transverse pale mark across extreme apex of wing. Macrotrichia very scanty, only a few in apices of cells R_5 and M_1 ; costa extending to 0.71 (0.70–0.74, $n=9$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brownish black. Spermathecae two, pyriform, unequal, measuring 0.063 by 0.039 mm. and 0.052 by 0.038 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a very short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation, the posterior membrane spiculate; ninth tergum short and tapered, with very long, slender, fingerlike, closely approximated, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root very slender, long and pointed, dorsal root stouter and about half as long; dististyle curved, tapered to slender point. Aedeagus with basal arch about 1.5 times as broad as high, basal arms very short and curved; distal portion very broad, about twice as long as broad, with truncated apex. Parameres each with very broadly expanded, laterally directed basal knob bearing a distinct anterior process, stem very short, swollen at base, stout on distal portion with extreme tip expanded and abruptly bent laterad in the shape of a beak.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp (type locality).

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Punta Patiño.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Tocumen.

DISCUSSION: The relations of *macrostigma* are uncertain, but this species is probably related to *mojingaensis* Wirth and Blanton and *bricenoi* Ortiz. Features which support its assignment to the group with these two species are the basic arrangement of the four pale spots in cell R_5 with two spots behind the second radial cell, the sensorial pattern with sensoria present on segments III, VIII–X, the shape of the male aedeagus, the long male apicolateral processes and the spiculate membrane on the ninth sternum. The male parameres are bluntly expanded apically as in *bricenoi*, but in a different shape. The shape of the basal knob of the paramere as well as the long slender simple ventral root of the male basistyle are quite different, however, and prevent *macrostigma* from being assigned to this group with any degree of confidence.

The *furens* group

This group consists of small to medium-sized species, frequently with pale spots at the extreme apices of cells R_5 and M_1 and a mesonotal pattern of small punctiform brown dots; female antenna with sensoria

present on segments III, VII or VIII to X; four tibial spines; two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle foot-shaped; paramere with basal knob simple, ventral lobe usually present and well developed and apex with fringing spines; aedeagus usually V-shaped with pointed basal arch and distal portion with subapical points.

PANAMA SPECIES: Four: *alahialinus* Barbosa, *barbosai* Wirth and Blanton, *furens* (Poey), and *gorgasi* Wirth and Blanton.

56. *Culicoides alahialinus* Barbosa

FIGURE 59

Culicoides alahialinus Barbosa, 1952, Nov. Subs. Conhec. Culicoides Neotr., p. 11 (female; Limones, Esmeraldas, Ecuador; fig. wing, palpus).—Ortiz and Leon, 1955, Bol. Inf. Cient. Nac., vol. 67, p. 571 (Ecuador, female redescribed; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, spermathecae).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.96 (0.89–1.02, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:14:14:14:14:14:14:14:20:20:22:22:34, antennal ratio 1.01 (0.94–1.11, $n=9$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:21:24:10:12, third segment moderately swollen, 2.2 (2.0–2.4, $n=8$) times as long as greatest breadth, with moderately large, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (15–16, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum slightly shining brown, with faint grayish pollen, punctiform brown dots scattered at insertions of mesonotal hairs, no discal pale area apparent. Scutellum dark brown in middle, paler on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs pale brown, knees blackish; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, very faint, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—With very faint pattern as figured, appearing grayish; yellowish pale area at wing base and over r-m crossvein; very faint indications of pale spots in cells on distal part of wing located as in *gorgasi*. Macrotrichia sparse but well distributed on distal half of wing and in anal cell; costa extending to 0.64 (0.61–0.68, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter infuscated.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, slightly pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.055 by 0.036 mm. and 0.048 by 0.036 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a deep caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long, broad at apex with slender apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and curving to pointed tip. Aedeagus with

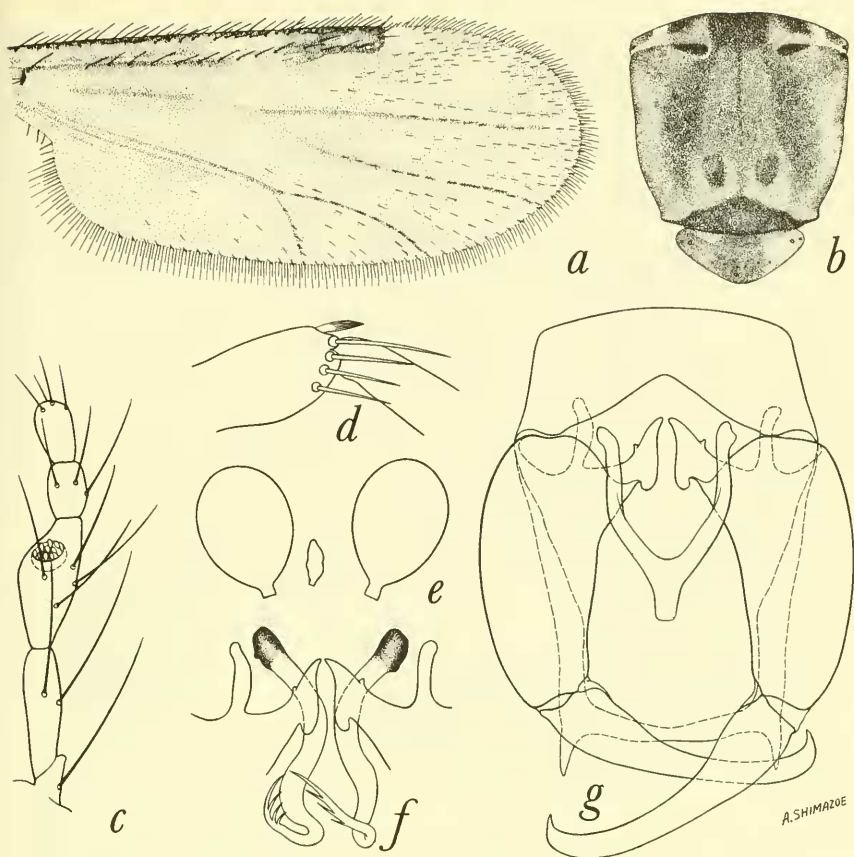


FIGURE 59.—*Culicoides alahialinus* Barbosa. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

basal arch extending to about two-thirds of total length of aedeagus, basal arms curved, distal portion with rounded apex and indistinct subapical lateral points. Parameres each with basal knob, stem bent near base, slightly sinuate in midportion, without ventral lobe, distal portion abruptly bent and twisted ventrad, the sharp tip with several fine subapical hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Balboa, Fort Davis, Fort Randolph, Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, France Field, Loma Boracho (biting man), Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

DISCUSSION: *Culicoides gorgasi* Wirth and Blanton and *C. barbosai* Wirth and Blanton are closely related to this species but they have a distinct wing pattern; *gorgasi* also differs from *alahialinus* in having

a more distinct mesonotal pattern with a yellowish median area and by its larger size, while *barbosai* also differs in having sensoria on antennal segment VII.

57. *Culicoides barbosai* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 60

Culicoides barbosai Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Florida Ent., vol. 39, p. 161 (male, female; Panama, Florida, Bahamas, Ecuador; fig. wing, mesonotum, tibial comb, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.88 (0.83–0.92, $n=5$) mm.

Head.—Eyes nearly contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 18:13:13:13:13:13:13:13:15:18:20:20:28, antennal ratio 0.93 (0.92–0.95, $n=3$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X, rarely absent on VII. Palpal segments in propor-

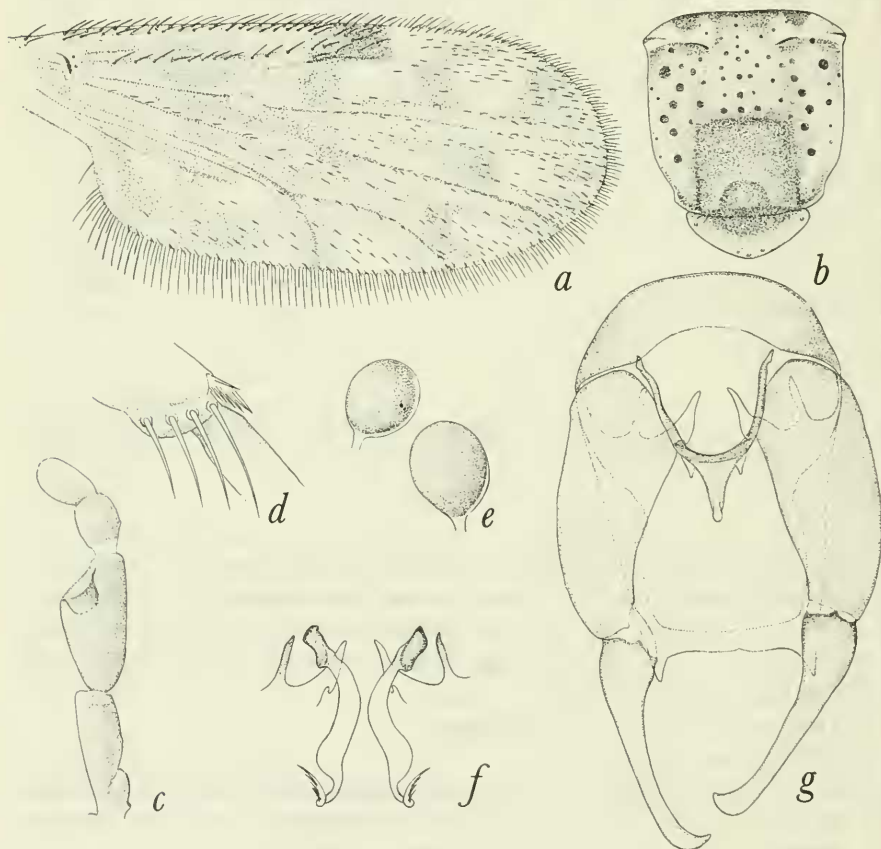


FIGURE 60.—*Culicoides barbosai* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

tion of 9:17:21:8:8, third segment moderately swollen, 2.2 (1.8–2.3, $n=3$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, deep sensory pit.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose gray with pattern of dark brown punctiform dots at bases of mesonotal hairs, these dots irregularly fused in some areas, principally in two sublateral, longitudinal bands. Scutellum narrowly dark in middle, yellowish on sides. Postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; knee spots blackish, all femora with subapical, all tibia with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, large yellowish anterior spots at wing base and over r-m crossvein; two longitudinally elongate poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 , narrowly fused to form an hourglass-shaped spot; distal pale spot in cell R_5 large, rounded and broadly meeting anterior wing margin; two pale spots in cell M_1 , the proximal one streaklike and lying adjacent to vein M_2 , the distal one usually connected by a narrow pale line to wing margin; veins M_1 and M_2 very faintly pale margined on distal halves; a pale line running through cell M_2 to the pale spot at apex of cell M_2 ; large pale spot in cell M_4 ; two pale spots, more or less coalesced, in distal part of anal cell. Macrotrichia numerous on distal half of wing and a few in anal cell; costa extending to 0.58 (0.57–0.59, $n=5$) of distance to wing tip. Halter dark.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, subequal, each measuring 0.045 by 0.030 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with broad caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long, the apicolateral processes moderately long and slender. Basistyle with slender, foot-shaped ventral root, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and very slender, with bent apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to about 0.7 of total length of aedeagus, basal arms slender and slightly curved, distal portion tapered to slender, rounded point with an indistinct lateral pair of pointed hyaline processes near juncture with the arch. Parameres each with strongly sclerotized basal knob, stem slender and curved near base, distal portion gradually more swollen, until there arises a distinct low ventral lobed area beyond which the distal portion is quite slender, tapering to fine point with a few minute lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Bahamas; United States (Florida).

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Balboa (Apr. 28, 1942, P. A. Woke, biting man; including 3 paratypes of *wokei* Barbosa not Fox); Fort Randolph, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp (type locality).

DISCUSSION: Like the closely related *alahialinus* Barbosa, this species is apparently restricted in Panama to localities with saline

environments in the Canal Zone. It superficially resembles *furens* (Poey) in wing and mesonotal markings but the relationship to *furens* is not so close as to *alahialinus* and *gorgasi* Wirth and Blanton. *Culicoides alahialinus* differs in having a very faint wing pattern and fainter mesonotal pattern and lacking the sensoria on segment VII of the antenna; *gorgasi* differs in its larger size, more prominent mesonotal pattern with yellowish center and also lacking the sensoria on antennal segment VII. *Barbosai* at times is fairly abundant at some localities in the Bahamas and extreme southern Florida, where it has been confused with *furens*.

58. *Culicoides gorgasi* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 61

Culicoides gorgasi Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Parasit., vol. 39, p. 232 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.04 (0.96–1.09, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes nearly contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 23:17:17:17:17:16:16:16:24:24:26:26:37, antennal ratio 0.99 (0.94–1.03, $n=5$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X, rarely on VII. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:24:25:10:12, third segment moderately swollen, 2.1 (1.9–2.4) times as long as broad, with a small, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 17 (15–19, $n=12$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose gray-brown with prominent pattern on dark brown punctiform dots at bases of mesonotal hairs, these dots irregularly fused in some areas, principally in two sublateral longitudinal bands; an elongate pair of submedian anterior spots yellowish brown. Scutellum narrowly brown in middle, dark brown on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; knee spots blackish; all femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; large yellowish areas at wing base and over r-m crossvein; two longitudinal, elongate poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 , the anterior one situated entirely distad of the posterior one and sometimes connected to it by a very narrow pale space, distal pale spot in cell R_5 usually narrowly connected obliquely distad to anterior wing margin; two small, narrow, elongate pale spots in cell M_1 , the distal one sometimes connected by a narrow pale line to a trace of a small pale spot at wing margin; a large pale spot at wing margin in cell M_2 and one in cell M_4 ; two pale spots in distal portion of anal cell; cell M with a pale line from base connected to a pale spot behind medial fork and a pale spot lying ahead of broadest portion of cell M_4 . Macrotrichia numerous on distal portion of wing and in anal cell and

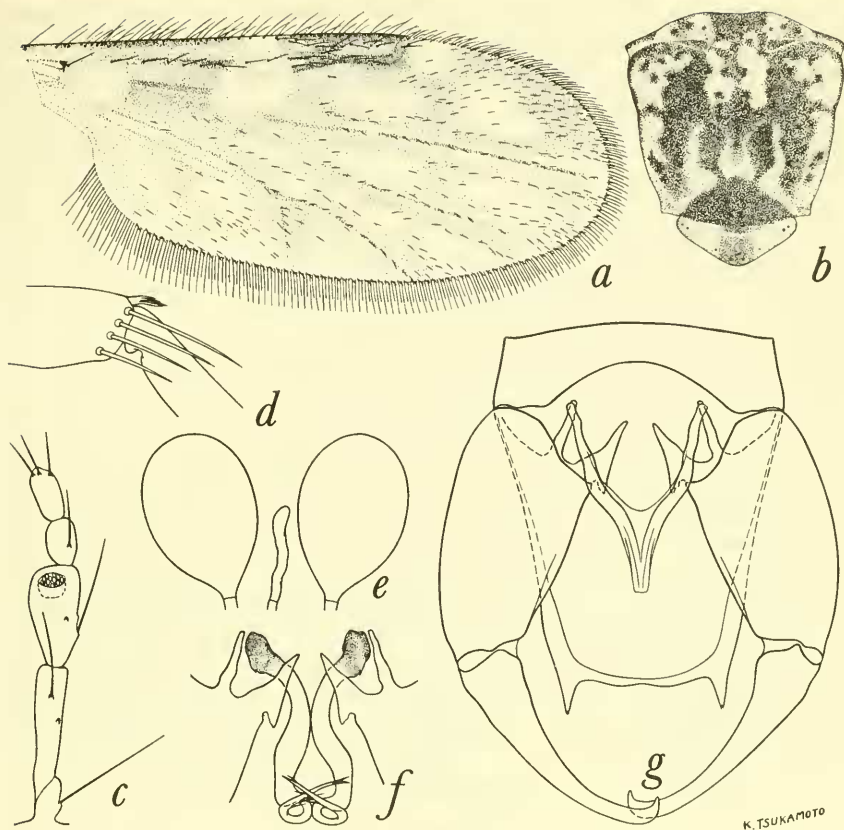


FIGURE 61.—*Culicoides gorgasi* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

extending nearly to base of cell M; costa extending to 0.64 (0.61–0.67, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob infuscated.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, ovoid, slightly unequal, measuring 0.054 by 0.039 mm. and 0.049 by 0.036 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA.—Ninth sternum with broad, shallow, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long with long, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel well developed, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and slender with hooked apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to three-fourths of total length of aedeagus, basal arms well sclerotized and nearly straight, the basal arch narrow caudomedially; distal portion short and simple, with moderately broad, truncate apex, the subapical, lateral points at

junction with the arch poorly sclerotized. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem slender and gradually curved near base, broadened and bowed ventrally in distal portion forming a very low ventral swelling, the slender distal portion very abruptly bent and twisted before turning ventrad and ending in a fine point bearing several fine subapical hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Galeta Point, Mojinga Swamp.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Aguadulce, Puerto Farallón, Río Hato.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Puerto Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Las Tablas (type locality), Puerto Mensabé.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Bayano, Isla Taboga, Pedregal.

DISCUSSION: This species is closely related to *alahialinus* Barbosa and *barbosai* Wirth and Blanton, which are smaller with much more obscure mesonotal pattern; the first species also with very faint wing pattern and the second differing in having sensoria on the seventh antennal segment. These species also differ significantly in the shape of the male parameres and apicolateral processes of the ninth tergum.

Culicoides gorgasi, like *furens* (Poey), which it superficially resembles to a remarkable degree, is widespread in Panama in mangrove salt marshes, but unlike *furens* its greatest abundance is reached in localities on the Pacific coasts of Darién, Coclé, and Los Santos Provinces.

59. *Culicoides furens* (Poey)

FIGURES 3, 62

Oecacta furens Poey, 1853, Mem. Hist. Nat. Isla de Cuba, vol. 1, p. 236 (female; Cuba; fig. female, wing, head, antenna, mouthparts).

Culicoides furens, Lutz, 1912, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 4, p. 16.—Hoffman, 1925, Amer. Journ. Hyg., vol. 5, p. 287.—Macfie, 1937, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 10, vol. 20, p. 10 (male, female; Trinidad; fig. male genitalia; synonyms, *dovei* Hall, *maculithorax* Williston).—Root and Hoffman, 1937, Amer. Journ. Hyg., vol. 25, p. 162 (male, female; United States; fig. male genitalia).—Barretto, 1944, Anais Fac. Med. Univ. Sao Paulo, vol. 20, p. 89 (male; Brazil; fig. wing, palpus, antenna and genitalia of male).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 15 (distribution and notes; fig. male genitalia).—Wirth, 1952, Florida Ent., vol. 35, p. 91 (Florida; fig. larva, pupa).—Foote and Pratt, 1954, Pub. Health Monogr., vol. 18, p. 21 (male, female; United States records; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, male genitalia).—Ortiz and Leon, 1955, Bol. Inf. Cient. Nac., no. 67, p. 572 (female; Ecuador; fig. wing, palpus).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Florida Ent., vol. 39, p. 159 (redescription, distribution, figs.).

Ceratopogon maculithorax Williston, 1896, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, vol. 3, p. 277 (female; St. Vincent; fig. wing).—Lutz, 1913, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 5, p. 53 (male, female; Brazil; fig. wing).—Floch and Abonnenc, 1942, Inst. Pasteur Guyane Terr. l'Inini, publ. 49, p. 1 (female; Guadeloupe; fig. wing, palpus).

Culicoides dovei Hall, 1932, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 34, p. 88 (male, female; Georgia; fig. male genitalia); Dove, Hall and Hull, 1932, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 25, p. 505 (biology, United States; fig. all stages).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.91 (0.88–0.99, $n=16$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:12:12:12:12:12:12:20:22:24:25:35, antennal ratio 1.28 (1.09–1.51, $n=7$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 11:24:28:10:13, third segment slightly swollen, 2.4 (2.1–2.9, $n=16$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (12–17, $n=16$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pollinose grayish, with a prominent pattern consisting of numerous, evenly scattered, punctiform brown dots at the seta bases. Scutellum brown in middle, grayish pruinose on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs brown, knee spots blackish; femora pale at bases, femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=15$) spines, the one next to the spur longest.

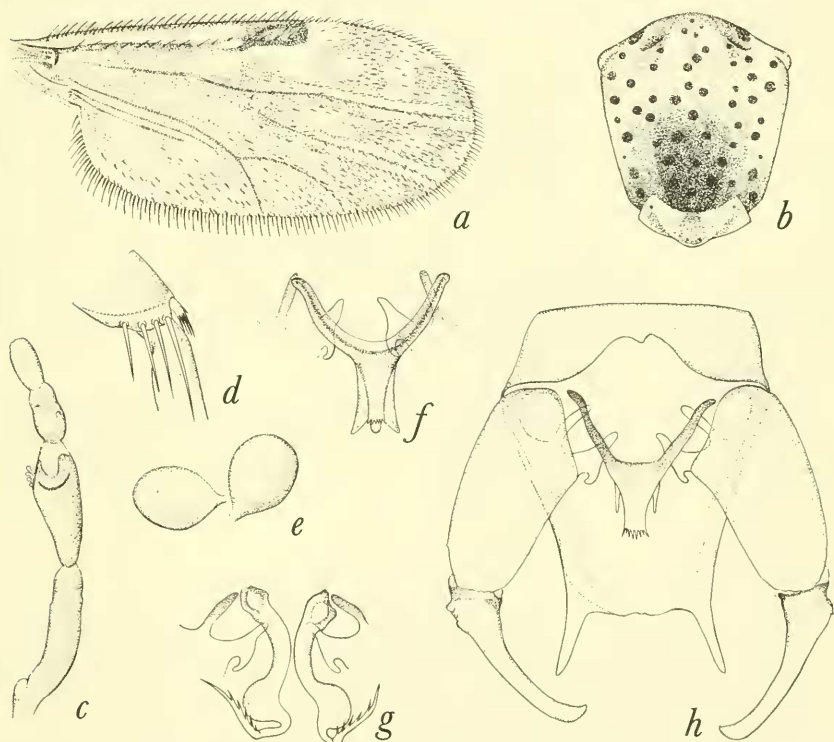


FIGURE 62.—*Culicoides furens* (Poey). *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f–h*, Male: *f*, aedeagus, variation; *g*, parameres; *h*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell blackish; pale spot over r-m crossvein quite broad; cell R_5 with three small round post-stigmatic spots in a triangle, the two next to the second radial cell more or less fused, a large, oblique, double spot broadly meeting wing margin in distal part of cell; vein M_1 pale margined from apex nearly to its base, veins M_2 and M_{3+4} pale margined on distal portions; cell M_1 with three pale spots, the distal one located at the wing margin; cell M_2 with two pale spots in distal part, the distal one broadly meeting wing margin; cell M_4 with a large pale spot; two small round pale spots in distal part of anal cell; pale area at base of anal cell narrowly connected to the large pale area over wing base; pale spot present in cell M_2 behind medial fork. Macrotrichia fairly numerous on distal half of wing and in anal cell; costa extending to 0.58 (0.56–0.61, $n=16$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.057 by 0.037 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with broad, deep, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum markedly tapering with very long, slender, pointed, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender, slightly curved, with bent, pointed tip. Aedeagus with very broad, rounded, basal arch extending to about half of total length, the basal arms evenly curved; distal portion of two types: in one the very slender, median, distally striate tip is flanked by a prominent pair of lateral points of about the same length; in the other type, the lateral points are apparently lacking and the striated median tip is broader. Parameres each with basal knob large, stem moderately stout and curved, bearing an extremely large ventral lobe; distal portion tapering to a fine point and bearing about five strong lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Cuba; Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of United States from Massachusetts to Florida and Texas, Caribbean and Atlantic Coasts of Central America and West Indies to Brazil, Pacific Coast from Mexico to Ecuador.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Balboa, Corozal (S. T. Darling, 1912), Farfan Beach (C. L. Pierce, 1944), Fort Gulick, Fort Kobbe, Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, France Field, Galeta Point, Huile Sia Clara(?), Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Alanje, Algarrobo, Boca Chica, Chiriquí, David, Gualaca, Horconitos, Río Tabasará, Tortugas.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Aguadulce, Antón, Chirú, El Barrero, El Cristo, El Retiro, El Salado, Espiño, Natá, Pocrí, Puerto Farallón, Puerto Obaldía, Puerto Posado, Río Hato.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Cativá, Piña, Salud.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Ocú, Puerto Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Guararé, La Palma, Peña Blanca, Puerto Mensabé, Río Estibaná, San José, Santo Domingo.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Bayano, Camarón, Capitana, Chepo, El Espino, La Jolla, Pacora, Panamá Vieja, Pedregal, Río Las Lajas, San Carlos, Tocumen, Viqué Cove.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Divisa.

ARCHIPIÉLAGO DE LAS PERLAS: Isla del Rey.

DISCUSSION: Except for the differences in the tip of the aedeagus, this widely distributed and abundant salt marsh species is fairly constant in its characters. Males from the United States, Bahamas, and from most of the Panama localities have the lateral apical points of the aedeagus lacking, while males from Trinidad and from Aguadulce, Garachiné, Puerto Mensabé, and Tocumen and part of the series from Río Hato have these points well developed. The latter form might well prove to be a subspecies for which the name *maculithorax* (Williston) is available, but a distributional study of males from many Caribbean localities would be necessary to establish this relationship.

The *fluvialis* group

This group consists of small to medium-sized species with prominent mesonotal pattern, wing pattern usually of definite small pale spots, vein M_1 pale-margined distally or the apices of veins M_1 , M_2 and sometimes M_{3+4} pale; female antenna with sensoria present on segments III, VII or VIII to X and rarely to XI or XIV; four tibial spines; one or two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle foot-shaped, paramere with simple basal knob, stem short, with or without ventral lobe, the apex fringed or simple; aedeagus usually with simple tip.

PANAMA SPECIES: Six: *balsapambensis* Ortiz and Leon, *castillae* Fox, *fluvialis* Macfie, *leopoldoi* Ortiz, *propriipennis* Macfie, and *tetrathyris*, new species.

60. *Culicoides fluvialis* Macfie

FIGURE 63

Culicoides fluvialis Macfie, 1940, Ent. Monthly Mag., vol. 76, p. 75 (female; British Guiana; fig. wing).—Ortiz, 1951, Nov. Cient. Mus. Hist. Nat. LaSalle, zool. ser., no. 5, p. 2 (female; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae); 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 17, p. 264 (male; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, genitalia, fig. female wing).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.76 (0.73–0.79, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:11:11:11:11:12:12:12:17:18:18:19:29, antennal ratio 1.07 (1.05–1.11, $n=6$); distal sensory tufts present on

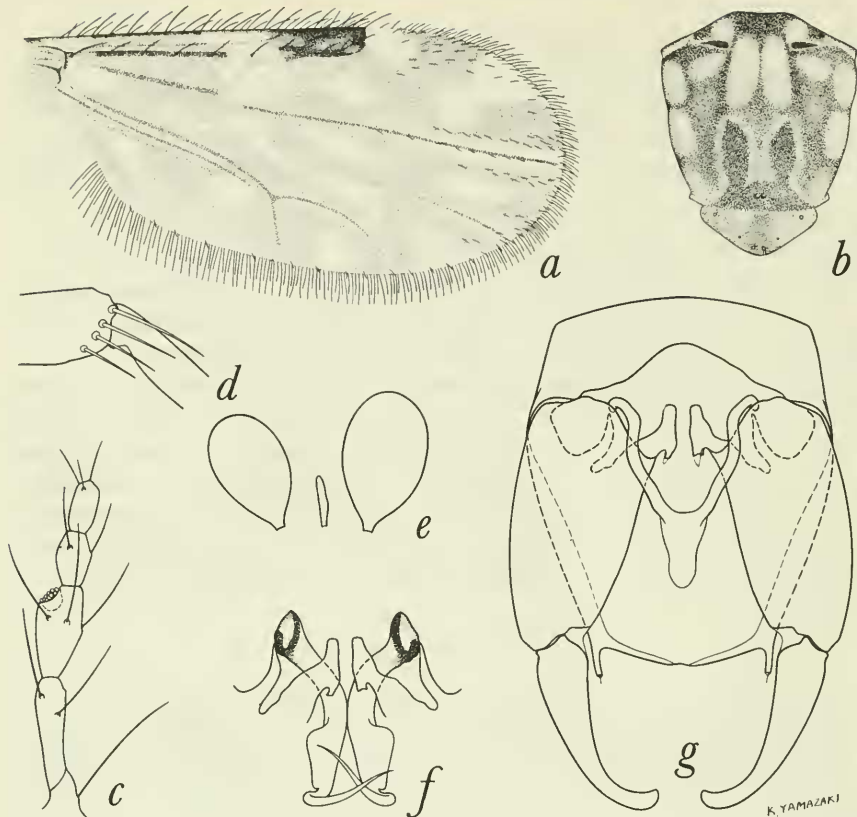


FIGURE 63.—*Culicoides fluviatilis* Macfie. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male; *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

segments III, VIII-X. Palpal segments in proportion of 6:15:16:7:7, third segment short and slightly swollen, 1.8 (1.7-1.9, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 13 (12-15, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum grayish pruinose, blackish between the humeral pits, with a prominent pattern consisting mainly of a sub-lateral pair of brown bands, widest at level of the lateral suture, leaving a median anterior pair of elongated yellowish gray spots. Scutellum brown in middle, yellowish gray on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs brown; knee spots blackish; all femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; femora pale at bases; hind tibial comb with four ($n=7$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell moderately dark; a small pale spot over r-m crossvein; cell R_5 with two separate, round, poststigmatic pale spots, the posterior one located behind second

radial cell; distal pale spot in cell R_5 hourglass-shaped, oblique, broadly meeting wing margin; apices of veins M_1 and M_2 with a small pale spot at wing margin; cell M_1 with two pale spots, the distal one located far from wing margin; two distal pale spots in cell M_2 , the apical one located at the wing margin; cell M_4 with a round pale spot almost meeting wing margin; only one small round pale spot in distal part of anal cell; cell M_2 with no pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork, a small pale spot present lying behind medial fork. Macrotrichia sparse and in rows on distal fourth of wing in cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.61 (0.59–0.62, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dull blackish. Spermathecae two, oval, slightly unequal, measuring 0.046 by 0.029 mm. and 0.040 by 0.026 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a moderately deep caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum broad apically with long, extremely slender, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root short and slender; dististyle slender and markedly curved to pointed tip. Aedeagus with broad, pointed basal arch extending to two-thirds of total length, the basal arms slender and curved; distal portion short and stout with bluntly rounded tip. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem stout, markedly bent at mid-portion, the part distad stout with a low, flat, extensive, ventral lobe, the apex narrowed to simple sharp point.

DISTRIBUTION: British Guiana; Honduras (Lancetilla); Panama; Venezuela.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Isla Taboga.

DISCUSSION: Ortiz (1954) has described *fernandezi* from Venezuela, a species very similar to *fluvialis* but differing mainly in having the poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 narrowly fused, lacking the pale spot at wing margin at the apex of vein M_2 , having a pale spot present in front of the mediocubital fork, having sensoria present on segments III, VII–X and being slightly larger, wing 1.0 mm. long.

61. *Culicoides tetrathyris*, new species

FIGURE 64

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.85 (0.69–0.87, $n=12$) mm.

Head.—Eyes nearly contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:12:13:14:14:14:14:14:19:20:21:20:34, antennal ratio 1.09 (1.04–1.14, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on

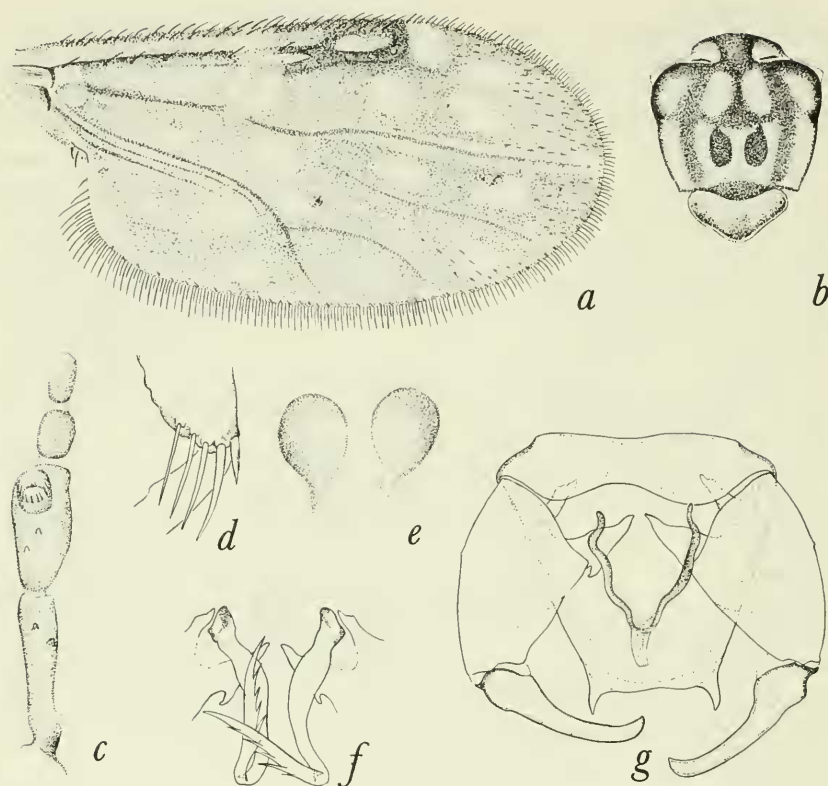


FIGURE 64.—*Culicoides tetrathyris*, new species. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

segments III, VIII-X. Palpal segments in proportion to 7:21:22:9:9, third segment moderately swollen to apex, 1.9 (1.5-2.1, $n=12$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a moderately large and deep sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (12-15, $n=13$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum blackish, with a prominent pattern of pruinose bluish gray patches as figured, the submedian anterior pair yellowish when viewed from above and behind. Scutellum narrowly dark brown in middle, sides broadly pale yellowish; postscutellum and pleuron blackish. Legs blackish; fore and mid femora with subapical, and all tibiae with sub-basal, narrow whitish rings; hind tibial comb with four (4-5, $n=12$) long spines, the one next to the spur longest, a third as long as basitarsus.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, cell R_5 with four small, round, pale spots arranged in a trapezoid, two pale spots each in cell M_1 and apex

of anal cell, only one pale spot in distal portion of cell M_2 , a pale spot behind medial fork and another in front of mediocubital fork, ends of veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} with pale spot at wing margin. Macrotrichia sparse on distal fourth of wing; costa extending to 0.70 of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, subequal, pyriform, each measuring 0.045 by 0.030 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with small but distinct caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum tapering, the apicolateral processes moderately long with slender points. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots of subequal lengths, the ventral root foot-shaped with distinct heel and long toe; dististyle slender, curved to pointed apex. Aedeagus with high basal arch, the mesal apex of arch narrow; distal stem slender with rounded point. Parameres each with knobbed base, swollen toward base of stem, stem abruptly bent at base but straight in midportion, ventral lobe absent, distal portion somewhat flattened with lateral fringe of sharp barbs, tapering to a needle-like point.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Honduras.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63169), allotype male, Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama, November 1952, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Paratypes, 19 males, 80 females: PANAMA: Bocas del Toro Province: 8 males, 49 females, same data as type except dates October 1952 to March 1953. Canal Zone: 2 males, 1 female, Fort Davis, Oct. 7, 1953; 2 females, Loma Boracho, Oct. 29, 1951; 1 male, 1 female, Mindi Dairy, Dec. 17, 1951, Aug. 22, 1952; 2 males, 4 females, Mojinga Swamp, Jan. 2, Sept. 4, Dec. 4, 1951. Coclé Province: 1 female, Penonomé, Nov. 28, 1952; 1 female, Río Hato, Sept. 24, 1951. Panamá Province: 1 female, Pacora, June 4, 1951. HONDURAS: 5 males, 20 females, Lancetilla, July 2, 1953 to Feb. 12, 1954, P. Galindo; 1 male, Tela, June 10, 1953, P. Galindo.

DISCUSSION: This species closely resembles *propriipennis* Macfie in wing pattern, mesonotal and leg markings, structural characters, and male genitalia, but *propriipennis* differs by having the sides of the mesonotum brownish instead of bluish pruinose, a third pale spot in cell M_1 at the wing margin, the pale spots in cell R_5 arranged in a rhomboid instead of a trapezoid, distal sensory tufts on antennal segments III, IX-XIV, and the pit on the third palpal segment broader. The male genitalia of the two species are practically identical, but in *propriipennis* the stem of the paramere is stouter and not bent near the base.

62. *Culicoides propriipennis* Macfie

FIGURE 65

Culicoides propriipennis Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 84 (female; Chiapas, Mexico; fig. wing).—Ortiz and Mirsa, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 17, p. 262 (male; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, genitalia).—Wirth, 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 116 (male, female; Guatemala; fig. palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.85 (0.79–0.89, $n=8$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:11:13:14:14:14:14:15:19:19:20:20:32, antennal ratio 0.97 (0.91–1.02, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–XIV. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:18:20:9:9, third segment slightly swollen, 1.9 (1.7–2.1, $n=8$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a very broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (15–16, $n=4$) teeth.

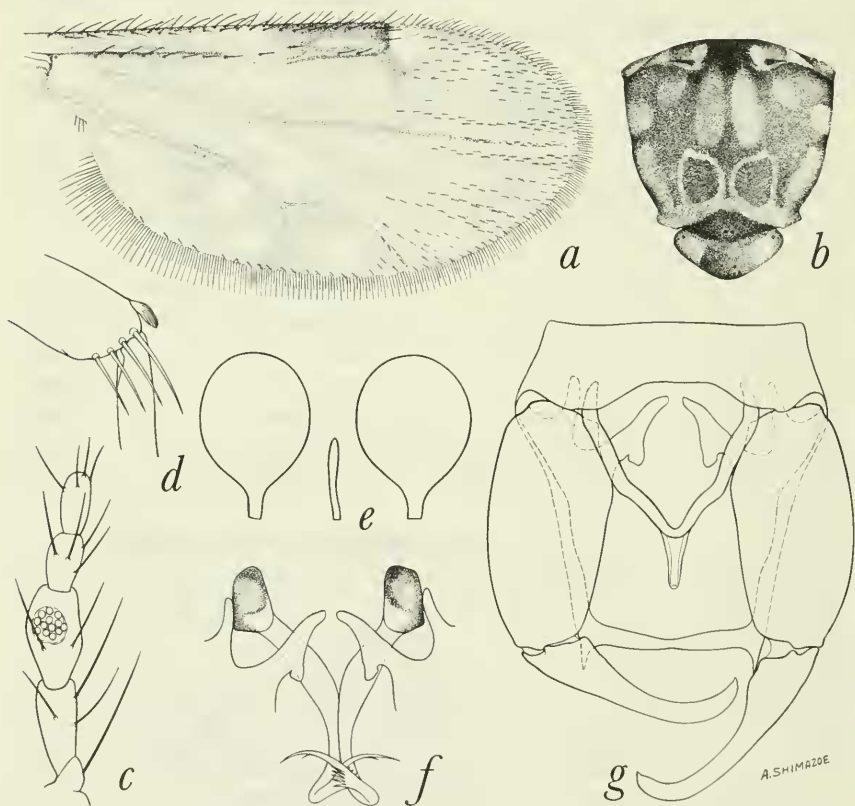


FIGURE 65.—*Culicoides propriipennis* Macfie. a–e, Female: a, wing; b, thoracic pattern; c, palpus; d, tibial comb; e, spermathecae. f, g, Male: f, parameres; g, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown with a prominent pattern of pale spots and patches; a submedian anterior pair of elongate yellowish spots and several smaller pruinose yellowish gray spots around lateral margins. Scutellum dark brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown, pleuron yellowish above. Legs dark brown, fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=6$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell very dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein extensive; cell R_5 with four small well-separated round pale spots distributed in a rhomboidal pattern, the two anterior spots situated distad of the posterior ones; apex of vein M_1 with a pale spot at wing margin; three pale spots in cell M_1 , the distal one located at the wing margin and sometimes faint; two pale spots in distal part of cell M_2 ; small round pale spot in center of cell M_4 ; two well-separated, small round pale spots in distal part of anal cell, a faint, irregular, pale area at base of anal cell; cell M_2 with a pale spot lying behind medial fork, one lying in front of mediocubital fork and a faint one near base of cell; a pale area distad of basal arculus. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing; costa extending to 0.63 (0.62–0.65, $n=8$) of distance to wing tip. Halter with base of knob brownish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, ovoid, subequal, measuring 0.055 by 0.039 mm. and 0.050 by 0.031 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and tapered, with short apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root short and tapered; dististyle slender and curved with bent tip. Aedeagus V-shaped, the basal arch pointed caudad, extending to three-fourths of total length, the basal arms straight, the posterior portion slender with simple tip. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem slender near base, slightly swollen in midportion, gradually tapered distally to slender tip with a subapical fringe of spines, the portion at the base of the fringe slightly expanded.

DISTRIBUTION: Mexico; Guatemala; Nicaragua (Villa Somoza); Venezuela.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante,

CANAL ZONE: Fort San Lorenzo, Huile Sia Clara (?), Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Concepción.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Penonomé.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Pacora.

DISCUSSION: This species is closely related to *tetrathyris*, new species, but *propriipennis* can easily be distinguished by the presence of a third pale spot at the wing margin in cell M_1 , by the second pale spot in the distal portion of cell M_2 , and by the presence of distal sensory tufts on segments XI–XIV as well as on III, VIII–X.

63. *Culicoides balsapambensis* Ortiz and Leon, new status

FIGURE 66

Culicoides pifanoi var. *balsapambensis* Ortiz and Leon, 1955, Bol. Inf. Cient. Nac. Ecuador, no. 67, p. 579 (female; Balsapamba, Bolívar, Ecuador; fig. wing, palpus).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.72 (0.66–0.76, $n=5$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, with long interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:12:12:14:14:13:14:15:15:15:16:17:26, antennal ratio 0.84 (0.81–0.86, $n=2$); distal sensory

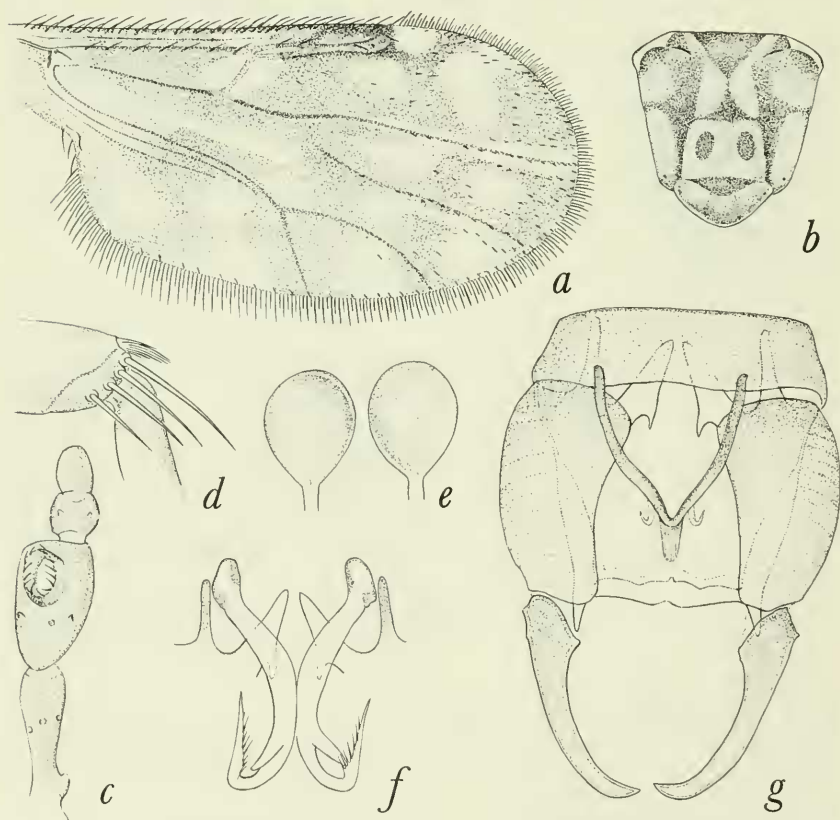


FIGURE 66.—*Culicoides balsapambensis* Ortiz and Leon. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

tufts present on segments III, VIII-X. Palpal segments in proportion of 6:17:20:7:7, third segment moderately swollen, 1.8 (1.7-1.9, $n=6$) times as long as greatest breadth, with broad, deep, sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (13-14, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum bluish gray pollinose, with two prominent, jet black, sublateral, longitudinal patches, widest at the mesonotal suture. Scutellum narrowly dark brown in middle, pale on sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spot over r-m crossvein large and meeting anterior wing margin; poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 small, distinctly separated, the posterior one located slightly proximad of the anterior one, its diameter longest in the longitudinal axis of wing; distal pale spot in cell R_5 reniform, broadly meeting anterior wing margin anterodistad; vein M_1 pale-margined on distal half; two pale spots in cell M_1 , the distal one far removed from wing margin; two pale spots in distal portion of cell M_2 , connected narrowly by a pale line bordering posterior margin of vein M_2 ; pale spot in cell M_4 large; two pale spots in distal portion of anal cell; pale spots present in front of mediocubital fork and behind medial fork, base of wing pale from costal margin to the proximal fourth of anal cell. Macrotrichia very sparse on distal fourth of wing and extending along posterior margin to distal part of cell M_4 ; costa extending to 0.70 (0.68-0.72, $n=5$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, slightly unequal, ovoid, measuring 0.048 by 0.031 mm. and 0.045 by 0.028 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short, very broad and truncate apically with slender apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel sharp, the toe long and pointed, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and slender, markedly curved to a pointed apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to three-fourths of total length, pointed at mesal apex, the basal arms curved; distal apex simple, with slender, rounded point. Parameres each with well-developed basal knob, stem gradually curved to the well-developed, pointed, ventral lobe, distal portion slender and tapered to apical point with a lateral fringe of fine barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Davis, Loma Boracho.

DISCUSSION: The resemblance of this species to *pifanoi* Ortiz, which led Ortiz and Leon to describe it as a variety of that species, is only a superficial one of the wing and mesonotal markings. The wing markings are much more like those of *castillae* Fox, differing only in the broad extension of the distal pale spot in cell R_5 to the wing margin, while the presence of only one spermatheca in *castillae* provides an additional quick separation.

64. *Culicoides castillae* Fox

FIGURE 67

Culicoides castillae Fox, 1946, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 39, p. 251 (female; Puerto Castilla, Honduras; fig. mesonotum, wing).

Culicoides dasyophrus Barbosa (misident., not *dasyophrus* Macfie), 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 14 (Panama; fig. male genitalia).

Culicoides lichyi Ortiz and Mirsa (misident., not Floch and Abonnenc), 1951, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 601 (female; Venezuela; fig. mesonotum, palpus, spermatheca, wing).

Culicoides flochabonnenci Ortiz and Mirsa, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 17, p. 267 (female; Venezuela; fig. palpus, spermatheca, wing).—Ortiz, 1953, idem., vol. 18, p. 801 (in key).—Ortiz and Leon, 1955, Bol. Inf. Cient. Nac. Ecuador, no. 67, p. 574 (male, female; Ecuador; fig. wing, palpus, spermatheca, antenna). New synonymy.

Culicoides gibsoni Wirth, 1952, Journ. Parasit., vol. 38, p. 246 (female; Guatemala; fig. wing, palpus, spermatheca); 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 111 (Guatemala; male, female; fig. male Genitalia). New synonymy.

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.84 (0.79–0.89, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes moderately separated, with short interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:10:12:12:13:13:13:14:18:19:21:22:30, antennal ratio 1.09 (1.02–1.15, $n=9$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–XI. Palpal segments in proportion of 6:18:22:7:8, third segment slightly swollen, 2.2 (2.0–2.3, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (14–16, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum very dark brown with a prominent pattern as figured, the submedian elongate spots yellowish, the sublateral bands intense black. Scutellum brown in middle, yellowish on sides. Legs dark brown, fore and mid femora with subapical, and all tibiae with subbasal, narrow white rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest, a third as long as basitarsus.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, the three pale spots in cell R_5 arranged in a triangle and well separated, the distal spot often irregularly V-shaped; distal half of vein M_1 pale-margined, two pale spots in cell M_1 and in apices of cells M_2 and anal cell. Macrotrichia sparse in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.64 of distance to wing tip. Halter pale, base of the knob darkened.

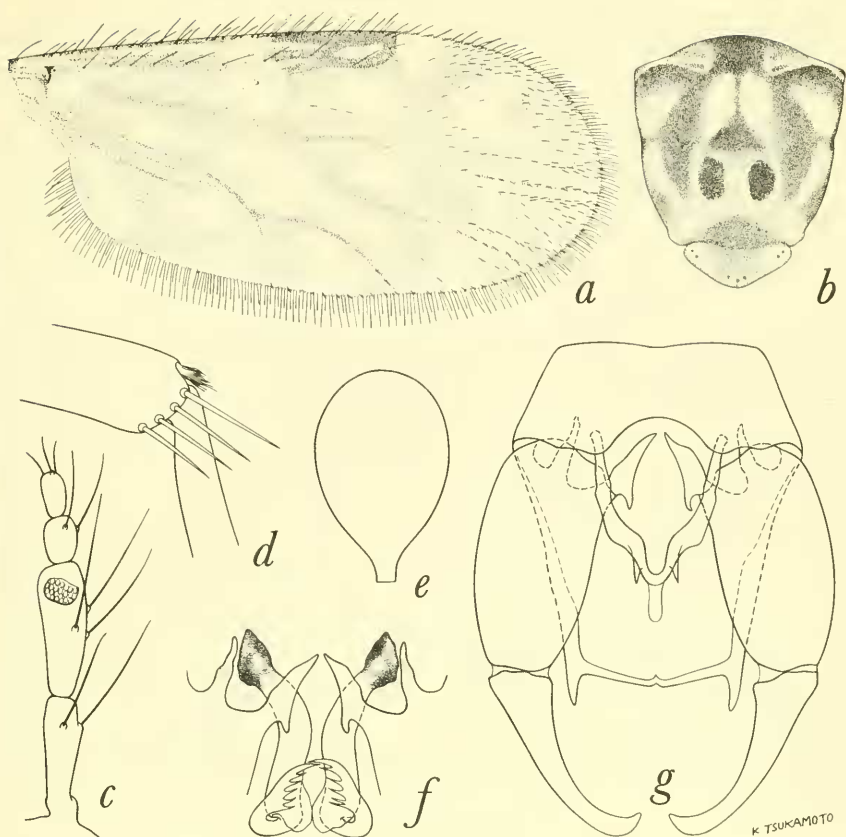


FIGURE 67.—*Culicoides castillae* Fox. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermatheca. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Abdomen.—Dull brownish black. Spermatheca one, pyriform, the base of the duct sclerotized, spermatheca measuring 0.052 by 0.037 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum tapering, with short, pointed, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped with a distinct posterior heel; dististyle slender and slightly curved to pointed apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to two-thirds of total length, basal arms curved and slender, posterior stem slender and pointed, with a pair of subapical projections arising on sides at juncture with the arch. Parameres each with knobbed base, stem slightly swollen and distinctly bent at midlength, with a small ventral lobe and apex pointed with a fringe of fine barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras; Ecuador; Guatemala; Panama; Venezuela.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Barro Colorado Island (from flowers of *Heliconia mariae*, reported as *dasyophrus* by Barbosa, 1947); Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, Mojinga Swamp.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Las Tablas.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Cerro Campana.

DISCUSSION: Through the courtesy of Dr. Irving Fox, of the University of Puerto Rico, we have examined the holotype of *castillae* Fox and find that it is the same species described in 1952 by Wirth as *gibsoni* and by Ortiz as *flochabonnenci*. It is evident upon close examination of the type slide that the fourth pale spot in cell R_5 figured by Fox, the spot lying proximad next to vein M_1 , is actually a small hole torn in the wing. The single hind femur on the type slide is dark at the apex. A close comparison of our material of *castillae* and the excellent descriptions and figures of *flochabonnenci* given by Ortiz convinces us that one species is involved. This species was very numerous in the light trap collections from Lancetilla, Honduras, and at Almirante, Panama, but occurs much more sparingly in the vicinity of the Canal Zone. A remarkable feature of the female of this species is the presence of sensoria on segment XI in addition to those which are more commonly present in other species on III and VIII-X.

65. *Culicoides leopoldoi* Ortiz

FIGURE 68

Culicoides leopoldoi Ortiz, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 579 (female; Ocumare del Tuy, Venezuela; fig. palpus, antenna, wing, mesonotal pattern); 1952, Acta Cient. Venezolana, vol. 3, p. 127 (female; Panama record; fig. spermatheca, wing, palpus, antenna).—Ortiz and Mirsa, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 596 (male; fig. palpus, wing, genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.85 (0.74–0.96, $n=11$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:11:12:12:13:13:13:13:21:22:23:23:37, antennal ratio 1.21 (1.12–1.26, $n=7$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:14:16:8:8, third segment very short and swollen, 1.8 (1.6–1.9, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, shallow, irregular sensory pit. Mandible with 12 (12–13, $n=12$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum yellowish gray pruinose, with a prominent pattern consisting of an H-shaped dark-brown patch, as well as a few small brown punctiform dots between and on each side of the anterior arms of the H. Scutellum dark brown narrowly in middle,

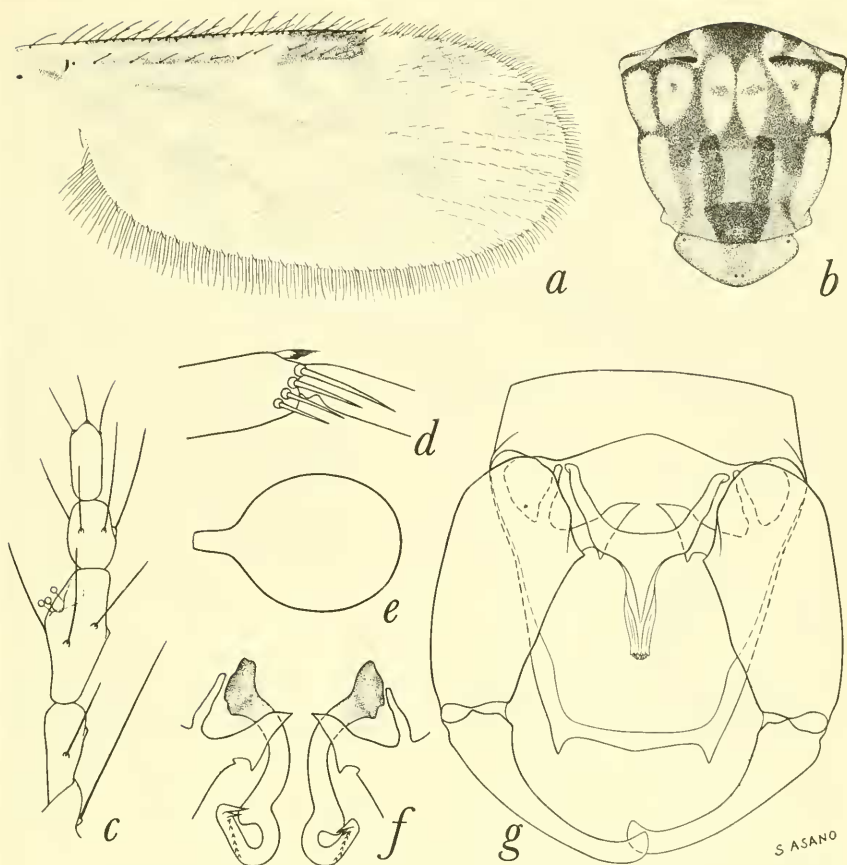


FIGURE 68.—*Culicoides leopoldoi* Ortiz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermatheca. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

yellowish gray on the sides; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; all femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal, and hind tibiae with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=11$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell very dark, pale spot over r-m crossvein extensive, broadly meeting anterior wing margin; cell R_5 with four pale spots, the anterior poststigmatic spot moderate in size and separated from the two, small, longitudinally aligned, poststigmatic spots, distal pale spot in cell R_5 large, meeting wing margin broadly and bearing a narrow proximal extension; veins M_1 , M_2 and M_{3+4} each with pale spot at wing margin; cell M_1 with two pale spots, the second located far from wing margin; two pale spots in distal part of cell M_2 ; pale spot in cell M_4 small and round and not meeting wing margin; anal cell with two round pale spots in distal part, a large,

irregular pale area at base; cell M_2 with a pale spot lying behind medial fork and one lying in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia scanty on distal third of wing; costa extending to 0.61 (0.59–0.64, $n=11$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob dark.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci pale. Spermatheca one, pyriform, measuring 0.070 by 0.046 mm., the base of the duct sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and tapering with short apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender and moderately curved, with bent tip. Aedeagus with broad, rounded, basal arch extending to less than half of total length, basal arms curved and slender, distal portion slender and simple. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem bent near base, moderately stout, with a well developed ventral lobe, distal portion very slender with a lateral fringe of fine spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Honduras (Lancetilla); Mexico (Tapachula, Chiapas); Panama; Trinidad (Grandwood, Port Delgada, Port of Spain, Tucker Valley).

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Camp Butler, Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort Gulick, Fort Kobbe, Fort San Lorenzo, Galeta Point, Loma Boracho, Madden Dam, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Algarrobo, Chiriquí, Concepción, David, Tortugas.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Aguadulee, Chirú, Coclé, El Valle, Natá, Puerto Farallón, Puerto Obaldía, Puerto Posado.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Cativá, Pilon, Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Garachiné, Punta Patiño.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Pan de Azucar, Puerto Mensabé, Las Tablas.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Alcalde Díaz, Arraiján, Capitana, Chepo, Juan Díaz, La Jolla, Naranjal Pacora, Pedregal, Tapagra, Tocumen, Venado Beach, Vique Cove.

ARCHIPIÉLAGO DE LAS PERLAS: Isla del Rey.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Divisa, Rio Santa Maria, Sapotilla.

DISCUSSION: This species is related to *castillae* Fox, which also is unusual in this group in having only one spermatheca.

The *transferrans* group

This group consists of medium-sized brownish species with small, round, pale wing spots; two pale spots in apex of anal cell; five distal antennal segments much elongated, (antennal ratio, 1.43–1.85); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, X or XI to XIV; four or five tibial spines, only one spermatheca present; male genitalia of *patulipalpis* similar to those of *debilipalpis*, with foot-shaped ventral root, aedeagus

with pointed basal arch and simple pointed apex; paramere with simple basal knob, prominent ventral lobe and fringed tip.

PANAMA SPECIES: Three: *patulipalpis*, new species; *rangeli* Ortiz and Mirsa; and *transferrans* Ortiz.

66. *Culicoides patulipalpis*, new species

FIGURE 69

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.98 (0.90–1.01, $n=6$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, with long interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:9:9:9:10:10:10:11:28:31:32:38:43, antennal ratio 1.85 (1.6–2.1, $n=5$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, x–xiv. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:18:21:8:8; third segment swollen in middle, 2.0 (1.9–2.3, $n=5$) times as long as greatest breadth, without definite pit, the sensoria borne on mesal, ventral and lateral sides of concaved distal portion. Mandible with 14 (14–15, $n=5$) teeth.

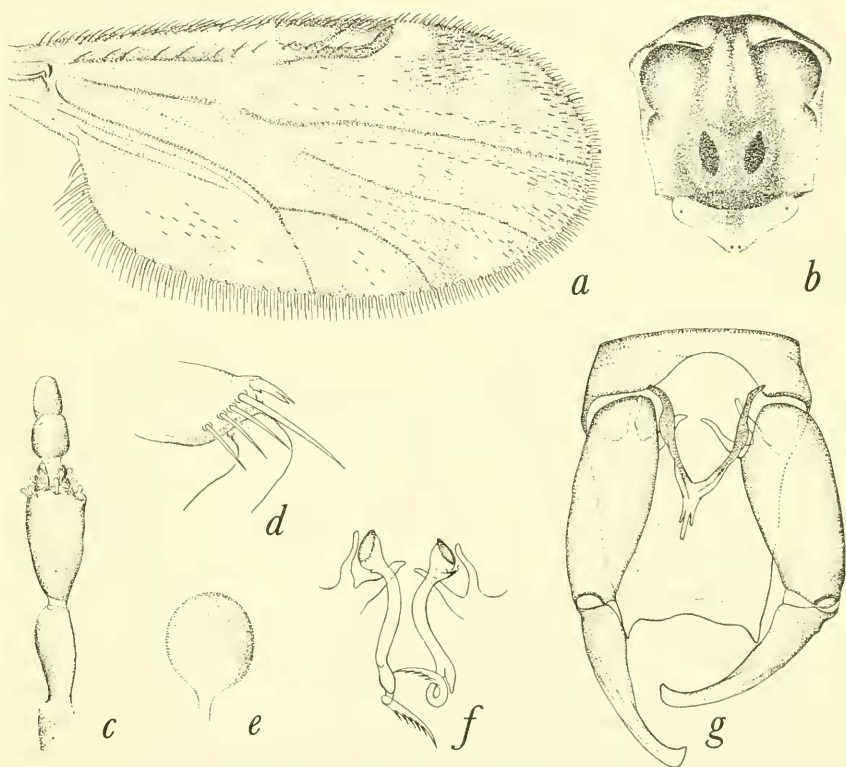


FIGURE 69.—*Culicoides patulipalpis*, new species. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermatheca. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose brown, with large dark brown patches as figured. Scutellum dark brown broadly in middle, sides narrowly yellowish. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the one next to the spur longest, very long, a third as long as basitarsus.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; poststigmatic pale spots broadly connected, the posterior one slightly larger and slightly proximad of the anterior one; pale spot in apex of cell R_5 large and transverse, not meeting wing margin; two pale spots in cell M_1 , only one spot in apex of cell M_2 , anal cell with single distal pale spot which broadly reaches wing margin, pale spots present lying behind medial fork and in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia long but only moderately dense on distal half of wing, a few in anal cell; costa extending to 0.64 (0.61–0.67, $n=6$) of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermatheca one, pyriform, measuring 0.051 by 0.041 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a deep caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long and broad at apex, with short, blunt, triangular apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral and dorsal roots long and slender, subequal, no heel-like expansion on ventral root; dististyle long, slender and gently curving. Aedeagus with long, slender, slightly curved basal arms, the apex of the mesal arch narrow, distal portion tapering to a very slender apical point. Parameres each with heavy basal knob, stem slender and curved, bearing a well-developed ventral lobe, the slender, recurved distal portion with a lateral fringe of barbs and tapering gradually to a sharp point.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63170), allotype male, Cerro Campana, Panamá Province, Sept. 19, 1951, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Paratypes, 6 males, 60 females: 3 males, 1 female, Cerro Campana, Aug. 3, 1951, and 2 males, 17 females, Sept. 19, 1951; 36 females, Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, October, November 1952, January, March 1953; 1 male, 4 females, Mojinga Swamp, Canal Zone, Oct. 24, Dec. 10, 1951; 2 females, Garachiné, Darién Province, February 1953.

DISCUSSION: The elongated five distal antennal segments, some bearing sensoria, the hairy eyes, and the single spermatheca ally *patulipalpis* with *transferrans* Ortiz and *rangeli* Ortiz and Mirsa. The last two species have hairier wings with two distinct pale spots in the distal part of the anal cell; moreover, *transferrans* differs in having a very contrasting mesonotal pattern, palpus with definite pit, sensoria lacking on antennal segment x and the pale spots in cell R_5 often separated into four separate spots, while *rangeli* has a palpus

with an irregular pit, sensoria as in *patulipalpis* and the spots in cell R_5 more restricted, the distal one transverse and the posterior post-stigmatic spot greatly reduced or often entirely absent.

The male genitalia of *patulipalpis* are similar to those of *debilipalpis* Lutz, but in *patulipalpis* the apicolateral processes of the ninth tergite are stouter, the caudomedian excavation of the ninth sternum is much deeper, the apex of the aedeagus is much more pointed, and the ventroposterior lobe on the parameres is longer.

67. *Culicoides rangeli* Ortiz and Mirsa

FIGURE 70

Culicoides rangeli Ortiz and Mirsa, 1952, Acta Cient. Venezolana, vol. 3, p. 126 (female; Los Chorros, Miranda, Venezuela; fig. palpus, antenna; spermatheca; wing).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.01 (0.91–1.19, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes nearly contiguous, with long interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:11:11:12:12:12:12:12:29:30:31:34:36, antennal ratio 1.63 (1.39–1.79, $n=4$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, x–xiv. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:17:20:7:8, third segment swollen, 1.9 (1.5–2.1, $n=7$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a very broad, shallow, sensory pit, open and without regular pore. Mandible with 16 (14–20, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum blackish, densely hairy, without apparent pattern. Scutellum uniformly blackish. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale

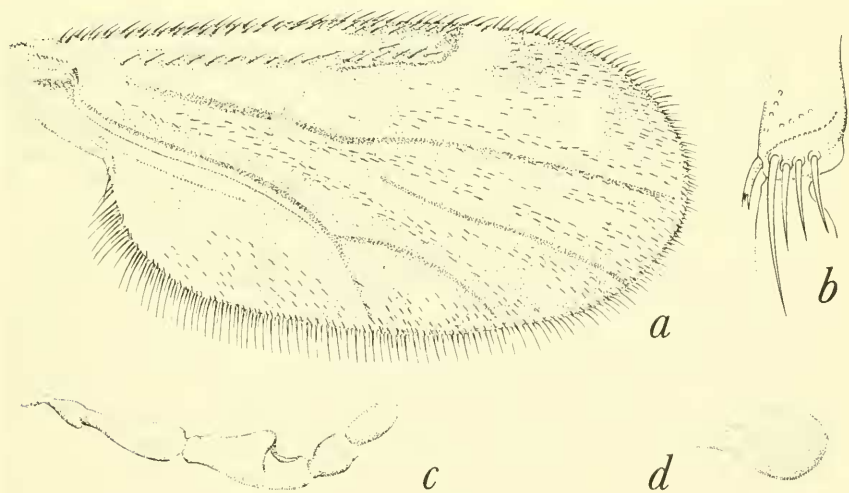


FIGURE 70.—*Culicoides rangeli* Ortiz and Mirsa, female: a, wing; b, tibial comb; c, palpus; d, spermatheca.

rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the one next to the spur longest, a third as long as basitarsus.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, posterior poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 very small or entirely absent, distal spot in cell R_5 transverse and not double, not attaining wing margin; two very small pale spots each in cell M_1 and in apices of cell M_2 and anal cell; a pale spot present behind medial fork and another in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia very long and dense, numerous in anal cell and in three or four rows to base of cell M ; costa extending to 0.65 of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown; cerci yellowish. Spermatheca one, pyriform, measuring 0.063 by 0.037 mm., with long sclerotized neck.

MALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Las Cruces.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Boquete, Volcán.

DISCUSSION: Characters for the separation of *rangeli* from the closely related *transferrans* Ortiz and *patulipalpis* Wirth and Blanton are discussed under *patulipalpis*. According to the original description and figures given by Vargas (1954), *donajii* Vargas from Chiapas, Mexico, is very close to *rangeli*, differing in the female by the fusion and extension of the two poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 .

68. *Culicoides transferrans* Ortiz

FIGURE 71

Culicoides transferrans Ortiz, 1953, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 18, p. 801 (new species name for *eublepharus* Macfie of Ortiz 1952, misident.; fig. wing, antenna, palpus, spermatheca).

Culicoides eublepharus Ortiz (misident., not Macfie), 1952, Acta Cient. Venezolana, vol. 3, p. 129 (male, female; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, spermatheca, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.98 (0.96–0.99, $n=6$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, with long interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:12:13:14:14:14:15:25:26:29:32:36, antennal ratio 1.43 (1.24–1.74, $n=3$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, XI–XIV. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:18:23:8:8, third segment moderately swollen, 2.1 (1.9–2.3, $n=6$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow, sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (14–15, $n=3$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum with prominent pattern as figured, chocolate brown on the disc with an elongate submedian anterior pair of large yellowish spots, two pairs of lateral spots and extensive prescutellar

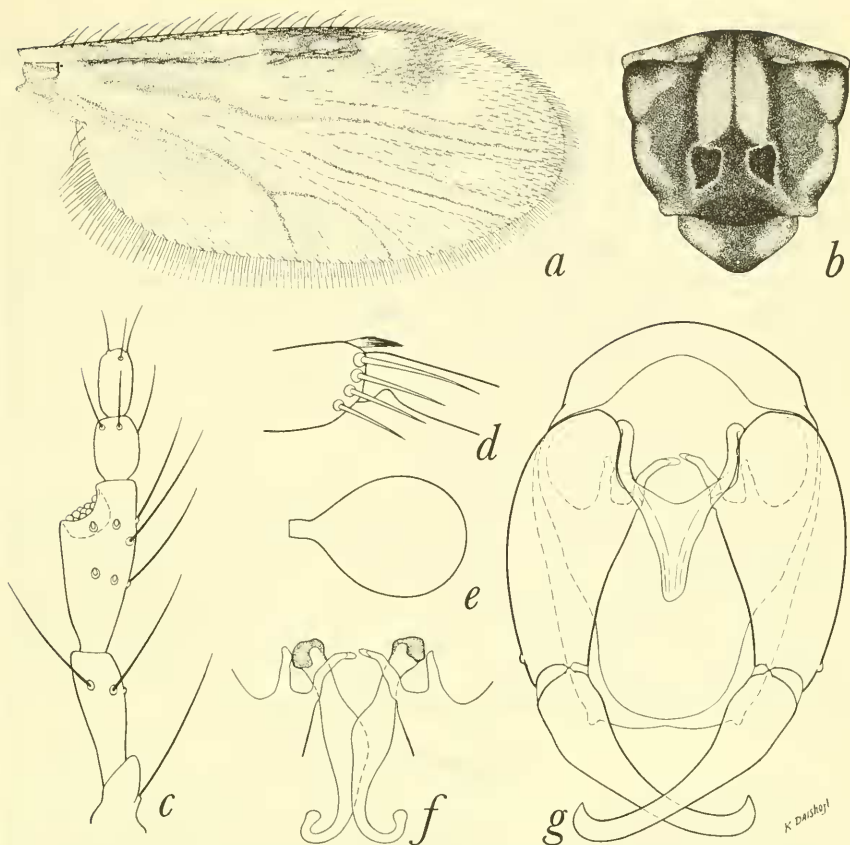


FIGURE 71.—*Culicoides transferrans* Ortiz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermatheca. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

area pruinose gray-brown. Scutellum yellowish on sides, narrowly dark brown in middle; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, fore and mid femora with subapical and all tibiae with subbasal narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the one next to the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, four pale spots in a rhomboid in cell R_5 , the distal pair usually fused and broadly attaining wing margin anteriorly; two pale spots each in cells M_1 and apices of cells M_2 and anal cell; pale spots present behind medial fork and in front of medio-cubital fork. Macrotrichia moderately dense on distal half of wing, a few extending in a line to basal fourth of cell M and a few in anal cell; costa extending to 0.64 of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermatheca one, oval with a short portion of the duct sclerotized, measuring 0.055 by 0.038 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short with small apicolateral processes. Basistyle with foot-shaped ventral root; dististyle with distal portion curved. Aedeagus with basal arch broadly rounded medially, extending to a half of total length of aedeagus, distal stem slender with rounded apex. Parameres each with knobbed base, stem slightly swollen and bent midway, without ventral lobe, the apex apparently blunt-pointed without lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Ecuador; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Boquete, Volcán.

DISCUSSION: This species is closely related to *rangeli* Ortiz and Mirsa and more distantly to *patulipalpis*, new species (see discussion under *patulipalpis*). The presence of four distinct pale spots in a rhomboid in some specimens might cause confusion with *propriipennis*, which has a third pale spot in cell M_1 at the wing margin, or with *tetrathyrus*, new species, which has the apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , and M_{3+4} pale. Both latter species have two spermathecae.

The *leoni* group

This group consists of very small species with nearly bare wings bearing extensive pale markings, wing broad at apex, the poststigmatic pale spots nearly in line transversely and usually broadly fused, the distal pale spot in cell R_5 round and nearly filling apex of cell; one pale spot each in distal parts of cell M_2 and anal cell; antenna of female with flagellar segments in two series, one from III-X, the other from XI-XV, in each of which the segments gradually increase in length distally, segment XI thus shorter than X; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII or VIII to X; four tibial spines, only one spermatheca present; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle foot-shaped; paramere with simple basal knob, stem short, with or without ventral lobe, tip simple or with very few fringing spines; ninth tergum short and broad; aedeagus with or without subapical points.

PANAMA SPECIES: Two: *fieldi* Wirth and Blanton and *glabellus* Wirth and Blanton. Wirth and Blanton (1956) have recently treated the species in this group which, in addition to the above species, includes *benarrochei* Ortiz from Venezuela, *leoni* Barbosa from Ecuador, and *reevesi* Wirth from California.

69. *Culicoides fieldi* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 72

Culicoides fieldi Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 51, p. 50 (male, female; Honduras, Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermatheca, tibial comb, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.72 (0.66–0.76, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, with long interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 14:11:13:14:13:13:14:17:15:15:18:18:29, antennal ratio 0.85 (0.80–0.92, $n=6$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:15:15:7:7, third segment moderately swollen, 1.8 (1.7–1.9, $n=8$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, deep, sensory pit. Mandible with 12 (11–13, $n=11$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum (only slide mounted specimens available) apparently without prominent pattern, dark brown. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs brown, fore and mid femora with very faint subapical pale rings, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical distinct pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the longest one nearest the spur.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spot over r-m crossvein small; poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 more or less separated into two

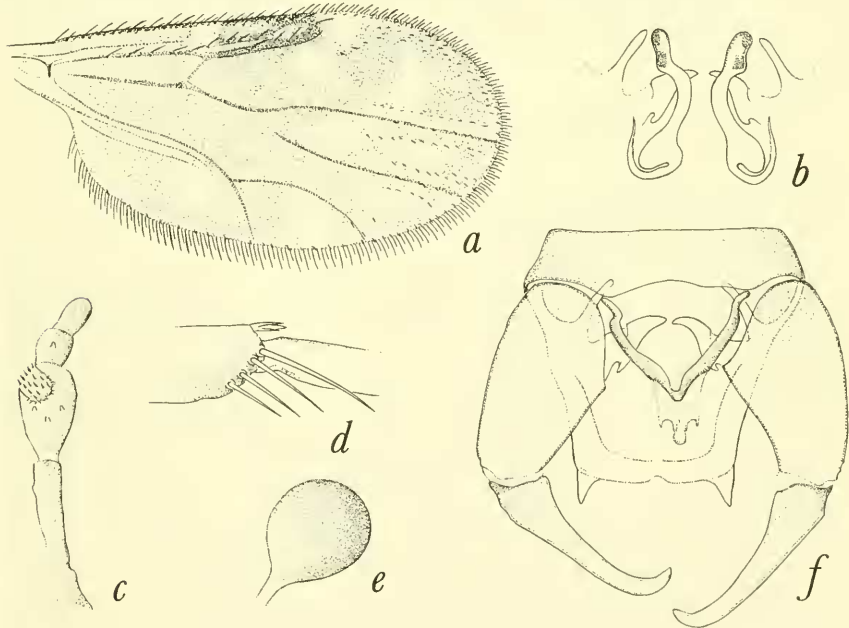


FIGURE 72.—*Culicoides fieldi* Wirth and Blanton. *a, c–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermatheca. *b, f*, Male: *b*, parameres; *f*, genitalia, parameres removed.

distinct, small round spots, the posterior one located distinctly proximad of the anterior one; distal pale spot in cell R_5 small and round, located in center of cell; two pale spots in cell M_1 ; only one pale spot each in apices of cells M_2 , M_4 and anal cell; pale spot present behind medial fork but no pale spot in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia very sparse on distal fourth of wing, none located proximad of level of end of costa; costa extending to 0.60 (0.59–0.62, $n=9$) of distance to wing tip. Halter infuscated.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci yellowish. Spermatheca one, pyriform, measuring 0.057 by 0.038 mm., the base of the duct sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum very narrow, caudomedian excavation not developed, the posterior membrane not spiculate; ninth tergum short with truncate apex, apicolateral processes long and slender. Basistyle with ventral lobe large and foot-shaped, the posterior heel pointed, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and slender with hooked apex. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to more than half of total length, mesal apex of arch narrow, the basal arms nearly straight and well sclerotized; distal portion tapering to a slender rounded tip, with a subapical, lateral pair of sclerotized points arising near juncture with the arch. Parameres each with small basal knob, stem slender, abruptly bent near base, the straight portion comparatively short with a long ventral lobe distad, beyond which the paramere is very slender, tapering rapidly to a simple fine-pointed tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Honduras; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Davis, Fort Clayton, Loma Boracho, Mindi Dairy.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Volcán.

DISCUSSION: *Culicoides dasyophrus* Macfie has a wing pattern almost identical with that of *fieldi*, but the antennae of *dasyophrus* are much different, with an antennal ratio of at least 1.5. The antennae of *fieldi* are much like those of the closely related *benarrochei* Ortiz; *glabellus*, new species; *leoni* Barbosa; and *reevesi* Wirth, but the presence of two separate, poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 with the posterior one located distinctly proximad of the anterior one is characteristic only of *fieldi* and *benarrochei*. *C. benarrochei* can be separated from *fieldi* by its shorter second palpal segment (ninth-thirteenths as long as third segment), antennal segments XI, XII, XIII, and XIV subequal in length and by the presence of a distinct pale spot in front of the mediocubital fork. The long ventral lobe on the male paramere is diagnostic of *fieldi*.

70. *Culicoides glabellus* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 73

Culicoides glabellus Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 51, p. 47 (male, female; Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, Trinidad; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, tibial comb, spermatheca, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.68 (0.66–0.76, $n=11$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, with short interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:11:12:13:13:13:14:17:15:15:18:18:29, antennal ratio 0.91 (0.88–0.95, $n=8$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 6:16:15:7:8; third palpal segment slightly swollen, 1.8 (1.7–2.1, $n=11$) times as long as greatest breadth, with small, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 12 (11–13, $n=13$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum very dark brown, with faint pattern as figured, consisting of a sublateral pair of blackish bands. Scutellum uniformly dark brown; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with sub-

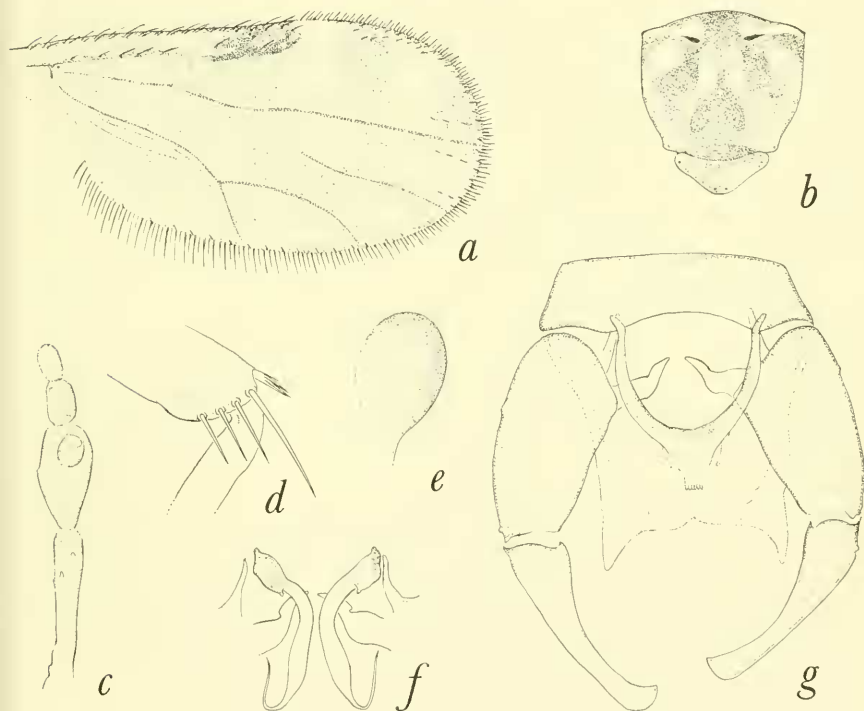


FIGURE 73.—*Culicoides glabellus* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermatheca. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

basal and hind tibia with apical, narrow whitish rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the longest one next to the spur.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 only rarely incompletely divided into two separate spots, these located at same distance from base of wing, the spot never extending caudad as far as vein M_1 ; pale spot in apex of cell R_5 large and rounded, usually filling most of the space between anterior wing margin and vein M_1 ; two pale spots in cell M_1 , only one pale spot each in apices of cell M_2 and anal cell, pale spots present lying in front of mediocubital fork and behind medial fork. Macrotrichia very sparse in extreme apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.65 of wing length, wing broader than usual on distal half. Halter whitish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermatheca one, pyriform, measuring 0.059 by 0.038 mm., with long sclerotized duct.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow, broad, caudo-median excavation; the posterior membrane bare; ninth tergum short, the apex distinctly notched in middle with prominent, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with short ventral and dorsal roots, the posterior heel not developed on ventral root; dististyle slender, only slightly curved. Aedeagus with broad, distally rounded, basal arch, the basal arms distinctly curved; distal stem broad at base with a pair of hyaline, sublateral, rounded lobes, the median point slender and rounded at tip. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem slender and gradually curved on basal portion, more swollen toward apex of straight portion, ventral lobe absent, apex abruptly tapered to simple filiform tip directed ventrad.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Honduras; Nicaragua; Trinidad.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante (type locality).

CANAL ZONE: Camp Butler, Mojinga Swamp.

DISCUSSION: In general appearance, size, and wing markings *glabellus* is practically identical with *leoni* Barbosa and *gabaldoni* Ortiz. There are two spermathecae, however, in *gabaldoni*, and *leoni* differs in having an antennal ratio of only 0.75 and sensoria present on segment VII as well as on III, VIII–X. All three species have the remarkable repetition of increasing lengths of segments in the antennal series with segment XI always shorter than X. The male genitalia of *glabellus* can be readily distinguished by the gradually curving base of the paramere, the stem swollen at the distal part of the straight portion, beyond which the paramere tapers rapidly to a simple, filamentous tip.

The *debilipalpis* group

This group consists of small species with dark brown mesonotum, rarely with prominent pattern; wing with small round spots, one or two in distal part of cells R_5 and M_1 , and only one spot in distal parts of cell M_2 and anal cell, all far from wing margin; apices of veins dark; antenna with flagellar segments in one series of gradually increasing lengths, no break between segments x and xi, sensoria present on segments iii, and vii or viii to x; four tibial spines; two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle foot-shaped, paramere with simple basal knob and fringed apex; aedeagus with subapical or apical sclerotized points, these often remarkably developed.

PANAMA SPECIES: Ten: *aureus* Ortiz, *debilipalpis* Lutz, *gabaldoni* Ortiz, *ginesi* Ortiz, *glabrior* Macfie, *hoffmani* Fox, *imitator* Ortiz, *mirsaе* Ortiz, *paraensis* (Goeldi), and *spurius*, new species.

71. *Culicoides gabaldoni* Ortiz

FIGURE 74

Culicoides gabaldoni Ortiz, 1954, Arch. Venezolana Patol. Trop. Parasit. Med., vol. 2, p. 221 (female; Venezuela; fig. wing, antenna, palpus, spermathecae).
Culicoides germanus Wirth (misident., not Macfie), 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 111 (male, female; Guatemala; fig. male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.65 (0.55–0.79, $n=14$) mm.

Head.—Eyes broadly separated, with long interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 18:9:10:11:11:12:14:13:12:16:17:25, antennal ratio 0.91 (0.85–0.96, $n=9$); distal sensory tufts present on segments iii, viii–x. Palpal segments in proportion of 6:14:16:5:9, third segment moderately swollen, 1.8 (1.7–2.1, $n=13$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, very deep sensory pit. Mandible with 11 (10–15, $n=13$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum very dark brown with bluish gray pruinosity, with pattern of two sublateral, narrow, blackish vittae. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs pale brown, hind femur darker; fore and mid femur with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, broad pale bands; hind tibial comb with four ($n=12$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, the two poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 fused into a single quadrate pale area extending nearly to vein M_1 , with the posterior portion of the area usually extending slightly distad of the anterior portion, distal pale spot in cell R_5 large and rounded, nearly filling space between anterior wing margin and vein M_1 ; two pale spots in cell M_1 ; one pale spot each in apices of cell M_2 ,

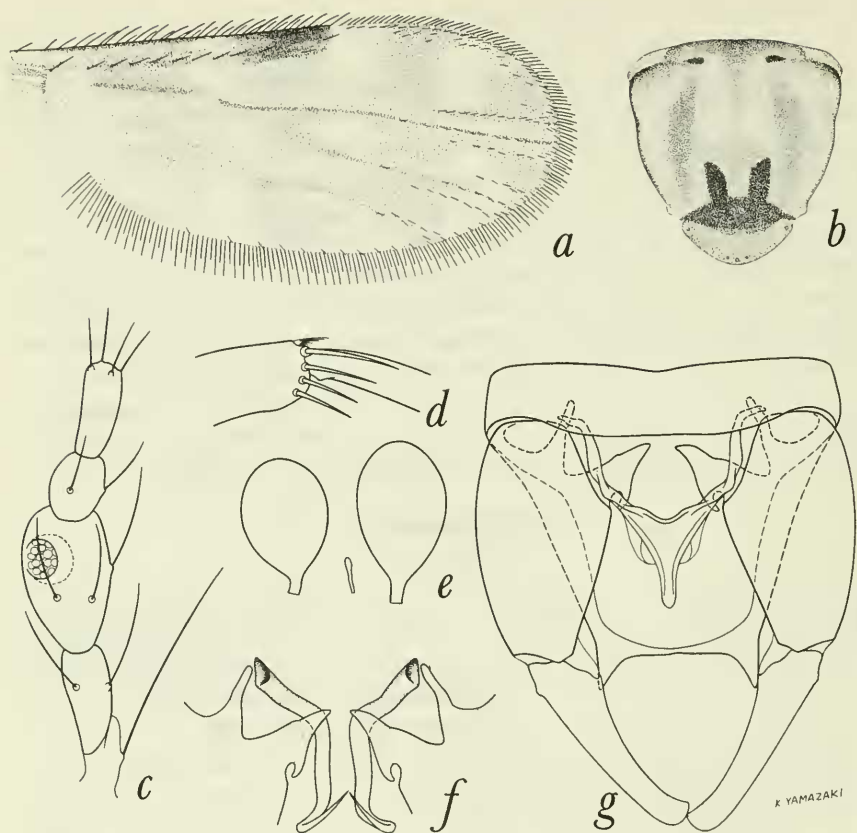


FIGURE 74.—*Culicoides gabaldoni* Ortiz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

cell M_4 , and anal cell; pale spot in anal cell sometimes extending to wing margin; pale spot present behind medial fork, but no pale spot present in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia practically absent, a few in rows in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.62 (0.59–0.65, $n=14$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, ovoid, slightly unequal, measuring 0.045 by 0.028 mm. and 0.036 by 0.026 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very slight caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and tapering, with long, slender apicolateral processes, the caudal margin between the processes straight. Basistyle with foot-shaped ventral root, dorsal root stout and nearly as long; dististyle short and slender, nearly straight with hooked apex. Aedeagus with basal arch attaining one-half to two-thirds of total length, rounded mesally, the basal arms stout and

curved, distal stem tapered to an apical rounded point with a pair of small, sharp, subapical, lateral, sclerotized projections. Parameres each with small basal knob; stem abruptly bent and slightly swollen near base, slender and tapering distad, without ventral lobe; apex tapering to sharp point without lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Guatemala; Honduras (Lancetilla, Tela); Nicaragua (Villa Somoza); Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Davis, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Río Hato.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Punta Patiño.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Puerto Mensabé.

DISCUSSION: In pinned material females of *gabaldoni* are practically inseparable from *leoni* Barbosa and *glabellus* Wirth and Blanton, although in *gabaldoni* the legs are paler and there may be a few more hairs at the apex of the wing, arranged in rows. This resemblance is also borne out in slide-mounted material by the similarity in the series of antennal segments, the 11th and 12th segments being shorter than the 10th, but *leoni* differs from the other two in having an antennal ratio of only 0.75 and in having sensoria on segment VII as well as on III and VIII-X. Females of *leoni* and *glabellus* differ from *gabaldoni* in having only one spermatheca. The male genitalia of *gabaldoni* can be recognized readily by the parameres being abruptly bent and slightly swollen at the base, with simple, filamentous apex. *Culicoides imitator* Ortiz also resembles *gabaldoni* but has macrotrichia on the distal half of the wing, antennal segment XI is not shorter than X and the third palpal segment does not bear a definite sensory pit. *Culicoides horticola* Lutz also has a similar wing pattern but lacks the pale spot lying behind the medial fork as well as the one in front of the mediocubital fork.

72. *Culicoides spurius*, new species

FIGURE 75

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.72 (0.69–0.79, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes broadly separated, with short interfacetal hairs, the interocular space not markedly narrowed below. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 14:10:12:13:13:13:13:13:14:16:15:27, antennal ratio 0.84; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII-X. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:14:17:7:8, third segment very short and swollen, 1.8 (1.6–2.1, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, deep sensory pit opening by a small pore. Mandible with 13 (12–14, $n=8$) teeth.

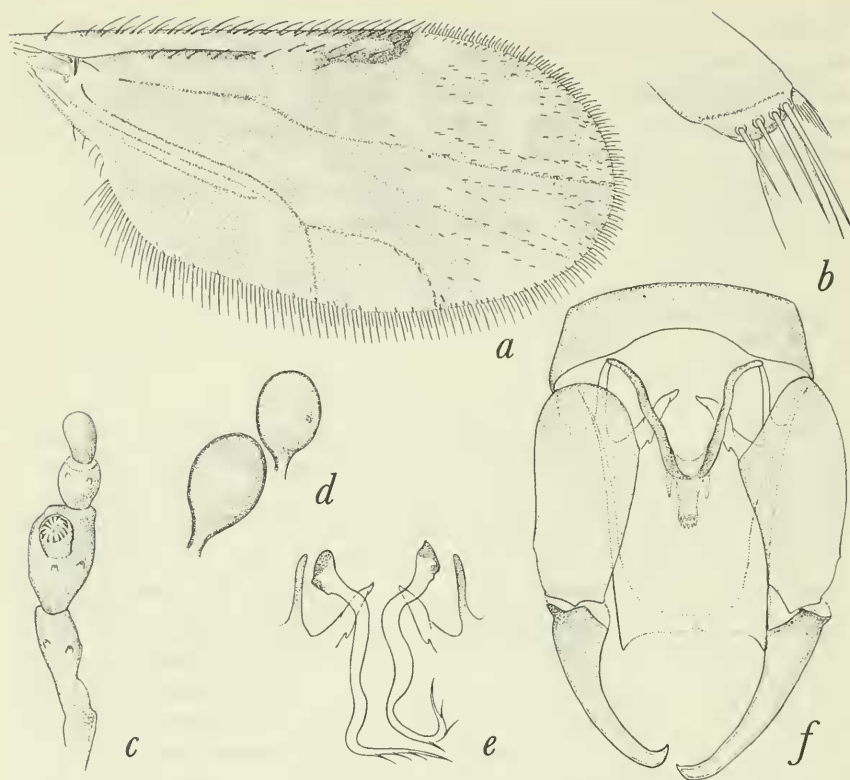


FIGURE 75.—*Culicoides spurius*, new species. *a-d*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, tibial comb; *c*, palpus; *d*, spermathecae. *e, f*, Male: *e*, parameres; *f*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum (only slide-mounted specimens available) apparently without conspicuous pattern, dark brown. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spots small, moderately distinct; pale spot over r-m crossvein about as broad as long, poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 small and rounded, well separated, the posterior one slightly larger and located slightly proximad of the anterior one; distal pale spot in cell R_5 moderately large, rounded; two pale spots in cell M_1 , one pale spot each in apices of cell M_2 , M_4 and anal cell; definite pale spots present behind medial fork and in front of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing, none in cell M_4 , anal cell

or base of cell M_2 ; costa extending to 0.58 (0.58–0.60, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob infuscated.

Abdomen.—Brownish black, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, slightly unequal, pyriform, measuring 0.048 by 0.033 mm. and 0.042 by 0.026 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a very short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum long, tapering, with short, pointed apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel well developed, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and slender with hooked apex. Aedeagus with basal arch rounded, extending to more than half of total length of aedeagus, basal arms slender and nearly straight; distal portion with a slender, tapering median stem with rounded, distally striated, apical point, flanked by a pair of long, triangular, sharp pointed, poorly sclerotized processes arising from main body of aedeagus near base of distal stem. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem moderately slender, abruptly bent a short distance from base, midportion sinuate and slightly swollen ventrally, distal portion slender, abruptly bent ventrad with pointed apex bearing a few lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama; Guatemala; Honduras:

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63171), allotype, Fort Davis, Canal Zone, Oct. 7, 1953, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Paratypes, 23 males, 17 females: PANAMA: Bocas del Toro Province: 4 females, Almirante, Nov. 10, 1952, Jan. 18, 1953. Canal Zone: 12 males, 2 females, same data as type; 1 male, 3 females, Huile Sia Clara (?), Oct. 13, 1952; 5 males, 3 females, Loma Boracho, Nov. 27, 1951, June 14, 1952; 2 females, Mojinga Swamp, Nov. 27, 1951, Nov. 15, 1953. Chiriquí Province: 1 male, Pedregal, Sept. 29, 1952. Darién Province: 1 female, El Real, July 1952. HONDURAS: 3 males, 1 female, Lancetilla, Jan. 5, 1953, Jan. 29, 1953, P. Galindo, light trap; 1 male, Tela, June 10, 1953, P. Galindo, light trap. GUATEMALA: 1 female, Yepocapa, July 26, 1951, Gibson and Ascoli, at light.

DISCUSSION: *C. spurius* is similar to *hoffmani* Fox, but the latter species differs from it in having the antennal ratio about 0.79, the second palpal segment much shorter than the third (12:19), the third segment even stouter, 1.6 times as long as broad, the wing larger, averaging 0.76 mm. long, and an average of 14 mandibular teeth. The male genitalia of *hoffmani* differ markedly—the apicolateral processes on the ninth tergum much larger, the aedeagus with broadly expanded and well-sclerotized apex with three subequal distal processes. *C. imitator* Ortiz is also closely related, but it has no definite pit on the third palpal segment and the male aedeagus is broad and truncated distally without distal processes.

73. *Culicoides hoffmani* Fox

FIGURE 76

Culicoides hoffmani Fox, 1946, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 39, p. 251 (female; Cumuto Village, Trinidad; biting man; fig. mesonotum, wing); 1949, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 44, p. 29 (male, female; Puerto Rico; reared, tree hole; fig. palpus, spermathecae, male aedeagus, parameres).—Wirth and Blanton, 1956, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 46, p. 189 (male, female; Trinidad, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, spermathecae, tibial comb, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.76 (0.73–0.86, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes separated, the line of separation broad above but narrowed below, eye with short interfacetal hairs. Antenna with

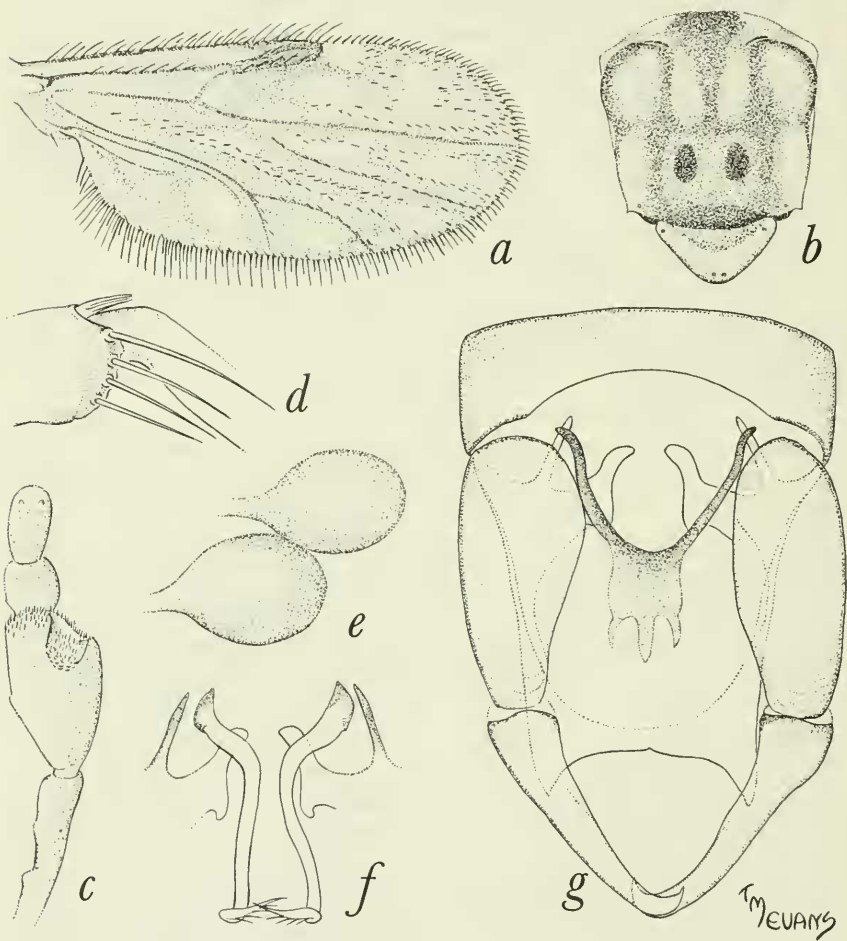


FIGURE 76.—*Culicoides hoffmani* Fox. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

flagellar segments in proportion of 14:11:13:15:15:14:14:15:14:14:15:15:25, antennal ratio 0.79 (0.75–0.84, $n=3$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 6:11:19:6:7, third segment very short and swollen, 1.6 (1.5–1.7, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a moderately large and deep sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (13–15, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose brown with pattern as figured, consisting essentially of a sublateral pair of darker brown patches, widest at midlength; scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; two, slightly separated, poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 , the posterior one lying only slightly proximad of the anterior one; distal pale spot in cell R_5 moderately large, rounded; two pale spots in cell M_1 ; one pale spot each in apices of cells M_2 , M_4 and anal cell, the one in anal cell failing by its own diameter to meet wing margin; a pale spot lying ahead of mediocubital fork and another pale spot lying behind medial fork. Macrotrichia sparse on distal third of wing, none in anal cell, cell M_4 or base of cell M_2 ; costa extending to 0.59 (0.57–0.62, $n=9$) of distance to wing tip, second radial cell well developed. Halter brown, the flat end of the knob whitish.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.048 by 0.034 mm. and 0.043 by 0.031 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very broad and shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long, with large, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root large and foot-shaped, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender and nearly straight with hooked apex. Aedeagus with basal arch rounded caudad, extending slightly more than half of total length of aedeagus, basal arms slender and curved; distal apex broadly expanded and well sclerotized, with three pointed lobes of subequal lengths. Parameres each with knobbed base, stem abruptly bent near base, very slender, midportion sinuate, no trace of ventral lobe, apex pointed with lateral fringe of fine hairs.

DISTRIBUTION: Trinidad; Panama; Puerto Rico; Virgin Islands.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Fort Clayton.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Isla Taboga.

DISCUSSION: These new Panama records are based on two males, the genitalia of which show the very distinctive characters of *hoffmani*.

74. *Culicoides imitator* Ortiz

FIGURE 77

Culicoides imitator Ortiz, 1953, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 18, p. 808 (male, female; Ocumare del Tuy, Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, eye, spermathecae).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.68 (0.64–0.73, $n=5$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 13:8:8:10:10:10:10:10:11:11:14:15:21, antennal ratio 0.91; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:16:16:7:8, third segment slightly swollen, 1.9 (1.7–2.1, $n=4$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, irregular, open sensory area on mesal side. Mandible with 13 ($n=5$) teeth.

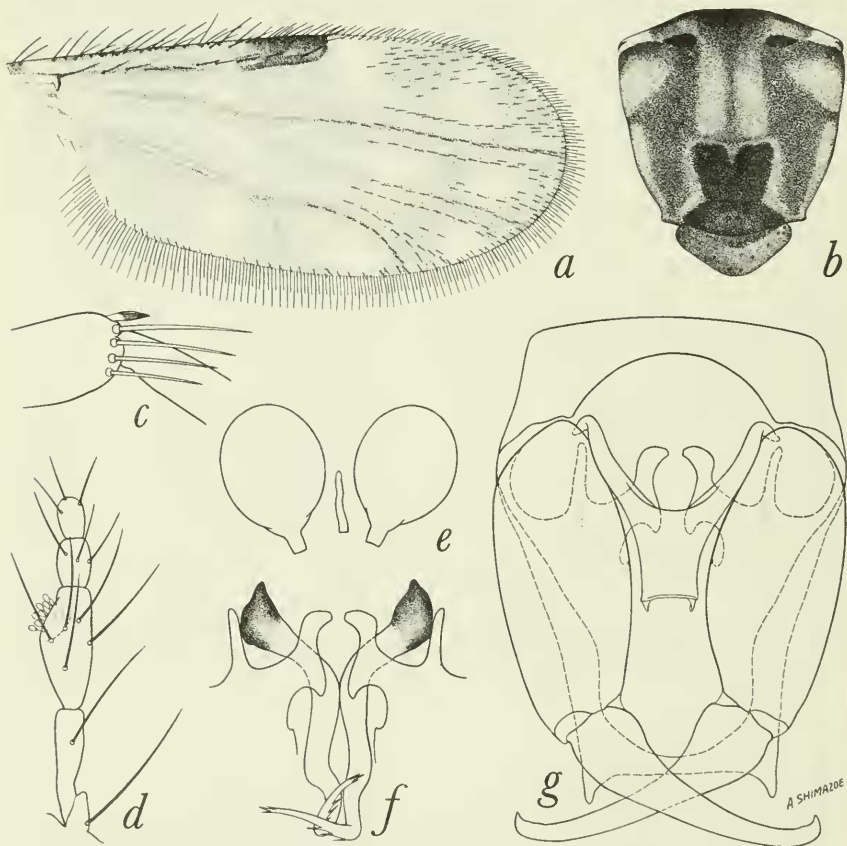


FIGURE 77.—*Culicoides imitator* Ortiz. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, tibial comb; *d*, palpus; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum brownish black with pattern as figured, a pair of large, elongate, submedian anterior spots and irregular area on lateral margins pruinose grayish brown. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the two nearest the spur longest, subequal.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, pale spots small and definite; a small yellowish spot over r-m crossvein to costal wing margin; the poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 small, more or less fused, the two at the same level or the posterior one slightly distad of the other; distal pale spot in cell R_5 small, rounded and not reaching wing margin; two pale spots in cell M_1 ; one pale spot in apex of cell M_2 , cell M_4 and anal cell; no pale spot lying ahead of mediocubital fork but a distinct pale spot lying behind medial fork. Macrotrichia moderately numerous, situated more or less in rows, on distal portion of wing beyond end of costa, none in anal cell or base of cell M_2 ; costa extending to 0.53 (0.52–0.55, $n=5$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Dark brown; cerci pale. Spermathecae two, ovoid, subequal, measuring 0.046 by 0.038 and 0.042 by 0.025 mm., the bases of the ducts lightly sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum moderately long and tapering, with short, pointed, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root stout, foot-shaped, the posterior heel not prolonged, dorsal root slender; dististyle long and slender, nearly straight with bent, pointed apex. Aedeagus short and stout, basal arch reaching about half of total length, the basal arms stout and heavily sclerotized, distal portion broad and spatulate with truncated apex. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem slender, abruptly bent near base, sinuate in midportion, abruptly bent near apex, ventral lobe only slightly developed, apex pointed with lateral fringe of fine barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Mojinga Swamp.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Puerto Mensabé.

DISCUSSION.—This species is closely related to *hoffmani* Fox, but can be distinguished easily by the open sensory area on the third palpal segment and by the more definite wing markings in which the posterior poststigmatic pale spot is usually slightly distad of the anterior one. The male genitalia of the Panama specimens differ slightly from those of the type figured by Ortiz in having large distal teeth on the aedeagus and the stem of the paramere stouter with small processes. A longer series of males would have to be examined to determine if these differ-

ences are constant enough to warrant specific recognition. The female characters closely fit those of the type from Venezuela.

75. *Culicoides paraensis* (Goeldi)

FIGURE 78

Haematomyidium paraense Goeldi, 1905, Mem. Mus. Goeldi, vol. 4, p. 137 (female; Pará, Brazil; fig. female, wing).

Culicoides paraensis, Lutz, 1913, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 5, p. 55 (male, female; Brazil; fig. wing).—Floch and Abonnenc, 1942, Inst. Pasteur Guyane Terr. l'Inini, publ. 37, p. 4 (French Guiana; fig. wing).—Fairchild, 1943, Amer. Journ. Trop. Med., vol. 23, p. 572 (Chiriquí, Panama).—Barretto, 1944, Anais Fac. Med. Univ. São Paulo, vol. 20, p. 92 (male; Brazil; fig. wing, genitalia).—Ortiz, 1951, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 574 (male, female; Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, mesonotal pattern, spermathecae, male aedeagus, parameres).—Fox, 1955, Journ. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico, vol. 39, p. 250 (extensive synonymy).

Culicoides undecimpunctatus Kieffer, 1917, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungarici, vol. 15, p. 307 (female; Argentina).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.78 (0.69–0.89, $n=8$) mm.

Head.—Eyes broadly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:11:12:14:14:14:14:15:15:16:16:16:25, antennal ratio 0.77 (0.71–0.81, $n=5$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 8:17:20:7:10, third segment slightly swollen, 2.1 (1.7–2.4, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (14–15, $n=6$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum dark brown with dark grayish pruinosity, three more or less prominent longitudinal vittae present anteriorly, the lateral ones widened at sutural level. Scutellum, postscutellum, and pleuron brownish black. Legs dark brown, fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the second from the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein narrow, extending to coastal margin; cell R_5 with four small, round pale spots, the two poststigmatic spots well separated and located one behind the other, the posterior one located slightly proximad, apices of veins dark at wing margin; three small pale spots in cell M_1 ; only one pale spot in distal part of cell M_2 ; a round pale spot in center of cell M_4 ; anal cell with one pale spot in distal portion; cell M_2 with a pale spot lying behind medial fork, none in front of mediocubital fork; a pale spot lying just distad of basal arculus. Macrotrichia sparse and in rows on distal half of wing, a few in base of cell M_2 and in anal cell; costa extending to 0.59

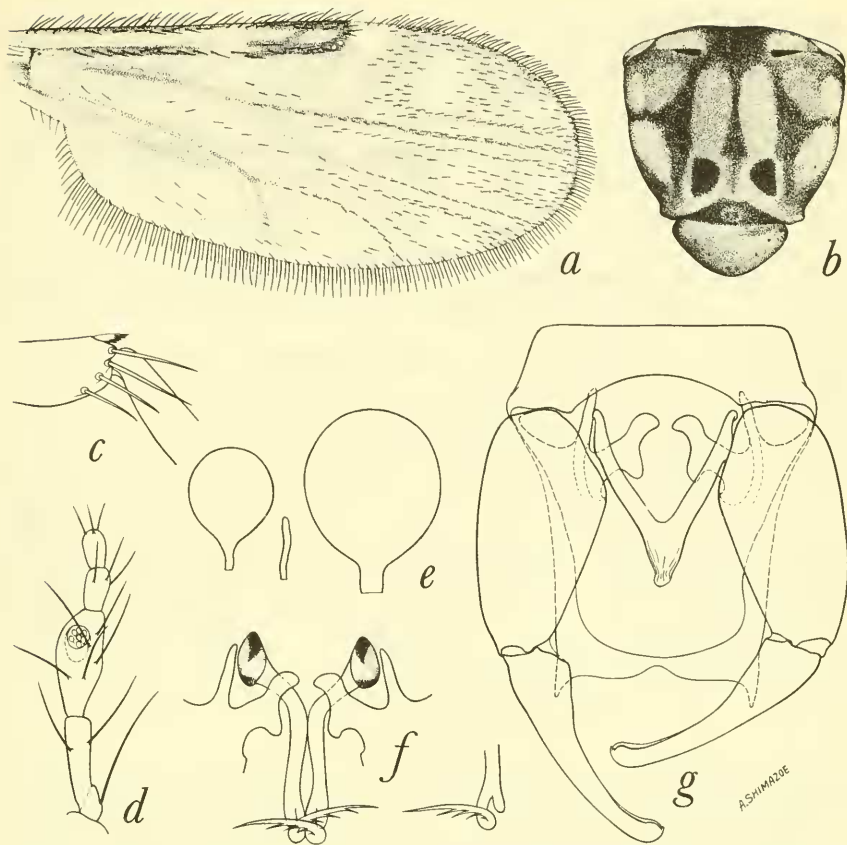


FIGURE 78.—*Culicoides paraensis* (Goeldi). *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, tibial comb; *d*, palpus; *e*, spermathecae. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

(0.56–0.60, $n=8$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale, base of knob brownish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, unequal, measuring 0.057 by 0.037 mm. and 0.048 by 0.029 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum long and tapering with short, pointed, widely separated apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, and posterior heel well developed, dorsal root short; dististyle slender and curved with bent tip. Aedeagus V-shaped, the basal arch pointed and extending to two-thirds of total length, the basal arms straight and moderately stout, the distal portion with simple, rounded tip. Parameres each with large basal

knob, stem slender, bent at some distance from base, midportion straight with a well-developed ventral lobe, distal portion abruptly bent and tapered to fine point with a lateral fringe of fine spines.

DISTRIBUTION: Widely distributed in South and Central America and the West Indies, from Argentina and Bolivia to Mexico and the eastern United States.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Camp Piña, Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort San Lorenzo, France Field, Huile Sia Clara (?), Loma Boracho, Madden Dam, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga swamp.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: El Valle, La Venta, Puerto Farallón, Río Hato.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Puerto Mensabé.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Camarón, Cerro Campana, El Coco, La Jolla, Pacora, Pedregal, Tocumen.

DISCUSSION: Structurally *paraensis* is a typical member of the *debilipalpis* group with male genitalia nearly identical with those of *debilipalpis* Lutz. It can be readily separated from all other members of this group, however, by the presence of small round pale spots at the extreme apices of cells R_5 and M_1 .

76. *Culicoides debilipalpis* Lutz

FIGURE 79

Culicoides debilipalpis Lutz, 1913, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 5, p. 60 (female; Brazil; fig. wing).—Costa Lima, 1937, idem., vol. 32, p. 415 (fig. palpus).—Macfie, 1937, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., vol. 20, p. 7 (female; Trinidad).—Floch and Abonnenc, 1942, Inst. Pasteur Guyane Terr. l'Inini, publ. 37, p. 3 (French Guiana; fig. wing, palpus).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 14 (St. Croix, Barbados, Venezuela; fig. palpus).—Macfie, 1948, Ann. Trop. Med. Parasit., vol. 42, p. 86 (Chiapas, Mexico, notes).—Barbosa, 1952, Novas Subsídios . . . *Culicoides* Neotropicos, p. 12 (Argentina, Brazil; fig. palpus).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.80 (0.66–0.92, $n=38$) mm.

Head.—Eyes broadly separated, with very short interfacetal hairs, appearing bare in profile of eye. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:12:13:15:15:15:15:15:16:18:18:29, antennal ratio 0.83 (0.76–0.90, $n=13$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:19:24:8:8, third segment moderately swollen, 2.2 (1.6–2.6, $n=35$) times as long as greatest breadth, with small, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (12–19, $n=37$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose dark grayish brown with moderately strong pattern of subshining, brownish black, consisting of a median anterior triangular marking and a sublateral pair of elongate, tri-

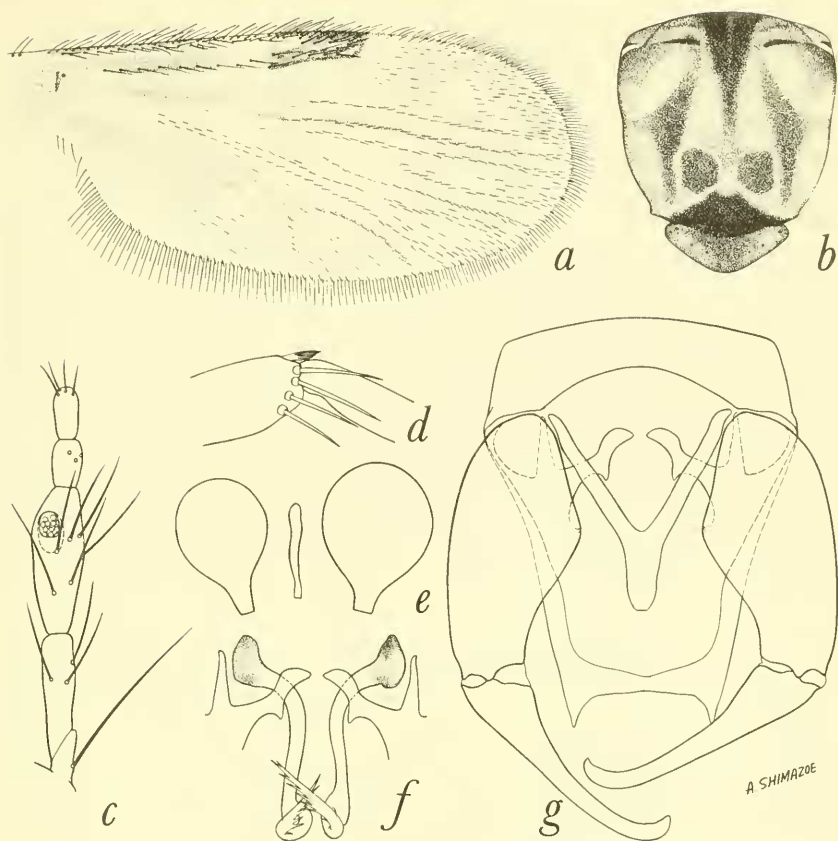


FIGURE 79.—*Culicoides debilipalpis* Lutz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

angular patches, widest at the suture. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron brownish black. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=37$) spines, the one next to the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; the two poststigmatic pale spots in cell R_5 usually well separated, the posterior one located slightly proximad of the anterior one; distal pale spot in cell R_5 usually transverse to slightly reniform; two pale spots in cell M_1 ; one pale spot each in apices of cell M_2 and anal cell; pale spots present behind medial fork and in front of mediocubital fork, the latter absent in some specimens. Macrotrichia numerous, extending proximad to base of wing in a double row in cell M and numerous in anal cell;

costa extending to 0.65 (0.59–0.68, $n=37$) of distance to wing tip. Halter brownish, the flat end pale.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, unequal, measuring 0.060 by 0.039 mm. and 0.050 by 0.032 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with broad, very shallow caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum long and tapering with short, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with foot-shaped ventral root, dorsal root slender; dististyle slender and curving. Aedeagus with basal arch extending to more than two-thirds of total length, the mesal apex of arch narrow, the basal arms straight; distal stem pointed apically without apparent subapical projections. Parameres each with knobbed base, stem bent near base, very slender and straight in midportion, with a well-developed ventral pouch, distal portion not greatly elongated, with pointed apex and 4–4 lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil; British Guiana; Cuba (La Lollisa); Ecuador; French Guiana; Guatemala; Honduras (Lancetilla, Tela); Nicaragua (Guapinula); Panama; Trinidad; Venezuela.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Farfan Beach, Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort Kobbe, Fort San Lorenzo, Huile Sia Clara (?), Las Cruces, Loma Boracho, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Pedregal.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Aguadulce, Puerto Farallón, Río Hato.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Guararé, Las Tablas, Puerto Mensabé.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Isla Taboga, Pacora.

DISCUSSION: Through the courtesy of Dr. A. da Costa Lima, of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz in Rio de Janeiro, we have been able to examine three slides from the original cotype series of *debilipalpis* Lutz. On one slide—from Amazonas de Cima, 1913, Lutz—are four females with the following characters: wing length 0.68 (0.66–0.69, $n=3$) mm., costal ratio 0.62; eyes broadly separated, with short interfacetal hairs; antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 14:10:11:12:13:13:13:13:14:15:16:22, antennal ratio 0.81, distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X; palpal segments in proportion of 8:17:22:9:11, third segment 2.2 times as long as broad with a deep, small pit; mandible with 18, 20 ($n=2$) teeth; spermathecae measuring 0.050 by 0.034 mm. and 0.043 by 0.037 mm. These specimens conform well to the diagnosis of the species based on our Panama material and give reasonable assurance of the correctness of our determination. The other two slides are of a specimen remounted by Costa Lima for his 1937 paper (slides 2828 and 2829 made from preparation No. 2411), with the wings on one slide and

the remaining parts on another, no locality given. This specimen differs slightly from the others, being larger, wing 0.83 mm. long; mandible with 21 teeth; third palpal segment 2.5 times as long as broad; antennal segments III–XIII in proportion of 15:13:13:13:13:13:15:16:16:18, sensoria present on segments III and VIII–X on one side and III, VII–X on the other. We believe that this specimen would still fall within, and extend slightly in some characters, the range of variation found in *debilipalpis*.

The wing pattern of *debilipalpis* is similar to that of *equatoriensis* Barbosa, *germanus* Macfie, *hoffmani* Fox, *imitator* Ortiz, *insinuatus* Ortiz and Leon, and *trilineatus* Fox, all with one pale spot in apices of cell M_2 and anal cell, two pale spots in cell M_1 , no pale spots at the wing margin at the apices of the veins, the distal pale spot in cell R_5 not very large nor meeting anterior wing margin and the post stigmatic pale spots usually separate, with the posterior one lying slightly proximad of the anterior one. These species all have rather hairy wings, two spermathecae present, the antenna with segment XI not conspicuously shorter nor longer than segment X and distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII, IX and X.

In *hoffmani* the macrotrichia are usually confined to the distal half of the wing, the third palpal segment is broader with a broader pit, the eyes are more distinctly hairy and the male genitalia have the aedeagus trilobed and the parameres lack the ventral lobes. In *imitator* Ortiz the posterior poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 is located distad of the anterior one, the pale spot lying in front of the medio-cubital fork is lacking and the third palpal segment lacks a definite sensory pit. *Culicoides germanus* and *insinuatus* have a similar wing pattern but the anterior femora are dark in *insinuatus* and the fore and mid legs are dark in *germanus*, and in *germanus* the posterior poststigmatic pale spot lies far proximad of the anterior one and there are sensoria present on antennal segment VII. *Culicoides equatoriensis* Barbosa from Ecuador resembles *hoffmani* and *germanus* in wing markings, in the restriction of the macrotrichia to the distal half of the wing, and in the broad, shallow, palpal pit, but differs from these species and from *debilipalpis* in having the eyes bare and contiguous and the knees bordered by pale rings on both sides on all three pairs of legs. *Culicoides trilineatus* has an even hairier wing than *debilipalpis*, but the pale spots in cell M_1 and the distal one in cell R_5 are much smaller, the mesonotum has a pattern of narrow dark lines, the third palpal segment is even longer and more slender, the mandible has more teeth (18) and antennal sensoria extend proximad to the fifth or sixth segment.

Other species with similar wing pattern and macrotrichia extending to the base of cell M are *transferrans* Ortiz and *rangeli* Ortiz and Mirsa,

but these species have one spermatheca, two pale distal spots in the anal cell, and the five distal antennal segments much elongated and bearing sensoria.

77. *Culicoides mirsae* Ortiz

FIGURE 80

Culicoides mirsae Ortiz, 1953, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 18, p. 801 (female; Venezuela; fig. wing).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.78 (0.76–0.82, $n=3$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, with long interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:15:16:17:16:14:15:15:15:15:17:16:25, antennal ratio 0.70; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:17:21:7:8, third segment moderately swollen, 2.1 times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 16 teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum uniformly dark brown without prominent pattern. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibia with sub-basal and hind tibia with (3 specimens) or without (2 specimens), narrow distal pale rings; hind tibial comb with four spines, the one next to the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, the pale spot at r-m crossvein very small and round and lying entirely distad of the crossvein in cell R_5 ; the two

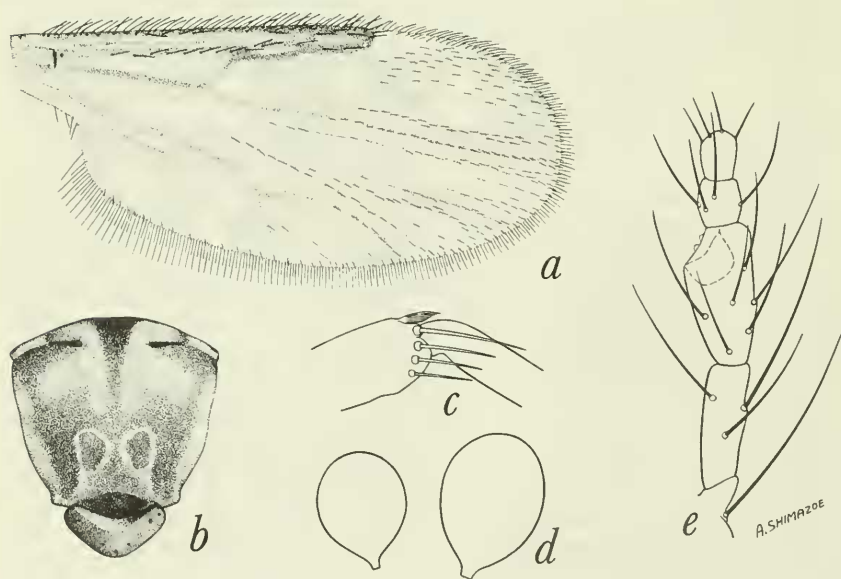


FIGURE 80.—*Culicoides mirsae* Ortiz, female: a, wing; b, thoracic pattern; c, tibial comb; d, spermathecae; e, palpus.

poststigmatic spots in cell R_5 small and well separated, the posterior one well proximad of the anterior one, distal pale spot in cell R_5 small and transverse; two pale spots in cell M_1 and two in the apex of anal cell; only one pale spot in distal part of cell M_2 , a pale spot in cell M_4 , one lying behind medial fork, and one lying in front of medio-cubital fork. Macrotrichia numerous on distal half of wing, in some specimens extending proximad in a double row to base of cell M and numerous in anal cell; costa extending to 0.60–0.62 ($n=2$) of distance to wing tip. Halter dull yellowish, the base of the knob brownish.

Abdomen.—Brownish black; cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, ovoid, unequal, measuring 0.053 by 0.038 and 0.036 by 0.026 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE: Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Panama; Trinidad (St. Patrick Estate).

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

DISCUSSION: The location of the small pale spot, not over the r-m crossvein, but entirely distad of it in cell R_5 , is unique and will readily distinguish *mirsae*. The wing pattern is similar to that of *debilipalpis* Lutz, but that species has only one pale distal spot in the anal cell; the wing of *castillae* Fox is also similar but has the apex of vein M_1 pale margined and two pale spots in the distal part of cell M_2 . *Culicoides mirsae* is quite rare, our series consisting of only three females from Almirante, taken in light traps in November, December and January, and two females from Trinidad (St. Patrick Estate, Arima), Dec. 24, 31, 1954, Aitken and Downs, collectors, in tree station.

78. *Culicoides aureus* Ortiz

FIGURE 81

Culicoides aureus Ortiz, 1951, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 585 (male; San Felipe, Yaracuy, Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, mesonotum, genitalia).—Fox, 1955, Journ. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico, vol. 39, p. 228 (synonym, *miyamotoi* Wirth and Blanton).

Culicoides miyamotoi Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Parasit., vol. 39, p. 231 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, mesonotum, palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.89 (0.86–0.92 $n=3$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:14:15:16:16:15:16:17:16:16:18:19:27, antennal ratio 0.76; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 11:19:24:8:9, third segment moderately swollen, 2.1 (1.8–2.5, $n=3$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, deep sensory pit opening by a small pore. Mandible with 18 ($n=3$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum yellowish brown, with a prominent pattern of punctiform brown dots at the seta-bases, more or less confluent in narrow irregular bands and lines, especially along a pair of sublateral, longitudinal lines. Scutellum narrowly dark brown in middle, yellowish on sides; postscutellum dark brown; pleuron yellowish above,

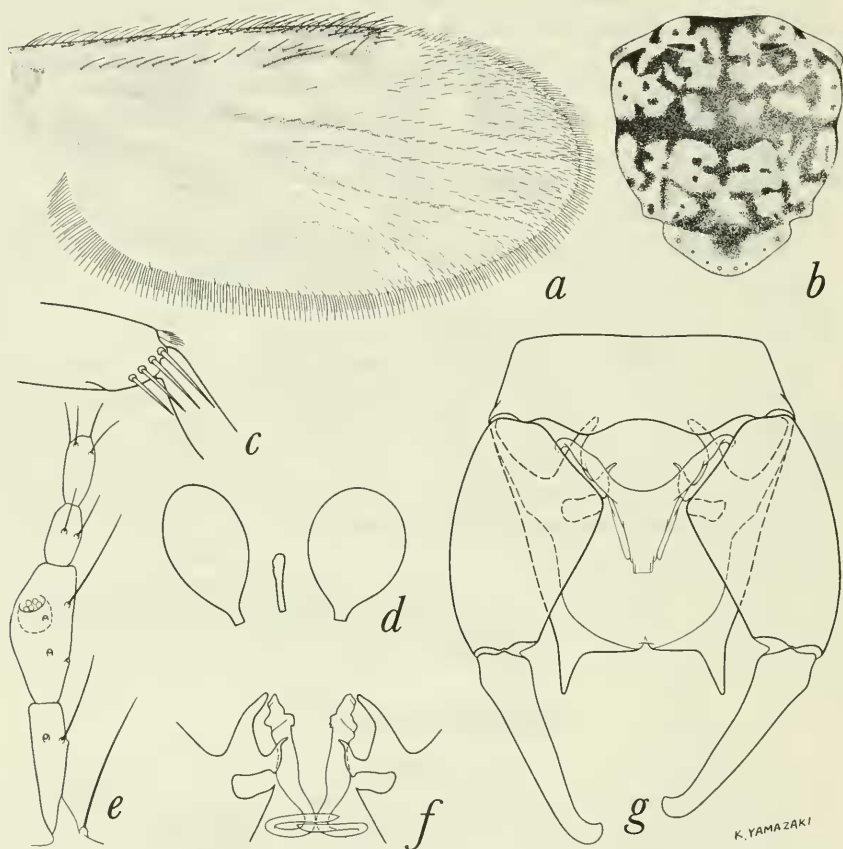


FIGURE 81.—*Culicoides aureus* Ortiz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, tibial comb; *d*, spermathecae; *e*, palpus. *f*, *g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

dark below. Legs brown with knee spots black, broad pale bands at bases and just before apices of femora, at bases of tibiae and at apex of hind tibia; hind tibial comb with four ($n=3$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, the membrane grayish with very prominent, small, milky white spots; second radial cell very dark; pale spot over r-m crossvein narrow, continued in full breadth to costal margin; cell R_5 with five small pale spots—one lying on anterior side of vein M_1 at base of cell, and four lying in an irregular oval group in middle of cell, of the four, a round one lies at costal margin just beyond second radial cell, two round ones lie behind second radial cell, and a crescent-shaped one, the convex side distad, lies across subapical part of cell; apices of veins M_1 , M_2 , M_{3+4} and Cu_1 pale; two small round pale spots in cell M_1 , the distal one lying far from wing margin; pale spot in apex of cell M_2 and in cell M_4 lying far from wing margin; only one pale spot in distal part of anal cell; cell M_2 with a linear spot lying in front of convex part of vein M_{3+4} , a pale spot lying in front of mediocubital fork, one lying behind medial fork, one extending across middle of stem of mediocubitus and one extending to base of wing over base of medial vein. Macrotrichia moderately numerous on distal half of wing, barely extending to apex of anal cell; costa extending to 0.63 ($n=3$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale, anterior side of knob brownish.

Abdomen.—Spermathecae two, subequal, pyriform, with short sclerotized necks.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a very slightly perceptible caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum slightly tapered, with long, pointed, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral lobe foot-shaped, the posterior heel not developed, dorsal root longer and slender; dististyle slender, nearly straight with slender rounded tip slightly bent. Aedeagus with low, broad, mesally rounded basal arch extending to a third of total length of aedeagus, basal arms stout, distal portion slightly tapered to a slender, truncated apex. Parameres each with basal knob, stem nearly straight and very slightly swollen to midlength, without ventral lobe, distal portion long and narrowed gradually to simple, recurved, flattened points.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort Gulick, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

DISCUSSION: This species closely resembles *ginesi* Ortiz in mesonotal and wing markings, and the two apparently are closely related, but *ginesi* has much different male genitalia (similar to those of *hoffmani* Fox), only three pale spots in a triangle in cell R_5 , and the apices of the wing veins not pale at the wing margin.

79. *Culicoides ginesi* Ortiz

FIGURE 82

Culicoides ginesi Ortiz, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 16, p. 586 (female; San Felipe, Yaracuy, Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, spermatheca).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.80 (0.73–0.89, $n=10$) mm.

Head.—Eyes nearly contiguous, without interfacetal hairs. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:14:14:14:14:13:13:13:14:14:14:14:26, antennal ratio 0.74; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:15:22:7:10, third segment moderately swollen, 2.0 (1.6–2.3, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, deep sensory pit. Mandible with 17 (16–19, $n=7$) teeth.

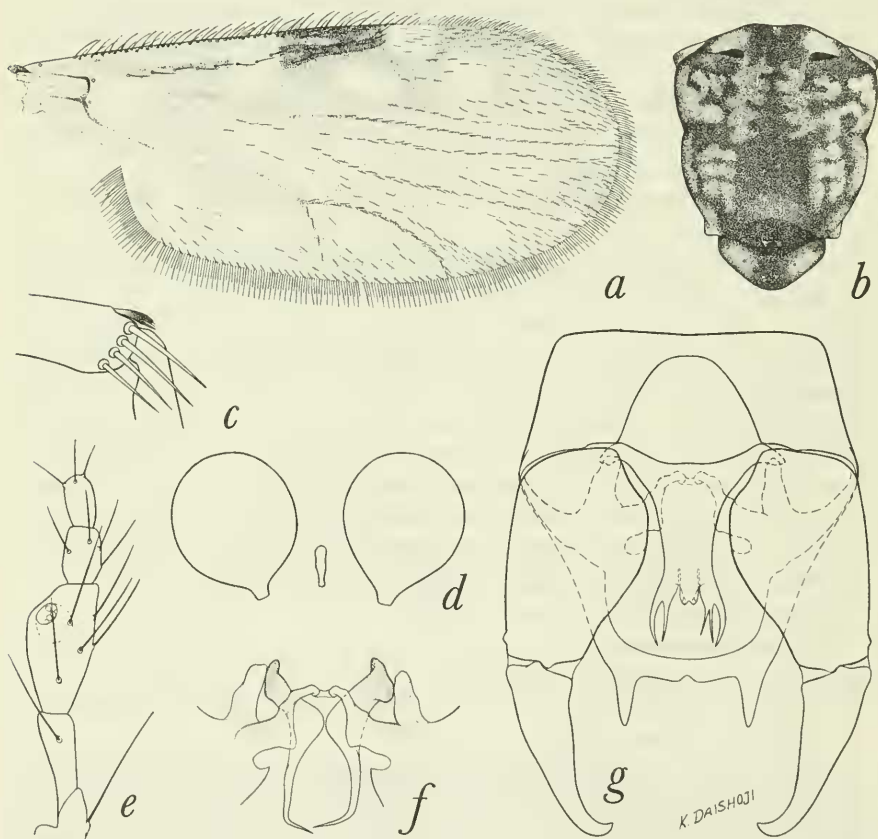


FIGURE 82.—*Culicoides ginesi* Ortiz. a–e, Female: a, wing; b, thoracic pattern; c, tibial comb; d, spermathecae; e, palpus. f, g, Male: f, parameres; g, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose yellowish brown, with irregular pattern of dark brown dots at seta bases and splotches from their occasional fusion. Scutellum pale on sides, brown in middle; post-scutellum dark brown, pleuron yellowish with a broad, transverse, brown band. Legs brown, femora with broad basal and subapical pale bands, all tibiae with broad subbasal and fore and mid tibiae with broad apical pale bands; tarsi pale, hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the two nearest the spur longest, subequal.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; cell R_5 with three well-separated spots arranged in a triangle; two pale spots in cell M_1 , one each in distal portions of cells M_2 , M_4 and anal cell, all lying distant from wing margin; pale spot present lying behind medial fork and one lying ahead of mediocubital fork. Macrotrichia numerous on distal half of wing and a few extending in a double row to base of cell M and a few in anal cell; costa extending to 0.62 (0.59–0.68, $n=10$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brown, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, slightly ovoid, subequal, each measuring 0.047 by 0.034 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum broad, with a deep caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and tapering, with very long, triangular, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with foot-shaped ventral root, the posterior heel not developed, dorsal root shorter and stout; dististyle stout at base, tip slightly bent and slender. Aedeagus with very low basal arch, the basal arms short and stout, distal stem very broad and bearing apically two or three sublateral pairs of long, pointed, sclerotized processes in a distal row. Parameres each with stout basal knob, stem greatly swollen in basal portion, abruptly bent at most swollen portion, without ventral lobe, tapered distally to slender, simple, only slightly curved distal points.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Clayton, Fort Davis, Fort San Lorenzo, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Aguadulce.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Puerto Mensabé.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Tocumen.

DISCUSSION: This very characteristic and strikingly marked species takes its place in the *debilipalpis* group, with wing, mesonotal and leg markings allying it with *aureus* Ortiz. The male aedeagus of *ginesi* bears distal processes similar to but more numerous and more extreme in development than those of *hoffmani*.

80. *Culicoides glabrior* Macfie

FIGURE 83

Culicoides debilipalpis var. *glabrior* Macfie, 1940, Ent. Monthly Mag., vol. 76, p. 27 (male, female; British Guiana).

Culicoides grahambelli Forattini, 1956, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 58, p. 35 (female; Cerro Cefa, Panama). New synonymy.

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.02 (0.86–1.22, $n=11$) mm.

Head.—Eyes bare, broadly contiguous. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 20:15:15:15:16:16:16:16:18:19:21:22:36, antennal ratio 0.89 (0.80–0.99, $n=5$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:13:23:8:8, third segment broad, 1.9 (1.7–2.6, $n=5$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a very broad, shallow sensory pit; fourth segment much broader than fifth. Mandible with 15 (12–16, $n=11$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum shining dark brown, with faint pattern of dull, paler brown areas consisting of a median discal area from anterior third to scutellum and two pairs of small spots, one over humeral pits, the other at lateral margins at sutural level. Scutellum, post-

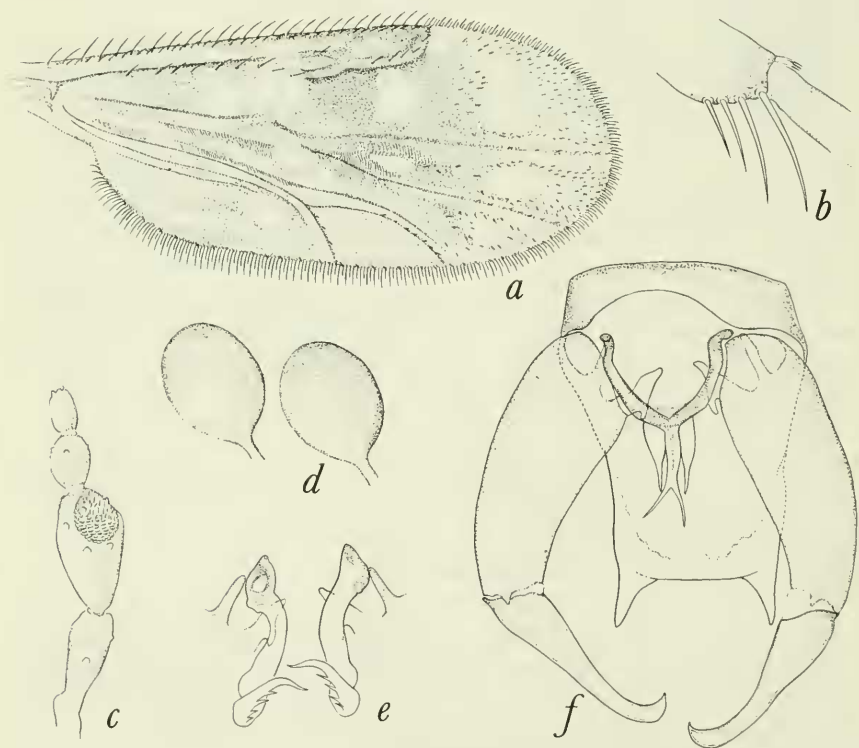


FIGURE 83.—*Culicoides glabrior* Macfie. a–d, Female: a, wing; b, tibial comb; c, palpus; d, spermathecae. e, f, Male: e, parameres; f, genitalia, parameres removed.

scutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs dark brown, femora without pale rings, fore and mid tibiae with basal, and hind tibiai with basal and apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell remarkably broadened, the three pale spots in cell R_5 arranged in a large triangle, distal spot in cell R_5 transverse, only one distal spot in cell M_2 , pale spots present behind medial fork and in front of mediocubital fork, a single pale spot in apex of anal cell transverse, extending nearly to wing margin. Macrotrichia sparse on distal half of wing, a few at base of medial cell and in anal cell; costa extending to 0.68 of distance to wing tip. Halter brown, the end of the knob slightly paler.

Abdomen.—Blackish, cerci yellowish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, measuring 0.063 by 0.048 mm. and 0.059 by 0.042 mm.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum long and tapering, the apicolateral processes large, triangular. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel long; dorsal root short; dististyle long and slender, with bent, pointed apex. Aedeagus with short, rounded anterior arch, posterior portion in three parts; a median stem-like lobe with prominently bifurcate apex, and a pair of slender, tapering, pointed lateral lobes about half as long as median one. Parameres stout, each with large basal knob, stout stem gradually expanded to a large, ventral, subapical lobe, beyond which it is greatly narrowed, twisted laterad, ventrad, and then mesad, the distal point flattened with four subapical barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: British Guiana; Honduras (Lancetilla); Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Camp Piña, Fort Davis, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Goofy Lake, Pacora.

DISCUSSION: Through the courtesy of Paul Freeman and the trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) we have examined a slide labeled in Macfie's handwriting "*Culicoides* / *debilipalpis* Lz. / v. *glabrior* / ♀ (large specimen) / *C. germanus* / ♀," but not bearing locality or other data. According to Mr. Freeman these are the presumed types of *glabrior* and *germanus*, each of which Macfie described from single females from British Guiana. The type of *glabrior* agrees in all details very closely with our Panama series. *Culicoides glabrior* can readily be distinguished from all related species by the remarkable breadth of the second radial cell. The unbanded femora are also distinctive.

This species seems to occupy an intermediate position between the *fluvialis* and *debilipalpis* groups and its true relations are doubtful.

The *pachymerus* group

This group consists of small species with tawny yellowish mesonotum without prominent pattern, wing with pattern of oblique streaks and spots, with pale poststigmatic pale spot often encroaching on distal half of second radial cell; costa long, extending to 0.69–0.79 of distance to wing tip, second radial cell long and narrow, in *uniradialis* fused with the first radial cell; antenna with distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X; third palpal segment slender with small pit; legs stout, the femora markedly swollen; four tibial spines, two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle foot-shaped; aedeagus stout; parameres with simple basal knob, long slender stem with or without ventral lobe or subapical spines.

PANAMA SPECIES: Four: *almirantei*, new species; *caprilesi* Fox; *pachymerus* Lutz, and *uniradialis* Wirth and Blanton. Also, *obnoxius* Fox from Venezuela apparently belongs to this group.

81. *Culicoides almirantei*, new species

FIGURE 84

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.79 (0.76–0.86, $n=8$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 15:10:9:9:10:11:12:13:16:17:20:24:31, antennal ratio 1.25 (1.21–1.29, $n=6$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:16:24:8:7, third segment moderately swollen, 2.1 (2.0–2.4, $n=10$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a broad, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (14–16, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum pruinose grayish brown; anterior margin and two narrow longitudinal striae, each with broader lateral extensions at midlength, dark brown. Scutellum pruinose brown, darker narrowly in middle; postscutellum and pleuron dark brown. Legs brown; fore and mid femora with subapical, all tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with four ($n=10$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; large pale spot over r-m crossvein extending broadly to costal margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 with narrow anterior extension to wing margin past second radial cell, greatly expanded and filling cell R_5 behind second radial cell to anterior side of vein M_1 ; distal pale spot in cell R_5 diamond-shaped, usually extending anterodistally to wing margin, leaving a very narrow, oblique dark mark proximad between it and poststigmatic pale spot; penultimate pale spots in cells M_1 and M_2 oval, largely filling the space between the adjacent veins; distal pale spot in cell M_1 usually broadly attaining wing margin; distal pale spots in cells M_2 and M_4

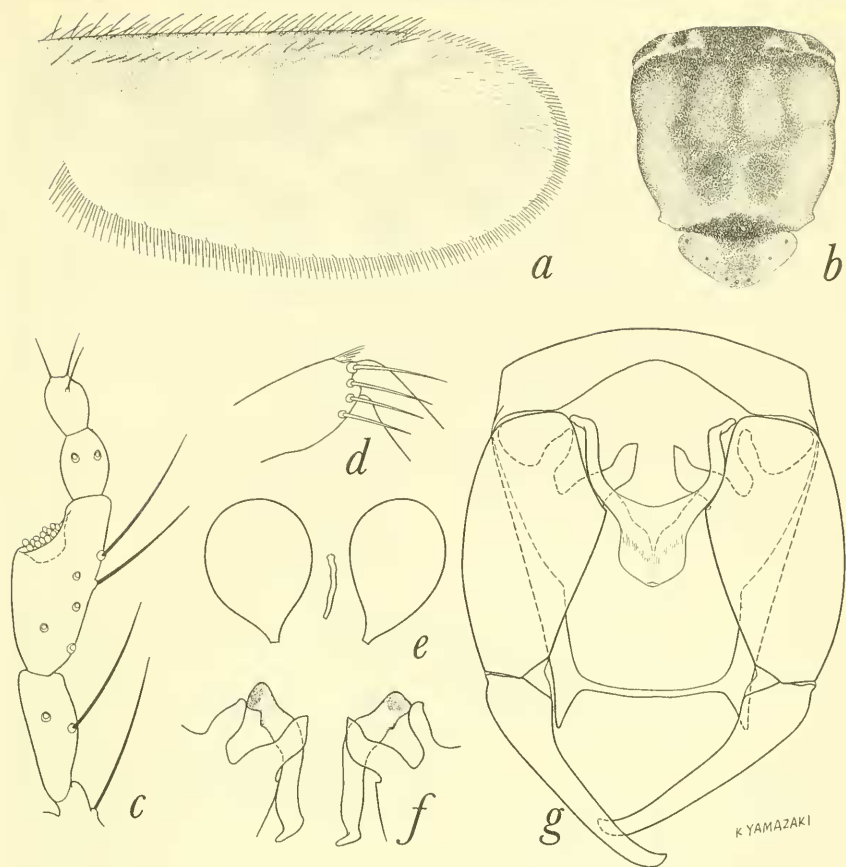


FIGURE 84.—*Culicoides almirantei*, new species. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

large and broadly attaining wing margin; two pale spots in distal part of anal cell; pale spots present lying in front of mediocubital fork and behind medial fork, connected to the penultimate pale spot in cell M_2 ; base of wing broadly pale from costal margin to base of anal cell. Macrotrichia very sparse in apices of cells R_5 and M_1 ; costa extending to 0.69 (0.64–0.74, $n=8$) of distance to wing tip. Halter yellowish.

Abdomen.—Brownish black, cerci pale. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, measuring 0.048 by 0.035 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum short with broad apex, caudal margin straight, apicolateral processes long and pointed. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel poorly developed, dorsal root stout; dististyle nearly straight with slender tip. Aedeagus

with rounded basal arch to slightly over half of total length of aedeagus, basal arms stout and curved; distal portion in form of a poorly sclerotized, apically rounded, flattened lobe with a more heavily sclerotized median slender stem. Parameres each with basal knob, stem short and stout, abruptly bent near base, ventral lobe absent, distal portions apparently damaged, characters not certain.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Holotype female (USNM 63172), Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama, mile 2.04, Apr. 15, 1953, F. S. Blanton, light trap. Allotype male, Almirante, November 1952. Paratypes, 37 females, same data as type, except miles 2.04 to 7.04 and dates Apr. 14 to 29, 1953.

DISCUSSION: The wing pattern of *almirantei* is obviously related to those of *uniradialis* Wirth and Blanton, *caprilesi* Fox, and *pachymerus* Lutz, but in these species there is a tendency for the post-stigmatic pale area to encroach on the second radial cell which is over half pale in *pachymerus* and *uniradialis*. Moreover, the costa is much longer in *caprilesi* and *uniradialis*, and in the latter species there is a complete fusion of the two radial cells. In all three related species the distal antennal segments are much shorter than in *almirantei* and in this character the present species seems best to express its individuality. The male genitalia of the four species are of the same type, each with distinct characters; *caprilesi* most greatly resembling *almirantei* in male characters, as well as in the greatest darkening of the second radial cell of the wing. *Culicoides lopesi* Barretto from São Paulo, Brazil, known only from the male, has a wing nearly identical with that of *almirantei*, but the genitalia are quite different, with a tapering ninth tergum, aedeagus with slender basal arms and slender apex, and parameres with a low ventral lobe and subapical barbs. *Culicoides obnoxius* Fox from Venezuela, known only from the female, has a similar wing pattern also, but in that species the apex of the second radial cell is pale, apex of vein M_1 is pale, the eyes are widely separated with short interfacetal hairs and the five distal antennal segments are much more elongated.

82. *Culicoides caprilesi* Fox

FIGURE 85

Culicoides caprilesi Fox, 1952, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 45, p. 364 (female; Mt. Marachuaca, Venezuela; fig. wing, palpus, antenna, eyes, tibial comb, spermathecae).

Culicoides kintzi Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 43, p. 72 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia). —Wirth, 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 114 (notes). New synonymy.

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.83 (0.73–0.98, $n=6$) mm.

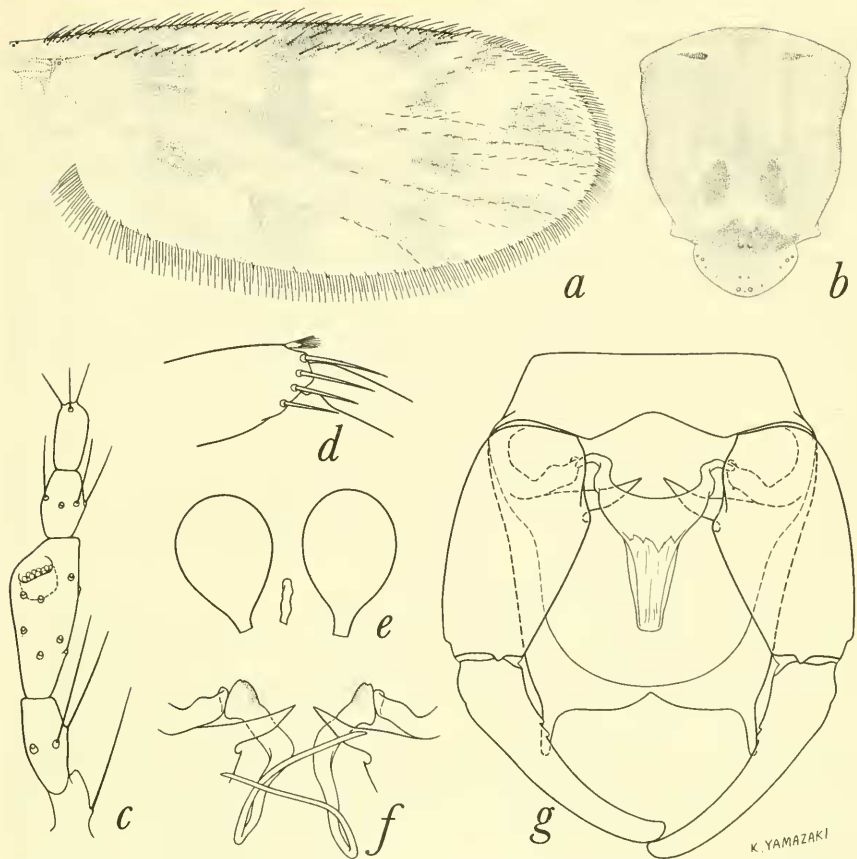


FIGURE 85.—*Culicoides caprilesi* Fox. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Head.—Eyes very broadly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 18:15:16:16:16:16:16:16:16:16:14:18, antennal ratio 0.61 (0.58–0.65, $n=3$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X, sometimes absent on VIII. Palpal segments in proportion of 7:15:20:8:10, third segment very slightly swollen, 2.0 (1.6–2.3, $n=4$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, shallow sensory pit. Mandibles with 16–17 ($n=2$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum and scutellum tawny, yellowish brown; mesonotum with irregular anterior areas and three very narrow longitudinal striae brownish. Postscutellum and pleuron brown. Legs yellowish; knee spots and broad median bands on femora and tibiae brownish; hind tibial comb with four ($n=6$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest. Legs stout, fore and hind femora particularly swollen.

Wing.—Pattern as figured, pale spot over r-m crossvein large, broadly extending to costal wing margin; second radial cell dark to apex, the dark area extending caudad from tip of cell as a small round spot in cell R_5 which sometimes is connected to the oblique distal dark mark in cell R_5 ; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 thus often divided into an anterior small pale spot at tip of second radial cell and a large posterior spot extending from posterior edge of second radial cell at midlength to vein M_1 ; distal pale spot in cell R_5 with a narrow anterodistal extension curving to wing margin and following it narrowly to wing tip; two large, elongate pale spots in cell M_1 ; two pale spots in distal portion of cell M_2 , the proximal one connected to a large pale area between medial and mediocubital forks and then to pale area at wing base; pale spot in cell M_4 large; a single pale spot in apex of anal cell narrowly if at all connected to wing margin; base of wing with broad pale area. Macrotrichia sparse but well scattered on distal half of wing; costa extending to 0.78 ($n=3$) of distance to wing tip; second radial cell not reduced to a narrow slit or obsolete as in *pachymerus*. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Grayish brown, yellowish at base above. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, measuring 0.043 by 0.034 mm. and 0.041 by 0.029 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow, caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and broad, with very long, slender apicolateral processes and a distinct mesal notch at apex. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel vestigial, the toe slender and pointed; dorsal root very short and stout; dististyle slightly curved, gradually tapered to stout, blunt apex. Aedeagus stocky, basal arch very low and broad, basal arms stout and abruptly bent, distal portion tapered to bluntly rounded apex. Parameres each with basal knob, stem slender, abruptly bent near base, tapering distally without ventral lobe, the ventrally distal portion very long, tapered to simple, slender point.

DISTRIBUTION: Venezuela; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Fort Sherman, Madden Dam, Mojinga Swamp (type locality of *kintzi*).

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: Río Tabasará.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Punta Patiño.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Las Palmas.

DISCUSSION: Through the courtesy of Dr. Irving Fox of the University of Puerto Rico we have examined the type slide of *caprilesi*, which is in good condition, and we have been able to determine by direct comparison that *kintzi* Wirth and Blanton is a synonym. *C. caprilesi* is closely related to *pachymerus* Lutz, but can be distinguished

readily in pinned mounts by the greater development of the dark mesonotal striae, and the much hairier wing on which the dark color pattern is more extensive. On the wing there is a dark mark extending from the base of the second radial cell almost to its apex and extending over into cell R_5 as a small rounded dark spot just behind the tip of the second radial cell. In some specimens the latter dark spot is narrowly connected to the next distal dark area as figured by Fox for *caprilesi*. *C. almirantei*, new species, is also closely related, having the second radial cell entirely dark, but it can be separated from *caprilesi* by its long distal antennal segments (antennal ratio, 1.25) and shorter costa (to 0.69 of wing length).

83. *Culicoides pachymerus* Lutz

FIGURE 86

Culicoides pachymerus Lutz, 1914, Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz, vol. 6, p. 83 (female; Rio Negro, Brazil; fig. wing, leg).—Costa Lima, 1937, idem., vol. 32, p. 421 (unrecognizable).—Wirth, 1955, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 57, p. 112 (questionable identification, descriptive notes; Guatemala; fig. palpus).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.72 (0.67–0.76, $n=7$) mm.

Head.—Eyes very broadly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:13:13:14:14:14:14:14:13:14:13:22, antennal ratio 0.66 (0.62–0.71, $n=5$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, IX and X, rarely on VIII. Palpal segments in proportion of 5:11:18:6:10, third segment very slightly swollen, 1.8 (1.6–2.1, $n=7$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (11–18, $n=8$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum and scutellum uniform tawny yellowish brown, with vestiture of short appressed yellowish hairs. Post-scutellum and pleuron brownish. Legs yellowish, femora and tibia with very faint, broad, median brownish bands; hind tibial comb with four ($n=6$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest; legs stout, fore and hind femora greatly swollen, fusiform, slightly flattened laterally.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; pale spot over r-m crossvein large and broadly meeting costal wing margin; poststigmatic pale spot in cell R_5 including distal half of vein R_{4+5} , the extremely long and narrow second radial cell thus appearing pale on distal half; the poststigmatic pale spot narrow in cell R_5 distal to end of costa, extending obliquely proximad and greatly broadened posteriorly to vein M_1 behind second radial cell; distal pale spot in cell R_5 varying in extent, usually oval in shape and not attaining wing margin, but in some specimens with a narrow anterior extension extending distad to wing tip; two elongated pale spots in cell M_1 ; two pale spots in distal portion of cell M_2 ; pale spot in cell M_4 nearly filling cell; anal cell with large pale

spot filling apex of cell to wing margin; area between medial and mediocubital forks continuously pale, connected by a pale line to broad basal pale area of wing. Costa extending to 0.71 (0.69–0.74, $n=7$) of distance to wing tip; second radial cell extremely long and narrow, appearing obsolete in most specimens; macrotrichia very sparse, confined to a few in apices of cells R_5 and M_1 . Halter pale.

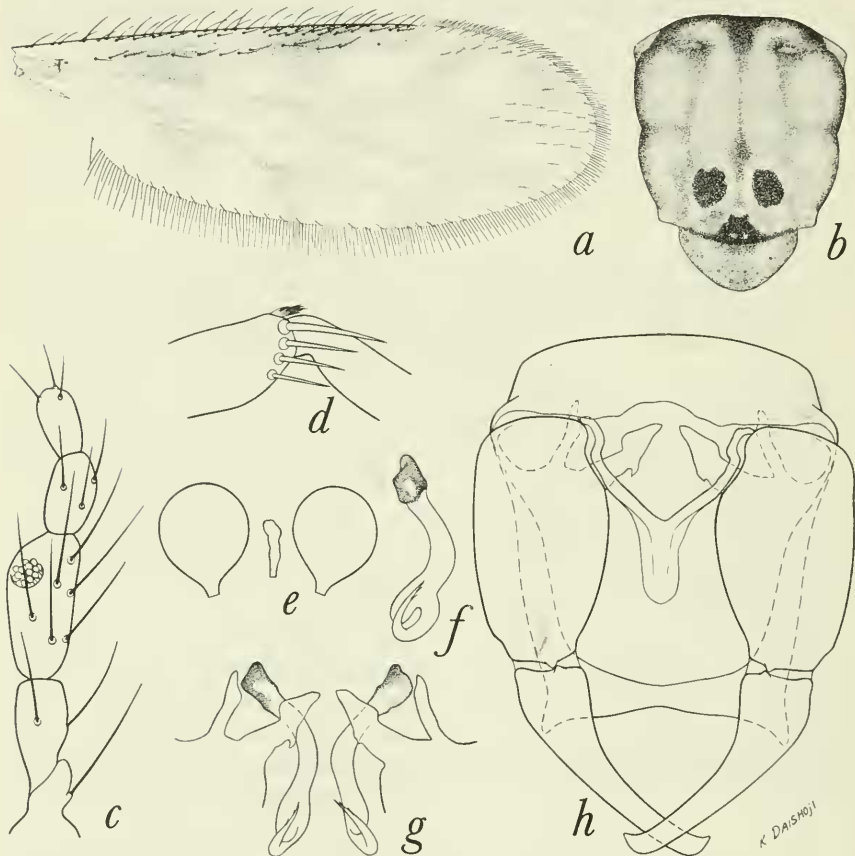


FIGURE 86.—*Culicoides pachymerus* Lutz. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f-h*, Male: *f*, paramere, lateral view; *g*, parameres; *h*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Abdomen.—Yellowish with brownish segmental, pleural and tergal spots. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, relatively small, each measuring 0.036 by 0.026 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short and quadrate, caudal margin some-

what indented mesad, the apicolateral processes moderately well developed, bluntly triangular. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel very poorly developed, dorsal root slender; dististyle moderately stout distad with bluntly pointed apex. Aedeagus with basal arch low and broad, the basal arms bent in midportions, slender; distal apex with relatively slender, rounded tip. Parameres each with basal knob, stem slender and curved in midportion, ventral lobe very long, about two times as long as its diameter, apical portion of paramere very slender, tapered to simple point.

DISTRIBUTION: Brazil; Guatemala; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Davis, Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

CHIRIQUÍ PROVINCE: David.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: El Real, Punta Patiño.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Las Palmas.

DISCUSSION: Through the courtesy of Dr. A. da Costa Lima we have been able to examine the slide on which are mounted the five cotype specimens of *pachymerus* described by Lutz from Rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil. As previously remarked by Lutz and by Costa Lima in the publications cited, the condition of the slide is very poor since the liquid mounting medium has separated for the most part from the specimens, leaving them wet but not immersed in the liquid. The antennae and palpi are missing, as originally stated by Lutz. By dark-field illumination of the wing it is possible to make out something of the venation and color pattern, which agree so far as can be determined with that described above for the specimens from Guatemala and Panama, and are quite distinct from the characters of *uniradialis* Wirth and Blanton and *caprilesi* Fox. The wing length measures 0.80 mm. and the costal ratio is 0.69. We are thus able to conclude with fair assurance that our species is conspecific with Brazilian *pachymerus*.

Culicoides pachymerus is smaller than *uniradialis* and *caprilesi*, its wing is less hairy than that of *caprilesi*, there is no dark spot or connection immediately posterior to the end of the second radial cell as in *caprilesi*, and the last segment of the antenna is much longer than the tenth (22:14, compared with 18:16 in *caprilesi*). The male genitalia of *pachymerus* closely resemble those of *uniradialis*, with a long ventral lobe present on the parameres, but differing in having a median notch on the ninth tergum, aedeagal arch much broader with slender basal arms and no barbs on the tips of the parameres.

84. *Culicoides uniradialis* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 87

Culicoides uniradialis Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 43, p. 69 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.94 (0.89–0.99, $n=5$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 22:19:19:19:18:18:18:18:18:18:18:26, antennal ratio 0.65 (0.64–0.66, $n=2$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 9:18:24:10:10, third segment very slightly swollen, 2.0 (1.9–2.2, $n=5$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 16 (16–17, $n=4$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum rather narrow, color uniformly light tawny brown, with numerous short, appressed, yellowish hairs. Scutellum

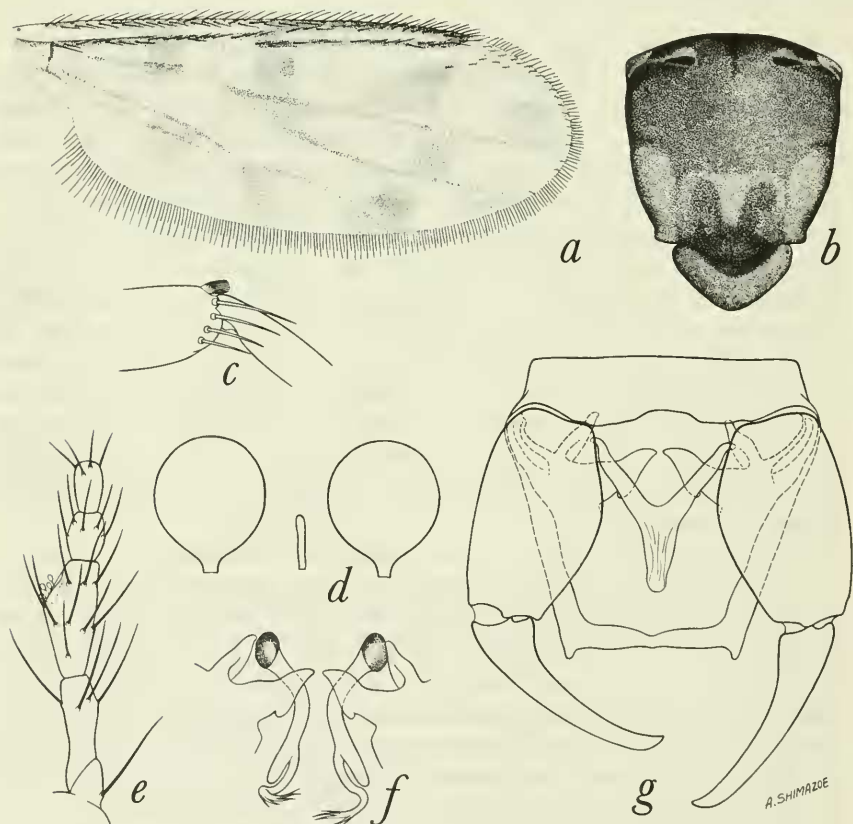


FIGURE 87.—*Culicoides uniradialis* Wirth and Blanton. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, tibial comb; *d*, spermathecae; *e*, palpus. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

tawny, postscutellum dark brown; pleuron pale with transverse area in middle darker. Legs pale brown, apical bands on all femora, basal and apical bands on tibiae and all of tarsi pale; all femora remarkably stout; hind tibial comb with four ($n=5$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; only one very elongate radial cell present; pale spots very extensive, interconnected, more than distal half of radial cell in pale area; dark markings of wing arranged in three transverse areas, the proximal one consisting of a dark spot from costa to media and a dark spot over stem of mediocubitus, both located slightly past midlengths of stems of these veins before the forks; second dark band narrower than pale areas on each side, consisting of an anterior spot extending from costa over base of radial cell to include the base of the medial fork, and a posterior spot over mediocubital fork following vein Cu_1 broadly to wing margin; third dark band beginning as an oblique, dark mark across middle of cell R_5 from wing margin near apex of cell, broadening toward vein M_1 and extending along this vein and forming a broad dark mark in front of its apex, continuing broadly across middle of cells M_1 and M_2 to apex of vein M_{3+4} and following vein M_2 also to its apex. Macrotrichia entirely absent; costa extending to 0.79 (0.78–0.81, $n=5$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brown. Spermathecae two, small, pyriform, slightly unequal, measuring 0.038 by 0.031 and 0.036 by 0.026 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a very short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with very shallow caudomedian excavation; ninth tergum short, quadrate, with very small, widely separated, apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the posterior heel a short, sharp spur, dorsal root short and relatively stout; dististyle nearly straight, gently tapered to tip which is blunt and slender but not bent. Aedeagus short and stout, basal arms stout and forming a V-shaped anterior arch to a half of total length of aedeagus; distal apex stout and rounded with faint serrations and apparently a few appressed, sharp, flattened, subapical spines. Parameres each with basal knob, stem slender, curved in midportion with a ventral lobe 1.5 times as long as its diameter, distal portion narrowed and tapered to sharp apical point with three or four subapical lateral barbs.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

BOCAS DEL TORO PROVINCE: Almirante.

CANAL ZONE: Fort Sherman, Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp (type locality).

CÓLON PROVINCE: Piña.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné.

DISCUSSION: The remarkable extension of the costa to nearly eight-tenths of the wing length and the presence of only one radial cell which tapers evenly from the linear base to the apex, the absence of macrotrichia, and the larger size will readily separate *uniradialis* from the closely related *pachymerus* Lutz and *caprilesi* Fox.

The *arubae* group

This group consists of moderately large, stout species with mesonotal pattern of punctiform dots and black and white speckled wings; costa short, to 0.52 of wing length; a pair of distinct frontal tubercles present between antennal bases; antenna with short segments (antennal ratio, 0.87), distal sensory tufts present on segments III to X; tibial comb with seven spines, two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle long and slender; paramere with basal knob directed sharply laterad, stem short and stout, the apex simple; aedeagus short and stout with reflexed basal arms, low basal arch and stout, truncated tip.

This group contains only one species, *arubae* Fox and Hoffman. It occurs in Panama.

85. *Culicoides arubae* Fox and Hoffman

FIGURE 88

Culicoides arubae Fox and Hoffman, 1944, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 20, p. 109 (male, female; Aruba, D. W. I.; fig. wing).—Barbosa, 1947, Anais Soc. Biol. Pernambuco, vol. 7, p. 11 (Canal Zone, Venezuela; fig. palpus, male genitalia).—Ortiz and Mirsa, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 17, p. 269 (male, female; Venezuela; fig. palpus, spermathecae, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.17 (1.11–1.23, $n=3$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 22:13:13:13:13:12:12:11:15:15:16:17:32, antennal ratio 0.87; distal sensory tufts present on segments III to X. Palpal segments in proportion of 15:30:48:11:11, third segment swollen, 2.3 (2.1–2.7, $n=3$) times as long as broad, with a very broad, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 15 (14–16, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum very broad and convex; densely pale grayish pruinose; narrow median and two broader sublateral vittae indistinctly yellowish brown fumose; mesonotum with numerous punctiform brown dots at the seta bases. Scutellum narrowly dark brown in middle, yellowish white pollinose on sides; postscutellum grayish pollinose with two lateroposterior blackish spots; pleuron brownish black. Legs dark brown and distinctly annulated; narrow knee joints pale, knees with narrow blackish rings and then narrow pale rings on each side on femora and tibiae, femora narrowly pale at

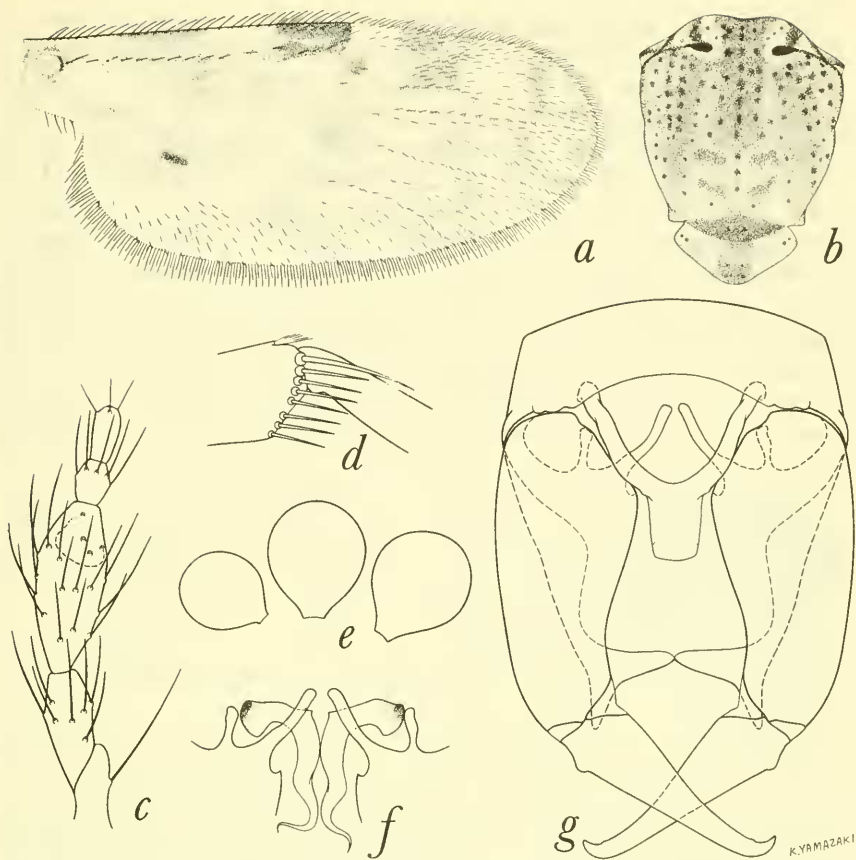


FIGURE 88.—*Culicoides arubae* Fox and Hoffman. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

bases, fore femur with narrow pale ring at midlength; hind tibial comb with 7-8 ($n=3$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Membrane milky white, with limited dark gray spots as figured, giving the appearance of blackish spots on a whitish ground; second radial cell blackish; veins pale margined; cell R_5 with a large pale spot surrounding a tiny black spot behind second radial cell, a broad V-shaped mark and a small distal round pale spot in apex of cell; cells M_1 and M_2 with three small round pale spots past level of forks; two pale spots in cell M_4 and two in distal portion of anal cell; base of wing extensively pale. Macrotrichia sparse but well scattered over wing, including anal cell; costa extending to 0.52 (0.51-0.54, $n=3$) of distance to wing tip. Halter knob blackish.

Abdomen.—Blackish. Spermathecae two (occasionally three, as figured), slightly unequal, ovoid, measuring 0.043 by 0.038 mm. and 0.038 by 0.029 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a moderately deep caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum with distinct caudomedian notch, the apicolateral processes large and pointed. Basistyle with dorsal root short and stout, ventral root about twice as long, appearing extremely long and slender, dististyle stout at base, gradually tapered to very slender, pointed, bent tip. Aedeagus very broad and stout; basal arch extending to a third of total length; basal arms short and stout with a distinct, lateral, bent hook, distal portion with very broad, truncate tip. Parameres separate, each with a large, laterally directed basal knob, stem slender on lateral basal portion, abruptly bent with the straight longitudinal portion swollen basally, tapered to extremely fine, simple, recurved tip.

DISTRIBUTION:—Aruba; Venezuela; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Ancón (May 18, 1914, S. T. Darling, outside house), Corozal (May 18, 1914, from ear of mule, S. T. Darling).

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Puerto Aguadulce.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Puerto Chitré.

LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Guararé, La Palma, Las Tablas, Puerto Mensabé, Quemado.

VERAGUAS PROVINCE: Divisa.

DISCUSSION: *C. arubae* is not closely related to any other known species. In general appearance, with its pepper-and-salt wing pattern and broad, grayish brown mesonotum with pattern of punctiform brown dots, as well as the presence of frontal tubercles, it greatly resembles species of the *nubeculosus* group of the subgenus *Mono-culicoides* Khalaf such as the North American *variipennis* (Coquillett), but all those species have but one elongate spermatheca and the male parameres fused. It is possible that *arubae* is a very primitive member of this group.

The *stigmalis* group

This group consists of moderately large species with pruinose, blackish mesonotum and bare, very poorly marked wing; second radial cell very long and narrow, forming a blackish stigma; antenna with sensoria present on segments III, VIII–X; four tibial spines; two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root of basistyle foot-shaped; apicolateral processes short; paramere with simple basal knob, stem straight without ventral lobe, the apex fringed; aedeagus with high, rounded basal arch and broad apex.

PANAMA SPECIES: One: *C. stigmalis* Wirth.

86. *Culicoides stigmalis* Wirth

FIGURE 89

Culicoides stigmalis Wirth, 1952, Journ. Parasit., vol. 38, p. 245 (female; Guatemala; fig. wing, palpus, spermathecae).—Vargas, 1953, Rev. Inst. Salub. Enf. Trop., vol. 13, p. 229 (male; Oaxaca, Mexico; fig. genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.90 (0.88–0.92, $n=9$) mm.

Head.—Eyes narrowly separated, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 17:15:17:18:18:18:18:23:23:25:25:25, antennal ratio 0.91 (0.88–0.94, $n=8$); distal sensory tufts present on segments III, VIII–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:17:25:9:14, third segment short and scarcely swollen, 2.2 (2.0–2.5, $n=9$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a small, shallow sensory pit. Mandible with 14 (13–14, $n=3$) teeth.

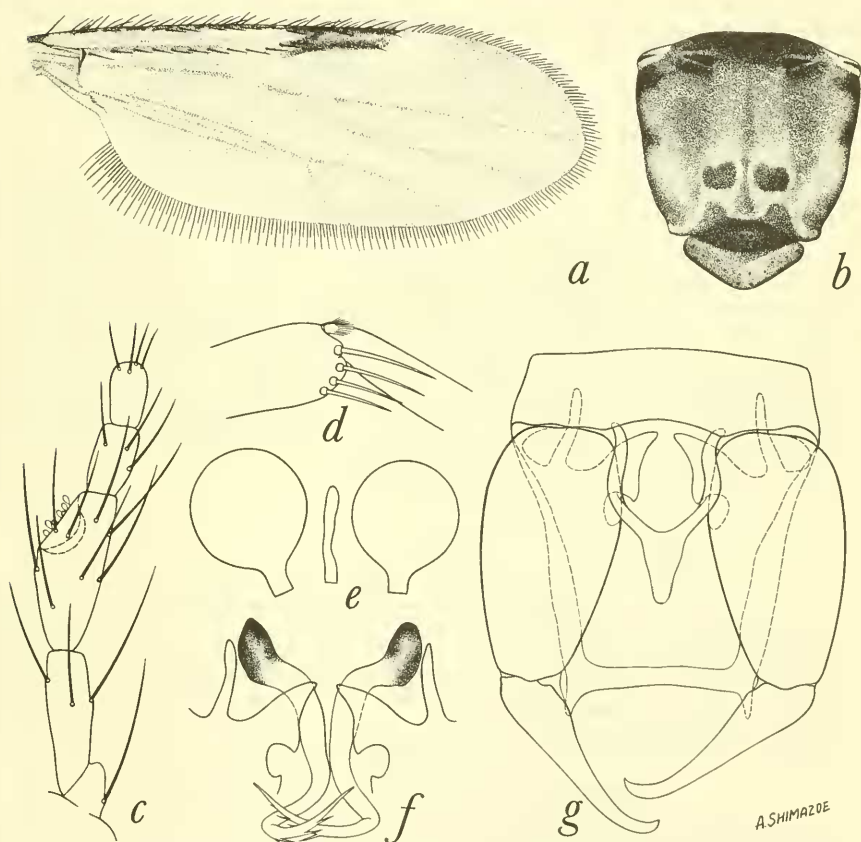


FIGURE 89.—*Culicoides stigmalis* Wirth. *a–e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

Thorax.—Mesonotum uniformly dull dark brown, almost black, with abundant vestiture of semi-appressed, fine, black hairs and coarse, suberect, black bristles. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron uniformly blackish. Legs uniformly dark brown, hind tibia with a faint basal pale ring; femora rather stout as in species of the *pachymerus* group; legs with abundant bristly hairs; hind tibial comb with four ($n=9$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; second radial cell blackish, very long, about three times as long as broad; three yellowish areas on anterior part of wing, a broad one at base of wing, one over r-m crossvein broadly to middle of cell M_2 , and a small narrow poststigmatic spot; wing otherwise uniformly grayish, darker along veins, sometimes with other very faint pale spots, one in distal part of anal cell, one in cell M_4 and one in cell M_2 behind medial fork. Macrotrichia entirely absent; costa extending to 0.64 (0.63–0.66, $n=9$) of distance to wing tip. Halter brownish.

Abdomen.—Dull blackish. Spermathecae two, pyriform, subequal, each measuring 0.053 by 0.031 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a considerable distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, shallow, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum broad, with very small apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the dorsal root slender; dististyle long and slender with bent, pointed tip. Aedeagus with narrow, pointed basal arch extending to two-thirds of total length, the basal arms stout and nearly straight; distal portion broad with a rounded median lobe and a pair of subapical points. Parameres each with large basal knob, stem bent slightly near base, straight and moderately stout on midportion, ventral lobe absent, tapering to flattened, laterally fringed, bladelike tip.

DISTRIBUTION: Guatemala; Mexico; Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Loma Boracho, Mojinga Swamp.

DISCUSSION: The relations of this species are obscure. In some respects it shows affinities with species of the *pachymerus* group and in others with *alahialinus* and *gorgasi* of the *furens* group, but more likely it is not closely related to any of these. Gibson and Ascoli (1952) found *stigmalis* to be a common man-biter in Guatemala.

Subgenus *Culicoides* (*Macfiella*) Fox

Macfiella Fox, 1955, Journ. Agr. Univ. Puerto Rico, vol. 39, p. 217. (Type: *Ceratopogon phlebotomus* Williston.)

Medium-sized species with the second radial cell very dark; wing with the pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; mesonotum

blue-green pruinose, with or without brown punctiform dots; eyes contiguous; fourth tarsal segment cordiform; antenna with sensoria present on segments III-X or on III, VI-X; palpal pit absent; six or seven tibial spines; two spermathecae; male genitalia with ventral root foot-shaped; parameres separate, basal knob simple, stem straight, with simple, bent distal point.

There are two species in this subgenus, both of which occur in Panama: *phlebotomus* (Williston) and *willistoni* Wirth and Blanton.

87. *Culicoides phlebotomus* (Williston)

FIGURE 90

Ceratopogon phlebotomus Williston, 1896, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, vol. 3, p. 281 (female; St. Vincent Island; fig. wing, palpus).

Culicoides phlebotomus, Kieffer, 1906, Genera Insectorum, fasc. 42, p. 55.—Hoffman, 1925, Amer. Journ. Hyg., vol. 5, p. 285 (female; Puerto Rico; fig. wing).—Painter, 1926, United Fruit Co. Med. Rep., vol. 15, p. 258 (Honduras, biology).—Fox, 1942, Puerto Rico Journ. Pub. Health Trop. Med., vol. 17, p. 419 (pupa; Virgin Islands; fig.).—Ortiz and Mirsa, 1952, Rev. Sanid. Asist. Soc., vol. 17, p. 275 (male, female; Venezuela; fig. spermathecae, antenna, palpus, tarsus, wing, male genitalia).—Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Ent. News, vol. 64, p. 114 (male, female; Puerto Rico, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Brazil; fig. wing, tarsus, male genitalia; synonym, *amazonius* Macfie).

Culicoides amazonius Macfie, 1935, Stylops, vol. 4, p. 52 (male, female; Tutoia, Brazil; fig. male genitalia).—Floch and Abonnenc, 1942, Inst. Pasteur Guyane Terr. l'Inini, publ. 37, p. 3 (French Guiana; fig. wing, palpus).

FEMALE: Length of wing 1.03 (0.89–1.15, $n=8$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous a short distance, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 16:11:11:12:12:11:11:11:16:18:20:21:38, antennal ratio 1.19; distal sensory tufts present on segments III, and v or VI to X. Palpal segments in proportion of 13:24:26:10:13, third segment slightly swollen, 2.2 (1.8–2.5, $n=7$) times as long as greatest breadth, with a large, irregular, open sensory area. Mandible with 15 (13–17, $n=7$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum densely grayish, blue-green pollinose, without prominent pattern, sometimes with a pair of faint brownish longitudinal striae, with prominent blackish hairs. Scutellum, postscutellum and pleuron dark brown with dense grayish pollen. Legs yellowish brown, without distinctive bands; hind tibial comb with seven (6–8, $n=8$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest; fourth tarsal segments cordiform.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; color smoky brownish with distinct white spots; second radial cell blackish, the veins surrounding it very greatly thickened, the cell itself narrow; pale spot over r-m crossvein well developed; cell R, with four pale spots, three spots in a triangle in poststigmatic area, the distal spot large and usually broadly at-

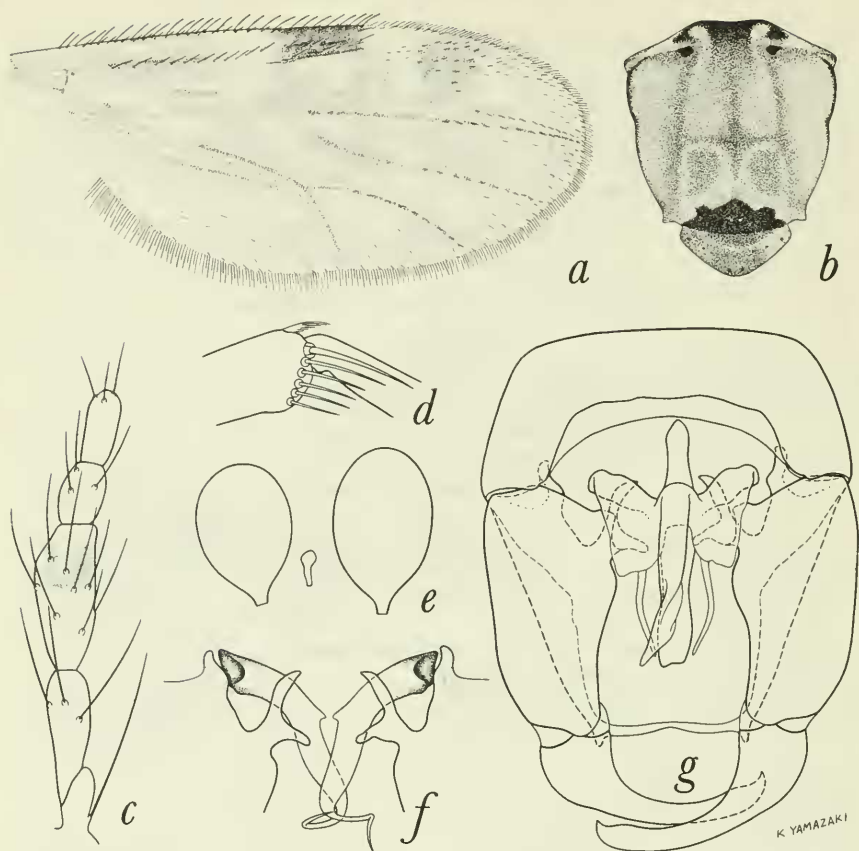


FIGURE 90.—*Culicoides phlebotomus* (Williston). *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

taining anterior wing margin; one pale spot in cell M_1 , located far from wing margin; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; one pale spot in distal part of cell M_2 , located far from wing margin; small round pale spot present in center of cell M_4 ; anal cell with one pale spot in distal portion and a pale streak near base; cell M_2 with a pale spot lying behind medial fork and one lying in front of medio-cubital fork; a pale spot lying just distad of basal arculus and one lying over base of mediocubitus. Macrotrichia very sparse on distal fourth of wing; costa extending to 0.55 (0.53–0.58, $n=8$) of distance to wing tip. Halter pale.

Abdomen.—Brownish black. Spermathecae two, ovoid, unequal, measuring 0.058 by 0.043 mm. and 0.048 by 0.041 mm., the bases of the ducts not sclerotized.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with a broad, rounded, caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum broad, short and tapering to very small apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped but with very slender ankle and the heel developed nearly as long as the anterior toe, dorsal root slender; dististyle greatly curved from near base, with slender pointed tip. Aedeagus with a stout transverse bridge bearing a posteroventral, curved, pointed hook from the midportion; a long, nearly straight dorsal, rodlike sclerite passes the dorsal side of midportion of the basal bridge, the pointed anterior end extending well proximad of the bridge, the broad, rounded, flattened posterior end only slightly longer than the anterior hook. Parameres each with large, laterally directed, basal knob, the stem abruptly bent at base of the straight midportion, gradually tapered and distally curved ventrad in a filiform, simple tip.

DISTRIBUTION: St. Vincent; Brazil; Ecuador (Palmar, Guayas); French Guiana; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; Trinidad; Venezuela; Virgin Islands.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CANAL ZONE: Fort Kobbe, Fort San Lorenzo, Loma Boracho, Mandinga River, Mindi Dairy, Mojinga Swamp.

COCLÉ PROVINCE: Puerto Farallón, Río Hato.

COLÓN PROVINCE: Chagres River, Piña, Puerto Farallón, Salud.

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné, Jaqué, Punta Patiño.

PANAMÁ PROVINCE: Arraiján, Camarón, Chame, Isla Taboga, San Carlos, Tocumen, Viqué Cove.

ARCHIPIÉLAGO DE LAS PERLAS: Isla del Rey.

DISCUSSION: The undotted mesonotum will readily separate this species from the closely related *willistoni* Wirth and Blanton.

88. *Culicoides willistoni* Wirth and Blanton

FIGURE 91

Culicoides willistoni Wirth and Blanton, 1953, Ent. News, vol. 64, p. 116 (male, female; Panama; fig. wing, palpus, male genitalia).

FEMALE: Length of wing 0.92 (0.86–0.99, $n=5$) mm.

Head.—Eyes contiguous, bare. Antenna with flagellar segments in proportion of 14:11:12:13:13:12:12:12:16:17:20:20:32, antennal ratio 1.06; distal sensory tufts present on segments III–X. Palpal segments in proportion of 10:21:31:10:12, third segment slightly swollen, 2.6 (2.2–2.8, $n=5$) times as long as greatest breadth, with sensoria scattered over mesal side of distal half of segment. Mandible with 14 (14–15, $n=5$) teeth.

Thorax.—Mesonotum densely bluish gray pruinose, with prominent pattern of scattered brown dots, each dot surrounding the base of one of the stout, brown, mesonotal hairs; the brown areas often

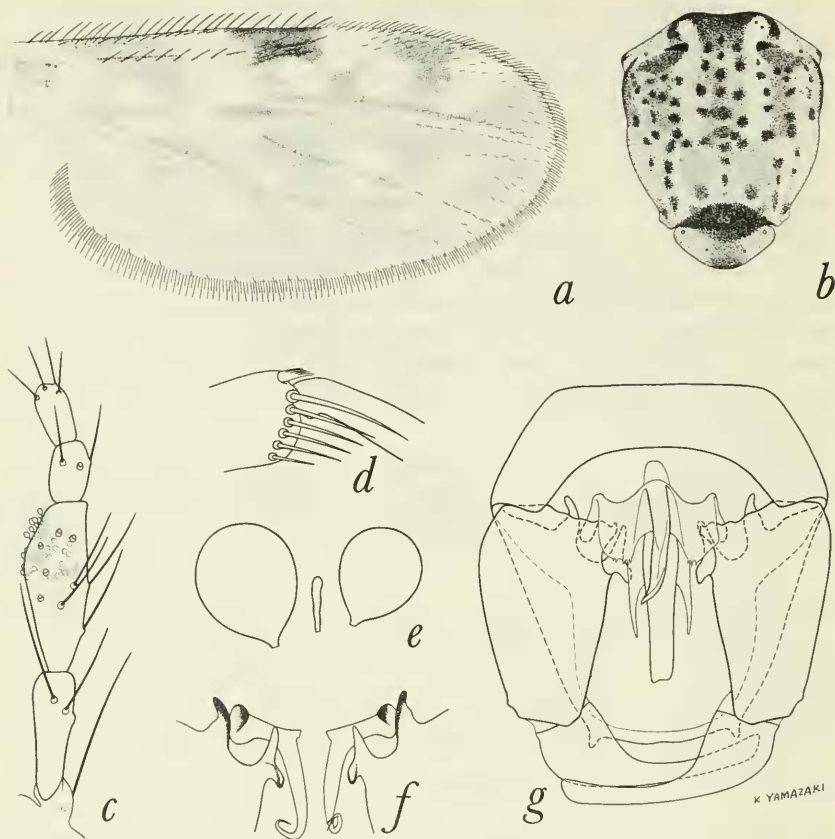


FIGURE 91.—*Culicoides willistoni* Wirth and Blanton. *a-e*, Female: *a*, wing; *b*, thoracic pattern; *c*, palpus; *d*, tibial comb; *e*, spermathecae. *f, g*, Male: *f*, parameres; *g*, genitalia, parameres removed.

confluent on middle of anterior margin and on sublateral areas between the suture and wing bases. Scutellum bluish gray pruinose, dark brown in middle; postscutellum and pleuron blackish with variable grayish pollinosity. Legs brown; bases of femora pale; femora with subapical, tibiae with subbasal and hind tibia with apical, narrow pale rings; hind tibial comb with six ($n=5$) spines, the one nearest the spur longest; fourth tarsal segments cordiform.

Wing.—Pattern as figured; grayish with distinctly white spots; second radial cell blackish, very narrow, the radial veins thickened; pale spot over r-m crossvein very large, extending into base of cell M_2 ; cell R_5 with four pale spots, the three poststigmatic spots small and round and situated in a triangle, distal spot large and irregular, and broadly meeting anterior wing margin, a blackish area located in

the dark area proximad of distal spot; branches of media and cubitus narrowly pale margined; pale spot present straddling middle of vein M_2 ; one pale spot, well separated from wing margin, in apex of each of cells M_1 , M_2 , M_4 and anal cell, the pale spot in anal cell elongate, another indistinct pale streak in basal portion of anal cell; cell M_2 with a pale spot lying behind medial fork, one lying in front of medio-cubital fork, and one lying across proximal part of cell and connected with the pale area at basal arculus. Macrotrichia confined to a few in apices of cells R_5 , M_1 and M_2 ; costa extending to 0.55 (0.53–0.56, $n=5$) of distance to wing tip. Halter whitish.

Abdomen.—Dark brown, narrow apices of terga with pale gray margins. Spermathecae two, pyriform, unequal, the larger measuring 0.053 by 0.036 mm., the bases of the ducts sclerotized a short distance.

MALE GENITALIA: Ninth sternum with shallow, rounded caudo-median excavation; ninth tergum tapered, with very short apicolateral processes. Basistyle with ventral root foot-shaped, the ankle slender, the heel and toe portions of subequal lengths, dorsal root slender; dististyle strongly bent basally, slender with pointed tip. Aedeagus with short, transverse basal arms, a short, stout, pointed median process projecting anteriorly from between them; posterior margins of basal arms with short, plate-like expansions; aedeagus bearing posteriorly a straight, spatulate, distally truncated, dorsal blade with a strong, ventrally curved process arising from the basal arms with its distally pointed tip curving towards the dorsal blade and about two-thirds as long. Parameres each with large, laterally directed, basal knob, stem moderately bent near base, a distinct, triangular projection on mesal side at the site of the bend, nearly straight in midportion, gradually narrowed distally to slender, filiform point.

DISTRIBUTION: Panama.

PANAMA RECORDS:

CHIRIQUI PROVINCE: Río Tabasará.

COCLE PROVINCE: Chirú, El Barrero, El Salado, La Venta, Puerto Farallón, Puerto Obaldía, Río Hato (type locality).

DARIÉN PROVINCE: Garachiné.

HERRERA PROVINCE: Puerto Chitré.

PANAMA PROVINCE: El Espino, Panamá Viejas, Puerto de Chorrera, Río Las Lajas, San Carlos, Tocumen, Viqué Cove.

ARCHIPIÉLAGO DE LAS PERLAS: Isla del Rey.

DISCUSSION: *C. willistoni* is confined to the Pacific coast beaches of Panama. It can readily be distinguished from the more widespread *phlebotomus* (Williston) by the mesonotal pattern of brown dots, pale-ringed legs, and more extensive pale wing spots including narrow pale margins to the veins.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SPECIES AND SYNONYMS

(Species number in parentheses, synonyms in *italics*)

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| acotylus (43) | fluvialis (60) | <i>painteri</i> (6) |
| <i>aethionotus</i> (41) | foxi (5) | <i>palpalis</i> (3) |
| alahialinus (56) | furens (59) | pampoikilus (24) |
| <i>alambicorum</i> (29) | gabaldoni (71) | panamensis (29) |
| almirantei (81) | galindoi (35) | <i>panamericanus</i> (43) |
| <i>amazonius</i> (87) | <i>gibsoni</i> (64) | paraensis (75) |
| antefurcatus (20) | ginesi (79) | patulipalpis (66) |
| arubae (85) | glabellus (70) | paucienfuscatus (49) |
| aureus (78) | glabrior (80) | phaenotus (25) |
| azureus (47) | <i>gorgasi</i> (58) | phlebotomus (87) |
| balsapambensis (63) | <i>grahambelli</i> (80) | <i>pictipennis</i> (45) |
| barbosai (57) | guyanensis (44) | pifanoi (50) |
| <i>beebei</i> (15) | heliconiae (1) | pilosus (28) |
| <i>bimaculatus</i> (4) | <i>hertigi</i> (30) | poikilonotus (30) |
| <i>cacozelus</i> (30) | hoffmani (73) | propiipennis (62) |
| camposi (38) | hylas (2) | <i>pseudodiabolicus</i> (4) |
| caprilesi (82) | imitator (74) | pusilloides (8) |
| carpenteri (39) | <i>inamollae</i> (6) | pusillus (9) |
| carsiomelas (42) | insignis (6) | rangeli (67) |
| castillae (64) | iriartei (33) | <i>recifensis</i> (44) |
| chrysonotus (19) | jamaicensis (31) | reticulatus (54) |
| commatis (23) | <i>kintzi</i> (82) | rostratus (13) |
| <i>contubernalis</i> (3) | lanei (46) | <i>rozeboomii</i> (1) |
| covagarciai (15) | leopoldoi (65) | scopus (34) |
| crescentis (21) | limai (36) | spurius (72) |
| daedaloides (27) | lutealaris (18) | stigmalis (86) |
| daedalus (22) | luteovenus (11) | <i>stulbalensis</i> (44) |
| debilipalpis (76) | lyrinotatus (53) | tenuilobus (37) |
| diabolicus (4) | macrostigma (55) | tetrathyris (61) |
| dierourus (51) | <i>maculithorax</i> (59) | transferrans (68) |
| <i>diminutus</i> (7) | magnipalpis (40) | <i>tricoloratus</i> (50) |
| <i>dovei</i> (59) | marshi (14) | trinidadensis (7) |
| dunni (26) | metagonatus (16) | <i>undecimpunctatus</i> (75) |
| efferus (12) | mirsaе (77) | uniradialis (84) |
| elutus (10) | <i>miyamotoi</i> (78) | <i>vargasi</i> (33) |
| evansi (32) | mojingaensis (48) | venezuelensis (45) |
| <i>fairchildi</i> (38) | nigrigenus (17) | verecundus (3) |
| fieldi (69) | <i>ocumarensis</i> (4) | volcanensis (52) |
| <i>filariferus</i> (4) | <i>ortizi</i> (45) | willistoni (88) |
| <i>flochabonnenci</i> (64) | pachymerus (83) | wokei (41) |

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